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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 20 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the seventh report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on crimes committed in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 50, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Circulated in the language of submission only.

THE SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE WAR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

1

In accordance with the Security Council Resolution 780 of October 5, 1992, item 1, Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hereby submits the new - the seventh consecutive - Report on Cases of Violation of International War and Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This is the fifth Report prepared by the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, entrusted with determining all the relevant facts pertaining to the armed conflicts and acts of violence in the parts of territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, where serious violations of international war and humanitarian law have been committed.

The seventh Report presents 171 cases of violation of the international humanitarian conventions and international war law in the period from the beginning of the war conflicts in the parts of territory of the former SFR of Yugoslavia. They are the new cases, and in one number of them new and additional evidence is provided for the cases which were already presented in the previous Reports.
Data in question was collected by the teams of the Committee working on the ground and through the testimony of witness deposited with the competent judicial authorities. In the elaboration of data, further to the experts of the Committee, experts on forensic medicine and other specialists were also engaged.

Data represents a summery of the extensive documentation kept with the Committee, which may be used in the procedure preceding judicial determination of facts. Given in this form, they are intended for informing of the world and local public.

2

In accordance with the methodology applied so far, the Seventh Report is structured according to the category (designation) of crime.

From the presented cases - 40 of them refer to Willful killing of civilians, 20 to Willful killing of detainee and prisoners of war, 11 to Inhuman treatment of civilians, 40 to Inhuman treatment of detainee and prisoners of war, 10 to Willful killing and inhuman treatment of sick and wounded, 12 to Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps, 4 to Destruction of civilian structures without military necessity, 4 to Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments and 30 cases to the Ethnic cleansing.

3

In the Report, when charges are made against the Croat side, further to the data pertaining to crimes committed by the Croat Army and police forces in Krajina, in the UN protected Sectors South and North (special supplement and presentation of individual cases), new data is given on the crimes committed in the area of Masicka Sagovina and Paulin Dvor (the well known cases of mass killing of civilians after the attack of Croat military formations and conquest of these Serbian villages), as well as data on the killing of civilians in Okucani, Sibenik, Tenja, Osijek and Zagreb.

Characteristic cases were also presented of criminal acts of willful killing of detainee and prisoners of war, inhuman treatment of civilians and inhuman treatment of detainee - prisoners of war. These crimes were a largely applied form of violation of the international humanitarian law by the Croat military and police forces (in the prison camps - in Split "Lora, in Zagreb Kerestinec, Rakitje - Samobor, etc.) with full knowledge of the command and political and state leadership of the Republic of Croatia.

A number of cases were presented of the destruction of civilians structures of Serbs without military necessity in the area of Imotsko (where Serbs before the civil war were an outstanding minority) and in the area of Gospic.

Further to the presentation of ethnic cleansing in Krajina, new data is provided of the cases of ethnic cleansing in Zadar, Rijeka, Split, Sibenik, Sinj, Osijek and vicinity (Tenja, Ada), Sisak, Zagreb, Gospic and Petrinja, and for individual cases of expulsion of Serbs from Croatia, which all together indicate at the direct culpability of the highest Croat authorities.

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A separate enclosure contains "Information on the war crimes committed by members of the Croat Army against Serbian civilian population of Western Slavonia, on the highway Okucani-Stara Gradiska, on May 1 and 2, 1995". It contains testimonies of witnesses and data on Serbian civilians killed by the members of the Croat military formations and police

forces during the invasion on Western Slavonia (individual cases were presented also in the Sixth Report).

4

Together with this Report, a separate enclosure[1] is submitted entitled "Crimes of Croat Military and Police Forces in Krajina", which contains presentation of violations of the war law and violations of the international humanitarian conventions by the Croat military and police forces during and after the attack on the Republic of Serbian Krajina in August of 1995, when new crimes were committed against Serbs, especially killing of civilians, destruction and demolition of civilian structures, mass expulsion of Serbian civilian population, attacks on convoys of refugees and other crimes, all in the function of genocide.

Upon seizure of Krajina, members of the Croat Army systematically plundered property of Serbs, then mined and burnt down houses and other buildings of Serbian population, and systematically killed all those who did not succeed in escaping, among them mostly aged and sick.

On the basis of the data and evidence collected so far, bearing in mind how systematic and planned were the military and police actions against Serbs and their aim and consequences (exile of over 200,000 persons from their centuries-old homes), it may be stated with justification that Croat military and police forces in Krajina committed the crime of genocide against Serbs.

The act of invasion on Krajina in early August of 1995 is the continuation of the Croat policy and action of ethnic cleansing of Croatia from Serbs, which with a higher intensity started to be executed immediately following the multi-party elections in 1991, and was continued through the forcible secession of Croatia from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Through the previously well planned military, police and other actions, starting with the year 1991 (Medacki dzep, Miljevacki plato, Maslenica, Western Slavonia, Knin Krajina, etc.), and intimidation of long-standing through various types of pressure, including killing, over 500,000 Serbs were expelled from Croatia.

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[1] Enclosure compiled on the basis of the data collected by the Committee, on the basis of information and reports by the non-governmental organizations, observer missions, international humanitarian and other organizations and other competent international bodies and organs.

The result of the overall actions of Croatia has reduced the total number of Serbian population in Croatia, from some 12% as was their percentage before the civil war according to the official Croat statistics, to some 2-3%.

In the meantime, Croatia is adjusting its legislature in the field of human rights to the new situation in its interior inter-ethnic structure and together with the other measures and actions, performs 'legalization' of the ethnic cleansing, without precedent in the contemporary world.

5

The Report presents for the area of Bosnia-Herzegovina the data on Willful killing of civilians in Brcko, Visoko (village of Kolosici), Visegrad, Gorazde (village of Bukvica), Zivinice, Zvornik, Zenica, Milici, Mostar, Rogatica (village of Mislovo), Sanski Most, Sarajevo (Blazuj), Sokolac, Trnovo, Tuzla, Han Pijesak (surrounding villages), Capljina and other places. (Data is submitted for over 100 killed persons - Serbs).

Data on the cases of Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war are given for Sarajevo (prison camp in the former military barracks of the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) "Viktor Bubanj" - "Ramiz Salcin", prison camp "Sunce" (Sun), prison camp in Hrasnica), Konjic, Banovici, etc. Data is submitted for 65 killed persons.

A number of cases were presented of Willful killing and inhuman treatment of sick and wounded (Sarajevo - Dobrovoljacka Street, Kosevo Hospital, Dobrinja, Brcko, etc. as well as a number of cases of inhuman treatment of civilians and inhuman treatment of detainee - prisoners of war - Mostar, Konjic, Tuzla, Sarajevo, Brcko, Zivinice, Gorazde, Brod (bosanski), etc.

Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps is a crime which was committed many times, and data is submitted for the cases in the area of Mostar, Konjic, Sarajevo, Zenica and Brcko. Criminal acts of Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments were presented through cases in Capljina, near Brcko and in Visegrad (destruction of the monument to the Nobel Prize laureate Ivo Andric).

Crimes of Ethnic cleansing are presented in the Report through cases in the area of Brcko, in Sarajevo, Banovici, Orasje, Gorazde, Zenica, Bogdol (vicinity of Mostar), in Mostar and in the Municipality of Srebrenik.

Basic data on ethnic cleansing is given for the area of Brcko, which consisted of an organized killing, detention in prison camps and expulsion of Serbs by the military and police formations of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) of Bosnian Posavina in the year 1992 when from 19 villages a total of 1,456 households with 5,588 inhabitants were ethnically cleansed. A list containing names of 375 perpetrators of these crimes is also enclosed.

Data is also submitted (IV-236) on the visits to the prison camp for Serbs in Celebici by Alija Izetbegovic with his closest associates, at the time when the prison camp administration was committing mass killings, inhuman treatment and torture in the camp, which is presented in detail in the special enclosure entitled "Celebici - Prison Camp for Serbs".

In this enclosure, in a systematic and orderly way, concrete facts are given - data and description of crimes, names and other information about persons for whom there are grounds for suspicion of having committed the crimes, as well as the other relevant facts.

Prison camp Celebici is described in detail, from its setting up until its closure, and especially the manner of 'admission' of the detainee, their treatment, medical 'assistance' and conditions of life in the prison camp.

Special description is given of the mass torture, forms of torture of the inmates by the prison camp staff and cases of killing. Data is also provided on the rape of women in the prison camp and other facts.

This enclosure also contains data on the visit to the camp by Alija Izetbegovic, given in the Report. Although individual in itself, this fact points out at the direct culpability of the highest political and state leadership of Bosnia-Herzegovina for the violation of the international humanitarian conventions and the war law in the civil war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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The Report contains special "Information on war crimes committed by the members of the Croat Army against Serbian civilian population on the highway Srbobran-Jajce on September 13, 1995". Members of the Croat Army made attacks in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, on the civilians moving from Srbobran (Doni Vakuf) towards Jajce and Banja Luka. The information contains testimonies of witnesses and data on the killed Serbian civilians.

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Willful killing of civilians.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-263

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Rupovo brdo (hill) near Milici, May 27, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Muslim army of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina from the protected zone of Srebrenica have entered the area of the Republic of Srpska where on May 27th they have made an ambush on the macadam road Rupovo brdo-Kupusna.

When around 17:45 hours a truck vehicle type "Mercedes" arrived in which there were five Serbs-civilians, who were transporting wood for heating, they were killed on the spot, all the five of them:

1. Golic Ljubisa, of father Vojin, born in 1946
2. Petrovic Milisav, of father Stanko, born in 1948
3. Nikolic Branko, of father Drago, born in 1950
4. Savic Miladin, of father Radiboje, born in 1957, and
5. Misic Milos, of father Milos, born in 1961.

They were shot at point blanc from a short range by fire arms, and the physicians of the Medical Center in Milici found shot wounds from fire arms. On the body of Milic Milos there was also a wound on the head inflicted by a blow with a blunt mechanical object, and on the body of Savic Miladin there was a cut with a blade in the back, which is pointing out at the fact that these two deceased were killed after previously being injured.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Oric Naser, Commander of the 28th Division of the Army of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina in Srebrenica
2. Becirovic Ramiz, chief of the headquarters
3. Bektic Hedzad, chief of the security unit
4. Mandzic Smajo, Commander of the 1st Podravska Maneuvering Brigade.

EVIDENCE: Documentation of the Committee under No. 466/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-264

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: On the road Vidosevac-Glina, August 6-7, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was in the convoy of refugees, having started with her family from the vicinity of Vojnic.

The convoy was moving very slowly and at some 02:00 hours, in the night between August 6 and 7, 1995 arrived in the village of Vidosevac. The convoy stopped there. Running towards them were the escaping civilians who were in the convey ahead of them and were crying in panic: "Run! Run!". She learnt that the convoy was attacked by the members of the 5th Muslim Corps who were killing civilian population. From her acquaintance I.D. she learnt that the Croat units, during the attack, have taken away his wife, daughter-in-law and grand-son, while he was hidden in the corn field seeing how Croats were beating and taking them away. Since then he did not have any news of them.

They abandoned the vehicle and ran to Topusko, and after two days -on August 9, 1995, having received the information by the UNPROFOR representative that the convoy may continue the travel, they started onwards. This witness has also seen along the road between Vidosevac and Glina a large number of abandoned and turned over tractors and trailers, and abandoned and broken down cars. Everywhere there was a lot of scattered objects, but no corpses were to be seen.

According to the number of abandoned items and vehicles, this witness is estimating that some 500 Serbs were killed there and that the corpses were removed in the meantime, not to be seen by the members of the UNPROFOR and the other witnesses.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Members of the 1st Guard Brigade "Tigers" of the Croat Army
2. Members of the 2nd Army Brigade "Thunders" of the Croat Army
3. Dudakovic Atif, Commander of the 5th Muslim Corps and members of this Corps.

EVIDENCE: 658/95-1

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/8

I-265

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: On the road Glina-Dvor, near the village of Trgovi, August 8, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness is 16 years old, and he was spending summer vacation, together with his younger brother, with his grand-mother and grand-father near Vrgin Most. When on August 4, 1995 the attack started by the Croat Army on Krajina, he went with his closest of kin on the tractor into the exile. The convoy in front of Glina was shelled and on August 8, 1995 when they were close to Bosanski Novi, in the village of Trgovi, the convoy was again attacked from ambush.

The witness on this occasion was seriously wounded in the arm. His friend V.S. was also wounded on that occasion while one young man who was in their close vicinity was killed.

Civilians in the convoy gave them first aid on the spot and later he was transferred for treatment in Belgrade to the Military Medical Academy hospital.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Members of the 1st Guard Brigade "Tigers" of the Croat Army
2. Members of the 2nd Guard Brigade "Thunders" of the Croat Army
3. Dudakovic Atif, Commander of the 5th Muslim Corps and members of this Corps.

EVIDENCE: 668/95-2

I-266

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Capljina, years 1992-1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In Capljina, the following Serbs were killed:

1. Bekan Branko, of father Dragutin, killed on June 7, 1992 in Muminovici-Domanovici.
2. Bulatovic Rajko
3. Bulut Danica, from Tasovcic, Municipality of Capljina, killed in June 1992 at the gravel yard, by Muminovic Mirsad.
4. Vulic Milan, of father Nikola, from Gabela, Municipality of Capljina, and his father.
5. Vulic Nikola, of father Rista, from Gabela, Municipality of Capljina.
6. Golo Nedja, housewife from Gabela, Municipality of Capljina, born in 1931 in Capljina, of father Milos, whose body was handed over to the Serbian authorities in August of 1993, when the autopsy had shown several broken ribs and chest bone inflicted by a heavy blow with a blunt object.
7. Dosen Stana, of father Dusan, from Tasovcic, Municipality of Capljina, killed in her home in June 1992.
8. Drasko Cvija, born in 1907, from Tasovcic, Municipality of Capljina.
9. Elezovic Nevenka, of father Aleksa, from Capljina, killed in her apartment.
10. Elezovic Slavojka, of father Jova, from Capljina, killed by members of the HOS in Trpici, on Kravica and buried at the Orthodox cemetery in Capljina.
11. Zdralic Radoslavka, of father Spasoje, from the village of Recica, Municipality of Capljina, killed on June 8, 1992 near the house of Mujo Kohnic in Domanovici.
12. Zurovac Milica, from the village of Grabovina, Municipality of Capljina.
13. Ivkovic Boro, killed on Kravica.
14. Iljacic Vojko, of father Lazar, born in 1910, from Tasovcic, Municipality of Capljina, killed by Mirsad Muminovic in front of the petrol station.
15. Iljacic Drago, of father Luka, from the village of Oplicici, Municipality of Capljina.
16. Iljacic Nevenka, from the village of Oplicici, Municipality of Capljina.
17. Misita Ilija, of father Ilija, killed on June 7, 1992 in Muminovaca-Domanovici.
18. Misita Milan, of father Sava, from Tasovcic, Municipality of Capljina.
19. Mitrovic Predrag, of father Ilija, from Capljine.
20. Mrkic Draginja, of father Trifko, from the village of Recice, Municipality of Capljine, killed on June 10, 1992 in her own home and then burnt.
21. Mrkic Zorka, of father Milos, born in 1900, from the village of Recica, Municipality of Capljina.
22. Nikolic Zoran, of father Vukasin, from Gabela, Municipality of Capljina, killed by the members of the group of Zdenko Jakic and then thrown into Neretva river which floated his corpse. He was buried at the Orthodox cemetery in Capljina.
23. Prelo Soka, of father Danilo, born in 1910, from Tasovcic, Municipality of Capljina.

24. Pudar Divna, born in 1961 in Capljine of father Ljuba from Capljina. She was a mentally retarded person and remained in Capljine where she disappeared on June 7, 1992. Her body was handed over to the authorities of the Republic of Srpska on August 29, 1993.
25. Reljic Vukasin, of father Novica, killed on June 7, 1992 in Muminovaca-Domanovici.
26. Reljic Djura, killed on June 7, 1992 in Muminovaca-Domanovici.
27. Reljic Novica, killed on June 7, 1992 in Muminovaca-Domanovici.
28. Tripic Drazenko, of father Sreten from Capljine, and his father.
29. Tripic Sreten, of father Novica from Capljine, who were killed at the waterfalls Kravica.
30. Dzonlaga Djordje, of father Novica, killed on June 7, 1992 in Muminovaca-Domanovici.
31. Sakota Mileva, from the village of Recica, Municipality of Capljina.
32. Sakota Saveta, of father Milan, born in 1920, from the village of Kozice, Municipality of Capljina.

There are no information whatsoever since the year 1992 about Djukteras Simana from the village of Klepci, Municipality of Capljina, who had remained in the village of Klepci.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hrastic Miro, called "Caro" from Ljubusko, chief of the HOS police in Capljine.
2. Muminagic (or Muminovic) Mirsad, of father Nail, some 50 years of age, called "Tadija" from the village of Struga near Capljine, chief of police of HOS for civilian matters, before the war a taxi-driver.
3. Jakic Zdenko, called "Pipa".
4. Boskailo Fikret
5. Kudra Mirza, and
6. Kudra called "Ugar".

EVIDENCE: 454/95-14, 202/95, 907/95 and 353/95.

I-267

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Tasovcici, Municipality of Capljina, middle of the year 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A married couple:

1. Kuzman Nikola, and
2. Kuzman Dusanka, renown doctors-stomatologists from Tasovcici

returned to their home in Tasovcici after being released from the prison camp in Dretelj.

Having learned that they were released from the camp of Dretelj, the apartment of the Kuzman couple was invaded in the night by : Veger Zlatko, Veger Joza and Sakac Edin and they have taken the couple to Modric, the hill above Tasovcici, where they were slaughtered. They are now buried in the cemetery in Capljine.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Veger Zlatko, of father Ilija, born in 1965 in Capljine, a Croat, who was working before the war as a laborer in the Biscuits Factory in Capljine.
2. Veger Joza, of father Ilija, some 30 years of age, whc was a waiter before the war, and
3. Sakac Edin, of father Meho, born in 1959 in Capljine, a Muslim, who was working before the war as a locksmith in "Energoinvest" - all the three of them from Tasovcici.
4. Jakic Zdenko, called "Pipa"
5. Negolica Mile from Capljine
6. Cepo from Dretelj.

EVIDENCE: 223/95, 254/94-14 and 202/95

NOTE: Supplement to the charges II-055.

I-268

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Humilisani near Mostar, June 19-20, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the HVO in this place have killed the following Serbs:

1. Vukosav Duka, who was killed by a bullet shot in his forehead while seated in his car type "Opel-Record".
2. Vukosav Slavko, who was killed on June 19, 1992 in the evening.
3. Bojanic Velimir
4. Bojanic Milan
5. Vukosav Zarko, of father Duka, owner of the coffee-shop "Dugin Gaj" in Bijelo Polje - killed in a garage in Humilisani in which six Serbs were imprisoned.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Petkovic Milivoje, commander of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) in Mostar.
2. Hadziosmanovic Ismet, president of the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) in Mostar.
3. Vlasic Damjan, lawyer. president of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) in Mostar.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-269

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, on and about July 10, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of Muslim soldiers had taken away the Golubovic family:

1. Golubovic Djura, of father Pero, born in 1953, professor of geography in the High School Center in Konjic, residing in the suburbs Prkan-Stari Grad in Konjic, and his wife
2. Golubovic Vlasta, born in 1955, and theri children
3. Golubovic Petar, born in 1985 and
4. Golubovic Pavle, born in 1987.

They have taken Golubovic family towards the village of Djajici. During the ride, Djura succeeded in throwing out of the car his older son Petar, who hid himself and latter on watched the Muslims kill his father, mother and younger brother.

After this event, Golubovic Petar ran to the check point where Muslims were stationed and told them what had happened to his father, mother and brother. These Muslims took him to the place of the murder and there killed also Petar.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Macic Miralem
2. Novalic Emir
3. Maksimovic Mirza

EVIDENCE: 454/95-17 and 393/94

NOTE: Supplement to the charges I-072.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-270

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Mali Zvornik in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, May 10, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIOn: Members of the Army of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina, on May 10, 1995 at some 13:10 hours fired a grenade from the territory of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had fallen on Zvornik - towards the center for training of drivers.

On this occasion the following person had died:

Radic Dragisa, of father Sreten, born in 1953.

Injuries were caused to Vidic Dimitrije, of father Mitar, born in 1922.

The grenade was probably fired from a tank, from the region of the village of Nezuh (Ravna Gora).

At the same time the electrical supply network was damaged in the length of 50 meters.

INDICATIONS ABOUT PERPETRATORS:

Members of the Army of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: 437/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-271

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Vucilovac near Brcko, December 12, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Village of Vucilovac was populated with Serbian inhabitants, while the surrounding villages of Kopanici and Vidovica were populated with mixed inhabitants. Serbs who were in mid-1992 expelled from these two villages, found refuge in Vucilovac.

Members of the Croat Army were often opening fire on Vucilovac, until December 12, 1992.

On this day members of the Croat Army entered the village of Vucilovac from three sides and started setting houses on fire and killing of Serbian population that they captured.

On this occasion, the following persons were killed:

1. Arsenic Ignjatije, of father Vlajko, born in 1937.
2. Arsenic Krsto, of father Niko, born in 1906 - died from the received injuries in the hospital in Bijeljina after three days.
3. Ignjic Goja, of father Anta, born in 1939 in Imotsko.
4. Kitic Pero, of father Nikola, born in 1953.
5. Lukic Mico, of father Nikola, born in 1946.
6. Lukic Netka, of father Niko, born in 1928, she was blind.
7. Lukic Ratko, of father Petar, born in 1964.
8. Majstorovic Ilija, of father Stevo, born in 1937.
9. Majstorovic Milenko, of father Nedeljko, born on February 22, 1971 in Vucilovac - Croat soldiers killed him near his house by firing at him from automatic gun.
10. Majstorovic Panto, of father Stojan, born on June 12, 1944 in Vucilovac.
11. Margetic Marinko, of father Petar, born in 1942 in Vucilovac - his body was handed over during the exchange decapitated, with only one ear.
12. Margetic Milan, of father Lazar, born in 1964.
13. Mikic Sladjan, of father Stanisa, born in 1967.
14. Mitrovic Svetislav, of father Dimitrije, born in 1968.
15. Misic Joco, of father Marko, born in 1973.
16. Nikolic Marko, of father Stevan, born on November 30, 1910 in Vucilovac, he was blind.
17. Nikolic Ruza, of father Jovo, born in 1926.
18. Ostojic Lazo, of father Rista, born in 1946.
19. Ostojic Petar, born in 1910.
20. Petrovic Bozo, of father Boza, born in 1952.

A total of 20 Serbs were killed and their bodies were handed over to the Serbian authorities on January 30, 1993.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Vincentic Ivo

EVIDENCE: 617/95-37, 617/95-21, 617/95-23, 617/95-24, 679/95-1, 679/95-2, 679/95-3, 679/95-4, 679/95-6, 679/95-7, 679/95-11, 679/95-12,679/95-16, 679/95-22, 679/95-28, 679/95-39 and 679/95-42.

I-272

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Donji Bukvik, September 14, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the Army of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina on September 14, 1992 made an attack on the villages in the county of Bukvik. On that occasion the entire civilian population escaped into the woods. One number of aged inhabitants, however, was captured. Among them were the daughter-in-law and the husband's sister:

1. Brestovacki Radojka, of father Blagoje, born on July 28, 1933 in Vucilovac, and
2. Brestovacki Milka, of father Nikola, born on February 15, 1943, in Donji Bukvik.

Before they were killed, Muslim soldiers ordered them to call for their husbands to tell them if they should not surrender, that they will be killed. They had to shout out the calls several times.

Since their husbands were not appearing, Muslim soldiers fired a round from the automatic gun at them and killed them.

They also killed:

3. Vidovic Djoka

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ramic Mustafa, of father Jusuf, born on February 6, 1942 in Brcko, residing in Brcko at 10, Safeta Travnjakica Street, before the war was the president of the Municipal Assembly of Brcko (Lord Mayor of Brcko), member of the military command in the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
2. Pljakic Ramiz, of father Hamdija, born on May 17, 1958 in the village of Ugao, Municipality of Sjenica, was residing in Brcko at Strosmajerova Street bbb, before the war a military, lieutenant, member of the military command of the 108th Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-22 and 679/95-8

NOTE: Supplement to the charges I-239

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-273

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Milovanovic Nebojsa, who was residing in Sarajevo in Ognjena Price Street, was killed from a pistol by his neighbor, a Muslim called Sejo, because he suspected him that by means of a lighted advertising sign located on the building in which Milovanovic was living, he was giving signals to the Serbian soldiers on the hills surrounding Sarajevo.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sejo, a Muslim, who was a musician before the war.

EVIDENCE: 647/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-274

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Sibenik, end of 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) had won the elections in Croatia, in Sibenik a terrible persecution of Serbs started. Pressure was especially made on conjugal partners from mixed marriages, and Serbian women wed to the Croats were killed:

1. Zorcan Dusanka, maiden name Njegic. She was killed by the end of 1991 by her husband Zorcan Joco, called "Jule", a Croat and member of the police forces of Sibenik. They had one child. The family of the deceased is convinced that he willfully killed her because she was a Serb and because she did not want to change her religion. This killing was presented as an accident, i.e. as an accidental killing by the husband. Instead of standing trial for murder, Joco was promoted to a personal driver of the police forces commander of Sibenik.
2. Bratic Milka, maiden name Todorovic, a Serbian woman from Sibenik. She was married to a Croat Bratic Marko, with whom she had one child. Her husband killed her.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Zorcan Joco, member of Sibenik police force.
2. Bratic Marko, from Sibenik.

EVIDENCE: 716/94

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-275

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Masicka Sagovina, Municipality of Nova Gradiska, December 19 and 20, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Croat armed forces composed of 100th Zagreb Brigade (the so-called "Student"), 121th Toplica Brigade from Nova Gradiska, 108th Brodska Brigade from Slavonski Brod, as well as some independent brigades, suddenly in the early morning attacked this Serbian village populated almost exclusively with Serbian inhabitants, on the Serbian holiday of Saint Nikola December 19, 1991. On this and the following day, the following persons were killed:

1. Milinkovic Anka, 88 years old
2. Tubic Milenko, over 60 years old and his wife.
3. Tubic Mladjenka, some 65 years old - killed by Kulic Stevan.
4. Mandic Gospava, some 45 years old - killed by Kulic Stevan.
5. Bakic (or Bandic) Zora, 42 years old - killed by Kulic Stevan.
6. Cindric Predrag, some 20 years old.
7. Milankovic Gligorije, between 60-70 years of age - Milankovic was in the Territorial Defense uniform and after he surrendered, he was first beaten and then shot, his body taken to his house at some 150 meters distance and the house set on fire.
8. Milosavljevic Tihomir, born in 1971 - shot after he had surrendered.
9. Milosavljevic Dragan, some 23 years old, brother of Milosavljevic Tihomir.
10. Delic Jelenko, some 24 years old.
11. Mandic Milorad, some 40 years old.
12. Stojcevic Milan, born in 1962 - killed after having surrendered when he came out of the basement of the house of Rajko Stojcevic.
13. Savanovic Jovo, 65 years old - killed by an axe hit on the head.
14. Ozegovic Mladen, some 22 years old.
15. Mandic Dragan, some 16 years old.
16. Sorivac Zeljko, 43 years old.
17. Mandic Branko, born in 1960, member of the Territorial Defense forces - shot after having surrendered while coming out of the basement of Rajko Stojcevic.
18. Miokovic Milorad, born in 1957 - shot by Zdravko Paritan after having surrendered by coming out of the basement of Rajko Stojceivc.
19. Mandic Zorka, some 55 years old.
20. Bosnjak Milorad - shot after having surrendered.
21. Borbelj Antun - shot after having surrendered.
22. Stojcevic Milan - shot after having surrendered.
23. Miletic Branko - shot after having surrendered.
24. Borbelj Savka, some 50 years old - killed in the basement in which a bomb was thrown.

25. Cirkovic Jovan - shot after having surrendered.
26. Durutovic Dragoljub - shot after having surrendered.
27. Reljin Ljubomir - shot after having surrendered.
28. Tubic Milenka, some 55 years old - killed by Kulic Stevan.
29. Marinkovic Velimir - disappeared during the attack on this village, assumed killed.

Croat soldiers gathered the bodies of killed Serbs, loaded the corpses on the chart-cart and drove them in the direction of cemetery where some 60 killed Serbs were buried in the mass grave.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Bolic Ante, from Nova Gradiska, who commanded one of the units which attacked the village, now president of the Municipality of Nova Gradiska.
2. Topcic Rudolf from Resetari.
3. Butina Zvonko, who was born in the only Croat house in Masicka Sagovina, now living in Zagreb.
4. Kulic Stevan from Cernicka Sagovina.
5. Kumic Drazen, from Cernicka Sagovina.
6. Pecio Pera, from Cernicka Sagovina.
7. Matosevic, son of Branko and Anka, from Cernicka Sagovina.
8. Paritan Zdravko from Cernicka Sagovina.
9. Klepic Ivan from Nova Gradiska.
10. Bakonic Andra, lived in Mala near Nova Gradiska.
11. Grgic Darko from Cernicka Sagovina.
12. Skrobic, the youngest son of Ante Skrobica from Cernicka Sagovina.

EVIDENCE: 628/95-9, 628/95-12, 618/95-3 and 40/94.

NOTE: Supplement to the charges II-021.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-276

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Gredjani, Municipality of Okucani, end of July - beginning of August 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Croat armed forces made an attack on this village in which only Serbs were living. On this occasion they killed the following Serbs:

1. Zjalic Sima
2. Gljivica Rajko
3. Gljivica Jovan
4. Ceser Milan, and
5. Kuzeta Ilija

The following persons are missing, presumed killed:

6. Gacesa Radojka
7. Gacesa Milka, and
8. Miladinovic Ostoja

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the Croat armed forces.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-4

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-277

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Kolosici, Municipality of Visoko, June 20, 1992, at some 14:30 hours.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Some 20 Muslim soldiers wearing camouflage uniforms, with their faces painted with camouflage paint, entered the courtyard of the house of Vukovic Uros, where members of Vukovic family were gathered, one of the most distinguished and richest families in this area. After having killed all of them with fire arms, they loaded their bodies on the truck and took them to Visoko. After five days, they buried them at the Serbian cemetery in Visoko, but no one from the family was allowed to attend the burial.

The following members of Vukovic family were killed:

1. Vukovic Bosko, born in 1927 and his wife
2. Vukovic Draginja, born in 1924 and their son
3. Vukovic Rajko, born in 1948 and their grandson
4. Vukovic Miodrag, of father Rajko, born in 1970.

and their cousins:

5. Vukovic Zdravko, born in 1946, and
6. Vukovic Jelenko, born in 1962.

Witness 806/95-34, member of Vukovic family, states as follows:

"...When on June 20th Muslims made the attack, we were all disturbed, but were counting on the protection by our Muslim neighbors, and most of all of the very influential family Musinbegovic, whose houses were at some 50 meters distance from ours.

At the time of the attack, Hasib and Jusuf Musinbegovic were not in the village. In ou house, the night before between June 19 and 20, 1991, Hasib's wife Hisveta had spen the night together with her mother Cumra and her three sons. They stayed in our house for as long as the shooting did not stop, at some 14:00 hours. Then they went to their own house for lunch, saying that they will return.

Even before, and especially since the beginning of war, it happened that women from Musinbegovic family together with their children would spend the night in our house - an in the new house at that which were furnished, and in which we of the Vukovic famil would sleep from time to time. For this reason, it was not strange to us at all that the came to spend the night with us on that particular night, because our relations were ver close.

After they left, my father said that we should give water to the cattle, have lunch and then go all of us together to the center of the village to see what to do next.

My wife at one moment told me that some 20 armed Muslim soldiers are coming, headed by the son of our neighbor Mustafa Musinbegovic called "Dico". Together with him was also Izet Musinbegovic, who was also our neighbor.

We were at that time in the basement and from there we could not see what is happening, because we were preparing lunch. After a short time, I heard the screams of my mother, and then the crying of Miodrag, who was calling Milojko and Zdravko to come to the courtyard. Immediately after that I heard many rounds of fire from the automatic weapon. Then there was silence.

When I went into the courtyard I have seen my father, mother, brother, brother's son and cousins lying around killed..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Musinbegovic Jusuf, before the war major in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), commander of the Territorial Defense in Kakanj, who was leading the attack on the village of Kalotici
together with his brother.
2. Musinbegovic Hasib, before the war lieutenant-colonel in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), member of the Crisis Committee of Donja Mostra.
3. "Dico" Musinbegovic, of father Mustafa.
4. Musinbegovic Izet
5. Omerbegovic Adem
6. Tarik, from Kakanj
7. Ramic Musret, called "Mindjusa" from Seoca near Visoko.

EVIDENCE: 661/95-1, 661/95-2, 799/95-2 and 806/95-34.

ENCLOSURE: Obituary

(Draginja (1924-1992), Bosko (1927-1992), Zdravko (1946-1992), Rajko (1948-1992), Jelenko (1962-1992), Miodrag (1970-1992)

VUKOVICI FROM VISOKO

They killed you, they did not let us bury you, we do not know where your graves are, but we know our customs.

Annual memorial service will be held on June 27, 1993 and we are inviting fiends to come to Majora Gavrilovica Street No. 22 at 15:00 hour in Bijeljina. VUKOVIC FAMILY)

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-278

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND DATE: Blazuj near Sarajevo, August 28, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the day of one of the greatest Orthodox holidays, Velika Gospojina (Virgin Mary's Day), August 28, 1995, in the church of Saint Sava in Blazuj, wedding ceremony was to take place of the Serb Vlastimir Glavas.

With the bride and groom at some 12:00 hours another 50 guests of the wedding party arrived. After the marriage ceremony was officiated in the church, which lasted some half an hour, guests started going out of the church. When the wedding guests were taking their places for the photographs to be taken in front of the church, members of the so-called Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina started mortar attack. Fire was opened from the position at some 400 meters distance from the church, from where there was an excellent view of the space in front of the church.

Grenades started falling in front of the church where at that time there were some 150 persons gathered, as is the custom during weddings. On this occasion even more people were present because it was a religious holiday.

On that occasion, one person was killed and 52 persons were wounded. Among them there were nine children and 19 women.

The priest Djordje Ilic was also wounded who was at that time inside the church which was hit.

At 70 meters distance from the church is the maternity ward close to which the shells were also falling.

Those wounded were treated in the hospital in Zivinice.

At the same time, 15 cars were damaged which were parking on the church parking lot.

The following persons were killed:

1. Vitomir Jadranka, born in 1961 or 1965.

Seriously or slightly wounded were:

1. Andric Sretko, born in 1947
2. Bendzo Savka, born in 1942
3. Beric Stevo, born in 1969

4. Bjelos Rade, born in 1953
5. Borovina Tomislav, born in 1935
6. Vejin Slobodan
7. Vujicic Ljubica, born in 1928
8. Glavas Blagomir, born in 1959
9. Glavas Borislav, born in 1969
10. Glavas Vladimir, born in 1981
11. Glavas Ilija, born in 1937
12. Glavas Jovo, born in 1988
13. Glavas Nina, 18 months old
14. Glavas Tihomir, born in 1955
15. Despotovic Pavle, born in 1929
16. Draskovic Ilija, born in 1954
17. Djokic Tankosava, born in 1939
18. Zecevic Sofija, born in 1949
19. Ilic Djordje, born in 1947, priest
20. Jesic Nikola, born in 1937
21. Kapetina Goran, born in 1963
22. Kapetina Milka, born in 1953
23. Kapetina Sasa, born in 1979
24. Karabatak Brana, born in 1959
25. Kuvac Jelena
26. Kuvac Milos, born in 1987
27. Kujaca Jelisavka, born in 1908
28. Kuljanin Milijana, born in 1966
29. Kuljanin Sinisa, born in 1967
30. Lozic Sladjana, born in 1973
31. Lubura Mladenka, born in 1966
32. Luketa Dobrivoje
33. Markovic Milovan
34. Mijovic Vojka, born in 1947
35. Milidrag Vlado, born in 1967
36. Miutinovic Gospava, born in 1926
37. Motika Tihomir, born in 1979
38. Novaklovic Sanja, born in 1988
39. Okuka Branoslav, born in 1967
40. Ostojic Jakov, born in 1930
41. Pejic Marko, born in 1965
43. Prole Dusanka, born in 1946
44. Pusara Vlastimir, born in 1953
45. Tesic Dusko, born in 1967
46. Todorovic Milojka, born in 1971
47. Tomic Dragana, born in 1978
48. Topic Aleksandra, born in 1980
49. Saraba Predrag, born in 1985
50. Saraba Tatjana, born in 1970

51. Sehovac Zoran, born in 1973
52. Sinic Milorad, born in 1936.

When the investigating judge of the Main Court in Ilidza came to the place of the crime, at some 17:00 hours, together with the representative of the UNPROFOR, Captain Christian Gogen, shelling started again from the same Muslim position on Igman Mount and the investigating team was forced to stop work.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Members of the so-called Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina positioned at Igman Mount.

EVIDENCE: Document of the Committee 686/95 containing the minutes on the investigation on the scene of the crime, minutes and affidavits from 5 witnesses and the report on persons injured.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-279

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Zirovac near Dvor on Una, August 7, 1995

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness 680/95-18 is stating the following:

"...I was moving in the convoy of refugees from Vojnic, on the tractor with members of my family, when fire was opened on the convoy at some 10:00 hours near Zirovac by the members of the Croat Army from the infantry armament and mortars. On this occasion the following persons were killed:

1. Karbuk Rade, from the village of Dunjak, 64 years old.
2. Novakovic Dragic, some 70 years old and his wife.
3. Novakovic Nevenka, some 70 years old and their son.
4. Novakovic Nikola from Petrova poljana and his wife.
5. Novakovic Nedeljka, who was about to give birth - all of them were in the trailer of their tractor..."

Witness 715/95-1, 71 years old is testifying as follows:

"...I was living in the village in the vicinity of Vrgin Most, until the beginning of August 1995 when there were news that Croat Army is coming, slaughtering and killing everything in its way.

For this reason I left my home with my daughter-in-law and grandchild and on the tractor of our neighbor we started towards Glina.

When we passed Glina, in front of the village of Zirovac, Croat soldiers were waiting for us and they started killing Serbs in the refugee convoy. They were burning down tractors in which Serbs were moving, they were slaughtering and killing on the spot. I escaped in the corn fields with my daughter-in-law and grandchild. All those who did not escape were killed.

Then we returned to Glina. When the convoy started again the next day from Glina, we were attacked again by the Croat soldiers, who started killing people in the convoy. I have seen on that occasion a large number of Serbs killed. This is how a large number of men, women, aged and children were massacred.

I have seen Croat soldiers shoot at my neighbor Sima Mraovic from Golinje who fell under the tractor. Since I have seen this while I was escaping from the Croat soldiers, I do not know what happened to him later...".

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-280

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Ilidza, Municipality of Sanski Most, September 16-20, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Muslim army have on September 16, 1995 in the afternoon, attacked and seized the village of Ilidza which they have held under their occupation for 4-5 days, when the village was liberated by the Army of the Republic of Srpska.

In the village only the aged civilians had remained. After the village was liberated, the following killed persons were found:

1. Todorovic Vid, of father Stojan, born in 1929 in Ilidza. His body was found some 100 meters from his home. In the area of the top of his head, a wedge 15 cm long was probed in and in the chest he had two knife wounds. On the corpse, penis was missing with testicles which were cut off.

2. Bajic Rajko, waiter by profession. His body was found in the field near the house. He had fire arm wounds in the head and wounds inflicted with a blade in the chest, probably knife wounds. His penis with testicles was also cut off and placed on his chest.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Muslim army.

EVIDENCE; 818/95-19 and 818/95-20

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-281

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Vicinity of Sanski Most, October 10, 1995

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness 818/95-17 testifies as follows:

"...I was living in Sanski Most, where I was born. My brother Todor Marjanovic on October 10, 1995 in the afternoon started preparing his tractor and trailer so that we may leave town in the face of attacks of the Muslim army. He placed on the tractor our father Mirko, who already had three strokes and our aged mother who was gravely ill and had a part of her leg amputated because of diabetes.

Muslim units were getting closer to the center of Sanski Most, they were opening terrible fire on the convoy of refugees which was leaving town.

The convoy of refugees was a very long one and was moving slowly because of the road congestion. When on the tractor we got at some distance from the center of Sanski Most and arrived at the place Poljak, in the vicinity of "Vuk Karadzic" school, shells started falling on the convoy, fired by the Muslim army. One of these shells fell in front of the tractor and wounded my brother Todor Marjanovic, born in 1952 of father Mirko. His son was also hit and died.

1. Marjanovic Igor, born in 1981 in Sanski Most

On that occasion all the length of the convoy was shelled, both the part in front and the part behind us. In all of these places there were dead civilians and those escaping. I have seen that in the passenger car which was moving in the immediate vicinity of the trailer in which I was riding, the following person was killed:

2. son of Poparic Mica, 17 years old.

His body remained on the road. From the Klekic family, the person killed was

3. wife of Klekic Zare, some 60 years old and her daughters were wounded.

I can not say how many dead there was, but I know that the shells were falling very often on the convoy in the length of some one kilometer..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the Muslim army.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-282

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Paulin Dvor near Osijek, December 11, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the village of Paulin Dvor before the war there were 65 households in which, except for the two Croat households, only the families of Serbian nationality were living.

Croat armed forces on December 11, 1991 entered Paulin Dvor and killed the following civilians:

1. Vujnovic (or Vujinovic) Darinka, born in 1934.
2. Gavric Jova, born in 1936
3. Grubisic Boja, born in 1916
4. Jelic Andja, born in 1953.
5. Jelic Bosko, born in 1942
6. Katic Bosiljka, born in 1939
7. Katic Draga, born in 1919
8. Katic Mile, born in 1933
9. Katic Mitar, born in 1909
10. Katic Petar, born in 1937
11. Labus Milan, born in 1940
12. Lapcevic Milka, born in 1916
13. Medic Vukasin, born in 1929
14. Milovic (or Milojevic) Milica, born in 1933
15. Milovic (or Milojevic) Spasoje, born in 1933
16. Rodic Milena, born in 1925
17. Sudzukovic Boza, born in 1913 and his wife
18. Sudzukovic Marica (or Marija), born in 1914.

Further to these 18 killed, the person also assassinated was

19. Keckes Karlo, a Hungarian, some 55 years old, by origin from a place in Baranja, who was visiting this village.

This killing took place in the house of Bukvic Andrija which was afterwards mined and destroyed.

Bodies of the persons killed on that same night were loaded on a truck and taken in an unknown direction. The only body found was the corpse of Darinka Vujnovic, whose body was cut into pieces. She was buried in the village of Trpinje.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ivankovic Nikola, called "Danguba", of father Ivan and mother Ljubica, maiden name Pehar, born on May 25, 1959 in Osijek, residing at the address: Vladislavci, Novo naselje 10.

2. Brother of Ivankovic Nikola, from Vladislavci
3. Keckes Pavo, born in 1957 in Vladislavci
4. Perekovic (or Peric) Ivo, some 35 years old from Vladislavci.
5. Radic Josip, some 35 years old, from Hrastina.
6. Radic Branko, some 53 years old, from Hrastina.

EVIDENCE: 619/95-4 and 229/95.

NOTE: Supplement to the charges I-019.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-283

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, end of December 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of ZNG (Croat United National Guard) on December 24, 1991 at around 24:00 hours entered the apartment of the tenant Milenko (born in 1948), located at Neretvanska Street No. 2 in Osijek, arrested him and took him away.

His body was found in the first half of January 1992 at a place called Bair, near the railway line. The body was mutilated and hands tied at the back.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kutlesa Ante, and
2. Buljan Milan, members of the ZNG of Osijek.

EVIDENCE: 619/95-4

NOTE: Supplement to the charges I-21.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-284

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Zimca near Visoko, August 18, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Inhabitants of Serbian nationality of the village of Zimca escaped in front of the Muslim offensive. One of the few who had remained was a Serb

Culum Blagoje

who was found alone at home by the three members of the Muslim forces: Provalic, Ramic and Isakovic. They first put the shirt into his mouth, then started hitting him with a knife all over the body. After that, they slaughtered him and took his body 500 meters away from the house and threw it into the river Zimasnica near the mill. Later his body was found and buried at the cemetery in Golo Brdo.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Provalic Amir, of father Sejo from Topuzovo Polje, Municipality of Visoko.
2. Ramic Niset, from the village of G. Seoca, Municipality of Visoko.
3. Isakovic, from the village of Vratnice, Municipality of Visoko, all of them members of the Territorial Defense of Visoko.

EVIDENCE; 293/95-3 and 293/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-285

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Setici, Municipality of Zvornik, October 8, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Muslim armed forces under the command of Hajrudin Hasanovic from Setici, attacked this Serbian village and found in it only disabled or bed-ridden aged inhabitants, whom they immediately killed. The following persons were killed:

1. Pantic Mihajlo, born in 1902 - killed with three bullets, one fired directly into his head, smashing it completely.
2. Pantic Cvija, born in 1907 - killed from fire arms.
3. Pantic Desa, 65 years old - killed from fire arms.
4. Pantic Sava, 72 years old - killed from fire arms, also had wounds probably inflicted by a bayonet in the neck and right tie.
5. Pantic Ljubica, daughter of Cvija, born in 1946 - killed from fire arms.
6. Prelovac Cvija from Majevica, over 60 years old - on her body there were traces of burns by fire.
7. Lukic Bosa, 65 years old - killed from fire arms.

Bodies of these persons were later found and buried at the cemetery in Karkaj, Municipality of Zvornik.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hasanovic Hajrudin, from Setici, commander of the Muslim unit.
2. Sinanovic Ahmet, of father Arif, from Setici.

EVIDENCE: 293/95-5, 293/95-6 and 49/95-8.

I-286

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Vrnojevic, Municipality of Zivinice, years 1992-1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Muslim armed forces under the command of Kamberovic, from time to time were entering this purely Serbian village. On such occasions, they would first beat up all the Serbs they could find in the village, and then they would start the killing.

In the house of Boskovic in June 1992 they killed the following persons:

1. Boskovic Tomislav, and
2. Ristic Dasa, from the hamlet of Turnice.

Before killing, both of them were tortured. Boskovic was slaughtered, previously his eye was gauged. This was done on June 21 or 22, 1992.

In front of the house of Zravko Stevanovic in February 1993, the following persons were shot:

3. Jovanovic Ceda
4. Stevanovic Lepojka and son
5. Stevanovic Zdravko

For this reason Serbian population abandoned its village and through the Konjuh Mountain escaped into the territory of the Republic of Srpska. The Muslims afterwards plundered and burnt down the village.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kamberovic Vahid, from Serici, commander of the Muslim unit.
2. Tulumovic Refik, commander of the unit of the military police.
3. Hadzic Husret from Dubrovo, Municipality of Zivinice.
4. Butkovic Azem from Basikovci, Municipality of Zivinice.
5. Bracaninovic Nithad, of father Sulja, from Zivinice.

EVIDENCE: 293/95-11, 193/95-12 and 293/95-17.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-287

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, October 6, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness, 73 years old, was living together with his wife
Jovic Julijana, of father Djura, born in 1929

in the joint house in Ludviga Pesica Street, in which he was forced on October 6, 1993 to receive and accommodate in his apartment members of the Muslim army Mulasalihovic Nerim and Mujkanovic Hajrudin.

On October 9, 1993 around midnight, they entered the room where Jovics were sleeping and inflicted upon his wife Julijana serious body injuries from which she never regained consciousness and died in Tuzla hospital on October 22, 2993.

The witness was on that occasion also beaten up and serious body injuries inflicted upon him, then all the valuables were plundered from the house.

When the witness regained consciousness, he found his wife lying on the bathroom floor unconscious with a turned up pajamas. She had a cut between her legs and a cut off breast which indicated sexual abuse. Furthermore, parts of both of her ears where she was wearing ear-rings were cut off.

Against perpetrators a criminal procedure was filed before the District Military Court of Tuzla in the file Ki. 774/93. After the hearing, investigating judge insisted that the witness gives a statement that he is not interested in pressing criminal charges and prosecution of perpetrators in the killing of his wife, so that he may be allowed to leave Tuzla, which he was forced to accept.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Mulasalihovic Nerim from Bijeljina, and
2. Mujkanovic Hajrudin from Janja.

EVIDENCE: 293/95-26

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/s

I-288

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Vitinice, hamlet of Odzacina, Municipality of Zvornik, June 20, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Muslim armed formations have attacked this village for the first time on June 9, 1992. Then they burnt down two houses. During the second attack committed on June 20, 1992 in the early morning, they killed close to their homes, the following persons:

1. Tanackovic Vasa, from the village of Vitinice
2. Kostic Kosta, from the village of Vitinice, and
3. Kostic Cvijetko, from the village of Vitinice.

From the ambush they killed also the passengers who were trying to escape by car from the village:

4. Tanackovic Smilja, born in 1944
5. Tanckovic Jovika, born in 1955, and
6-7. two men from the village of Pilice, one of them being previously wounded.

Muslim soldiers during this attack plundered and burnt down the village.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Muminovic Semso, from Kovacevic.

EVIDENCE: 293/95-27

YU/SC 80-92/DOC-7/S

I-289

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Mutnica, near Zenica, June 5, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the attack of the Muslim Territorial Defense force, which was made on June 5, 1992 on the Serbian villages in the vicinity of Zenica, in the village of Mutnica the following persons were killed:

1. Lakic Slavko, and
2. Karaca Bogdan

After killing them, perpetrators have set their barns on fire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sisic Siradj, who commanded the Muslim armed forces.
2. Boncina Branko, commander of the Territorial Defense force of Zenica

EVIDENCE: 293/95-28

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-290

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND DATE: Vranojevici, Municipality of Zivinice, February 23, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the day of the Orthodox holiday for the deceased All Souls' Day, members of the Muslim armed forces in this village killed from fire arms the following persons:

1. Stevanovic Ljeposava, born in 1933 and her son.
2. Stevanovic Zdravko, born in 1959, and
3. Jovanovic Ceda, 43 years old.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hodzic Fejzo, commander of the Muslim armed unit from the village of Besirovici and members of his unit.

EVIDENCE: 293/95-32

YU/SC 780-9?/DOC-7/S

I-291

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND DATE: Village of Bukvica, Municipality of Gorazde, May 25, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; In this village at some 25 kilometers distance from Gorazde, which belonged to the local community of Ilovaca, there were 9 Serbian houses.

Muslims from the neighboring villages in early May 1992 started making barricades, which caused anxiety among Serbs. Therefore, all the younger inhabitants of the village escaped, and in the village remained only the aged inhabitants.

The testifying witness, believing his Muslim neighbors who were telling him that they have nothing to fear, remained with his wife in the village.

The armed Muslims from the neighboring villages on May 25, 1992, at some 16:00 hours, entered this village and on that occasion killed everyone that they found in the village.

The following person were killed:

1. Vukasinovic Grozda, of father Vujadin, born in 1937
2. Vukasinovic Bozana, of father Djordje, born in 1926
3. Vukasinovic Vukasin, of father Pera, 87 years old
4. Vukasinovic Veljko, of father Dimitrije, some 73 years old
and his wife
5. Vukasinovic Danica, of father Boza, some 64 years old
6. Vukasinovic Milos, of father Nedjo, some 66 years old, and his wife
7. Vukasinovic Jovanka, some 62 years old, and
8. Vukasinovic Milorad, of father Todor, some 74 years old.

The witness succeeded in escaping from the village which was then plundered by the Muslim soldiers and burnt down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Son of Agamovic Sulejman from the village of Krabarisa near Gorazde.
2. Odzic Murat, from the village of Tresnjice near Gorazde.

EVIDENCE: 622/95

NOTE: Supplement to the charges I-199.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-292

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND DATE: Visegrad, mid April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In Visegrad in spring of 1992, Muslims started persecuting Serbs who were a minority population.

Thus, Huso Kuspahic killed:

Indjic Mica, of father Radovan, who worked as a secretary of the primary school "Vuk Karadzic".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kuspahic Huso, who was an active police officer in Visegrad before the war.

EVIDENCE; 678/95-19

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-293

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: On the road Stoborani-Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak, October 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, members of its military unit from Zepa, waited in an ambush for the car type TAM-110 which was moving along the road Stoborani-Godjenje and on that occasion killed the following persons:

1. Mitrovic Radenko, and
2. Rubez Sima

who were in this truck. The truck, after killing of the above, was looted and set on fire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Nuhanovic Jusuf, of father Sabrija, born in 1942 in Brloznik, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
2. Nuhanovic Smail, of father Sarija, born in 1963 in Priloznik
3. Glusic Bekto, of father Mehmed, born in 1957 in Plana, Municipality of Han Pijesak
4. Gusic Tufo, of father Ibrahim, born in 1954 in Olovo
5. Mehmedovic Alija, of father Mustafa, born in 1968 in Urtici, Municipality of Rogatica
6. Cardakovic Ramiz, of father Rasim, born in 1956 in Stoborani
7. Dzebo Dzevad, of father Rahman, born in 1970 in Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

EVIDENCE: 690/95

YU/SC 780/DOC-7/S

I-294

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Hamlet of Dubice, village of Mislovo, Municipality of Rogatica, July 29, 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Veljovic Stojan and his son Veljovic Milan on July 29, 1994 at some 08:30 hours were cutting grass on their meadow called "Hadzin do". Then the members of the terrorist diversion group of the Muslim army from Zepa appeared, and opened fire on them from infantry armament. On that occasion:

Veljovic Stojan

was hit in the head suffering injuries from which he died on the spot, while his son saved himself by escaping.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sakic Kisadet, of father Murat, born in 1971 in Godjani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
2. Hodzic Hasan, of father Hamed, born in 1957 in Podzeplje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
3. Dzebo Dzevad, of father Rahman, born in 1970 in Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
4. Sejtis Huso, born in 1952 in Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
5. Cardakovic Ramiz, of father Rasim, born in 1956 in the village of Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak
6. Cardakovic Safet, of father Abid, born in 1964 in Stoborani, Municiplaity of Han Pijesak.

EVIDENCE; 137/95-9 and 691/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-295

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND DATE: Brestovaca, Municipality of Han Pijesak, July 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the diversion-terrorist group of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina from Zepa came upon the civilian

Simic Borislav

who was killed at a point black range from the infantry armament, the location of killing was at some one kilometer and a half from the house of the deceased.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sakic Kisadet, of father Murat, born in 1971 in Godjani, Municipality of Han Pijesak
2. Hodzic Hasan, of father Hamed, born in 1957 in Podzeplje, Municipality of Han Pijesak
3. Dzebo Dzevad, of father Rahman, born in 1970 in Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak
4. Sejtis Huso, born in 1952 in Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak
5. Cardakovic Ramiz, of father Rasim, born in 1956 in the village of Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
6. Cardakovic Safet, of father Abid, born in 1964 in Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

EVIDENCE: 691/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-296

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Jelovica, Municipality of Han Pijesak, August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the diversion-terrorist group within the composition of Zepa unit "June 4th" of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, from Zepa in August 1992 have attacked the village of Jelovice in the Municipality of Han Pijesak.

On that occasion they have killed the following civilians of Serbian nationality:

1. Zgonjanin Mladjen, while
2. Kosoric Boban, who was seriously injured, after several days died from the wounds.

Upon seizure of the village, the village was looted and most of the houses and property was burnt down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Muratovic Dzevad, called "Ciro", of father Sarija, born on January 2, 1963 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
2. Muratovic Hamed, of father Hasib, born on November 14, 1931 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
3. Omerspahic Agonja, of father Aga, born on May 24, 1954 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
4. Lilic Selim, called "Skuco", of father Hamid, born on January 28, 1954 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
5. Lilic Nasko, of father Nezir, born on January 16, 1952 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
6. lilic Sejdjalija, of father Abid, born on December 3, 1959 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
7. Muratovic Ismet, called "Ismo", of father Muradif, born on May 1, 1962 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
8. Saric, of father Murat, born on March 20, 1971 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
9. Ramiz, called "Zoran", of father Rasim, born in 1956 in the village of Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
10. Hasib, of father Mehmed, born in 1956 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
11. Sead, called "Tamburica", of father Humzo.
12. Avdic Besim, called "Besko", born in 1960 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
13. Lilic Hajrudin, born in 1960 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
14. Ismet, called "Crta", of father Avdija.
15. Lilic Nedzad, born in 1955 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

16. Lilic Nijaz, of father Abid, born in 1962 in Godjenje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

EVIDENCE: 692/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-297

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Borovine, Municipality of Han Pijesak, August 7, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the diversion-terrorist group of the "June 4th" unit of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina from Zepa, under the command of Pavlic Avdo, on August 7, 1992 made an attack on the Serbian population in the village of Borovine.

On that occasion they have taken the lives of the three members of the Borovina family, whom they slaughtered:

1. Borovina Marko, and his son
2. Borovina Slavko, who was bed-ridden
3. Borovina Koviljka, an old woman, mother of Marko.

Afterwards, they have set on fire several houses, barns and hay-stacks, having previously looted and taken away all the valuable objects from the abandoned Serbian houses from which the population, with the exception of the members of the assassinated family which remained because of the bed-ridden Slavko, have previously escaped.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Palic Avdo, commander of the diversion-terrorist group of the "June 4th" unit of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
2. Hasanovic Fadil, of father Salih, born on July 22, 1955 in Krivace, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
3. Hasanovic Ekrem, called "Kemo", of father Mustafa, born on June 15, 1961 in Podzeplje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
4. Gusic Bekto, of father Muhamed, born on March 20, 1957 in Plane, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
5. Nuhanovic Mustafa, of father Rahman, born on January 5, 1970 in the village of Brloznik, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
6. Dzebo Dzevad, called "Crni", of father Rahman, born in 190 in the village of Stoborani, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
7. Krestalica Alija, of father Mujo, born in 1938 in the village of Rijeke, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
8. Krestalica Hamdija, of father Salih, born in 1940 in the village of Rijeke, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
9. Gusic Omer, called "Sremac" of father Sarija, born in 1946 in the village of Rijeke, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

10. Gusic Meho, of father Sarija, born in 1949 in the village of Rijeke, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
11. Gusic Avdija, of father Muhamed, born in 1953 in the village of Plane, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
12. Hasanovic Camil, of father Lulfa, born in 1958 in the village of Krivace, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

EVIDENCE: 693/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-298

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Rijeke, Municipality of Han Pijesak, May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the diversion-terrorist group of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina from Zepa placed an ambush on the road leading to the village of Rijeke, at the place called Majdan. When the passenger car type "Zastava" appeared in which were riding

1. Krsmanovic Gojko, and
2. Jelkcic Mirko

they opened fire from fire arms and killed them. Afterwards, they looted the car and set it on fire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hasanovic Ramiz, of father Husein, born in 1965 in the village of Krivace, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
2. Hasanovic Selman, called "Zeleni" of father Husein, born in 1967 in the village of Krivace, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
3. Ivojevic Abdulah, called "Dulo", of father Emin, born in 1967 in the village of Podzeplje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
4. Hodzic Hasan, called "Pitanac" of father Hamed, born in 1957 in the village of Podzeplje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

EVIDENCE: 694/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-299

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND DATE: Crna Rijeka, Municipality of Han Pijesak, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the diversion-terrorist group of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina from Zepa placed an ambush on the road leading to the village of Crna Rijeka. When the passenger car type "Golf" arrived, driven by

Zecevic ilija

he was shot at and killed. Then the vehicle was looted and set on fire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hasanovic Ramiz, of father Husein, born in 1965 in the village of Krivace, Municipality of Han Pijesak
2. Hasanovic Selman, called "Zeleni", of father Husein, born in 1967 in the village of Krivace, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
3. Ivojevic Abdulah, called "Dulo", of father Emin, born in 1967 in the village of Podzeplje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.
4. Hodzic Hasan, called "Pitanac", of father Hamed, born in 1957 in the village of Podzeplje, Municipality of Han Pijesak.

EVIDENCE: 694/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-300

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, August 1992 - October 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina in this period, during the raids, were capturing Serbs on Sarajevo streets and were taking them away on Trebevic forcing them to dig trenches. Serbs were seldom returning alive from there.

On Trebevic there is a cave Kazani into which the Muslim soldiers were throwing the bodies of the killed or live Serbs who were being assassinated in this way also. In order to destroy the bodies of the killed Serbs which were thrown into the abyss Kazani, Muslims were also throwing in it old rubber tires and were burning them.

The commander of this unit was Musan Topalovic, who had "an elite detachment". This detachment could be joined only with an "admission fee" and this "admission fee" was one cut off Serbian head. Members of this detachment were exhibiting heads of slaughtered Serbs in the building of the local primary school.

Members of this brigade were killing some of the Serbs also by tying them down to the truck and dragging them for as long as they were alive. Some were being killed by tying them to two passenger cars which would start in opposite directions, thus dismembering the victims.

Members of this brigade also took part in the sniper shooting of civilians in the Serbian part of Sarajevo. One of the sniper shooters was Colak Refik who was publicly boasting that he personally received as a gift from Alija Izetbegovic the sniper which Alija brought to him from Vienna.

This detachment was personally visited by Alija Izetbegovic, Haris Silajdzic and Biserka Turkovic, now the Bosnia-Herzegovina Ambassador to Zagreb.

District Military Court of Sarajevo because of these killings, was conducting proceedings against members of the 10th Mountain Brigade and on December 24, 1994 pronounced unusually mild verdicts - the highest sentence was 6 years of prison. However, after only one year, on the eve of the new year 1996, all the persons sentenced were pardoned and released from prison!

Members of this brigade were killing civilians, previously unlawfully having detained them, tortured them and treating them in inhuman ways, causing them terrible sufferings and injuries.

Among the persons killed are also the following Serbs:

1. Vucurevic Zoran
2. Draskovic Mileva - she was slaughtered by Saferovic Samir and Osmanovic Suad and her body thrown in the abyss Kazani.
3. Jovanovic Dusko - he was mutilated with knives by the members of the 10th Mountain Brigade and thrown in the abyss Kazani.
4. Komljenac Marina, from Sarajevo, residing at Dragice Pravice Street No. 7/2 - she was slaughtered by Colak Refik and her body was also thrown in the abyss Kazani as well as her husband.
5. Komljevac Radoslav from Sarajevo, residing at Dragice Pravice street No. 7/2 - he was slaughtered by Selak Mevludin.
6. Lavljiv Vasilije - slaughtered by Kubat Zijo, who severed his head from the body and threw the body in the abyss Kazani, and his wife.
7. Lavljiv Ana - Osmanovic Suad ordered her to lie down and spread her legs and then pushed a branch into her sexual organ. Tucakovic Esad with a lighter burnt her pubic hair and finally Tucakovic Esad slaughtered her, severed her head from her body and threw the body in the abyss.
8. Nikolic Ervin called "Eno" - his neck was pierced by a sword in a blow inflicted by Bejtic Samir, while the others were hitting his body with knives until he was completely mutilated. Then Bejtic Samir severed his head from the body and threw the body in the abyss Kazani.
9. Radosavljevic Branislav - his head was cut off by Topalovic Musan and his body thrown in the abyss Kazani.
10. Salipur Predrag from Sarajevo, Borisa Kidrica Street No. 3 - he was slaughtered by Hodzic Nihad, and Hodzic Husein severed his head from his body by a knife and then threw the body in the abyss Kazani, as well as his wife.
11. Sapilur Katarina, from Sarajevo, Borisa Kidrica No. 3 - her body was thrown in the abyss Kazani, and
12. Sljivic Bozidar

Witness 806/95-18 testifies as follows:

"...While I was imprisoned in the cell No. 2 in the Central Prison of Sarajevo (April 1993 - September 1995), in the same cell a certain time was spent by the former members of the armed units of Topalovic Musan called "Caco" and of his deputy Delalic Ramiz called "Celo 2". They were: Hatic Alen and Kapetanovic Emir. In the prison living room I had talks with Kapetanovic Samir and Kulenovic Haris. Hatic was in prison because of theft, Emir and Samir because of armed robbery with killing of some children, and Haris Kulenovic as an accomplice.

During the talks with Hatic and Kapetanovic, they were telling me that they have taken part in many actions as the members of the above stated unit, on which occasion they were capturing many Serbs in Sarajevo and were taking them for trench digging, on which occasion according to their own words, many Serbs were killed.

Their bodies were taken to a place called Kazan above the settlement of Bistrik in the Municipality of Stari Grad. In this abyss Kazani bodies were thrown in layers, as they explained. First they would throw some 30-40 corpses, then over them a live lime, and over the lime a layer of earth and so on, so according to them there were ten layers...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Topalovic Musan, called "Caco", commander of the "elite detachment" of the 10th Mountain Brigade.
2. Seferovic Samir, called "Ceble", some 30 years old, before the war employed in the firm "Neretva" in Sarajevo, commander of the battalion of the 10th Mountain Brigade, against him criminal proceedings were filed for murder of six Serbs.
3. Delalic Ramiz, called "Celo 2", deputy of Musan Topalovic.
4. Abduli Ramo
5. Alibasic Asif, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
6. Bejtic Samir, of father Rama, born on January 14, 1969 in Gracanica, residing in Sarajevo, Dzeka Street No. 36.
7. Gazo Osman, of father Mustafa, born on December 13, 1959 in Sarajevo, residing in Sarajevo, Bostarici Street No. 26, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
8. Doric Ekrem, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
9. Ziga Sabahudin, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
10. Kadic Sejo, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
11. Kapetanovic Emir, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
12. Kapetanovic Samir, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
13. Kubat Zijo, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
14. Kulenovic Haris, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
15. Ljubovic Samir, called "Mico", member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
16. Numic Haris, of father Nedzad, called "Hare", born on August 28, 1964 in Sarajevo, residing in Sarajevo at VI Proleterske brigade Street No. 3, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade.
17. Osmanovic Suad, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
18. Raonic Esad
19. Raonic Muhidin, of father Osman, member of the 10th Mountain brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

20. Raonic Senad called "Maskirni", member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
21. Raonic Fahrudin, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
22. Sadovic Ismet, of father Hando, born on March 29, 1964 in Bitola, residing in Sarajevo, 6. novembra Street No. 56, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
23. Selak Mevludin, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
24. Tadic Senad
25. Tendzo Omer, deputy commander of the detachment of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
26. Topalovic Emir
27. Topalovic Dzemo, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
28. Turcalo Meho, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
29. Tucakovic Esad, called "Eso", commander of the sniper detachment of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
30. Haracic Senad, of father Fadil, born on June 20, 1963 in Sarajevo, residing in Sarajevo at Hriste Boteva Street No. 6, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
31. Hasic Esad, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
32. Hasic Senad, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
33. Hatic Alen, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
34. Hodzic Armin, of father Sead, born on February 16, 1973 in Sarajevo, residing in Sarajevo at Mujkanovica Street no. 2a, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
35. Hodzic Nihad, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
36. Hodzic Husein, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
37. Colak Refik, member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
38. Skolic Djurdjica, of father Djuro, born on April 27, 1951 in Kutina, residing in Sarajevo, at Alifakovac Street No. 1/2, was a member of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: 647/95, 432/95, 806/95-18, 281/96-9 and 117/96.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-301

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME; Tenja, near Osijek, and Osijek year 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the Croat Antun Gudelj on July 1, 1991 killed Josip Rajhl-Kira, chief of police in Osijek and other persons in Tenja, members of the police force in Osijek, among them Borovicka Zvonko, came to the apartment of the witness and after investigation took away his pistol and a hunting riffle for which he had a permit. Then he was told that he must leave his house in Tenja and must never again return to it for as long as he is not given the permission to do so.

The witness after that left Tenja and went to Osijek, where he and his wife were employed and took shelter with his cousin.

When the witness by the end of September 1991 for the first time was arrested, he was detained in a basement room of the hospital where he was employed. He was accused of "spying" for the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and was beaten on that occasion. The arrest was done at his place of work so that all his colleagues could see him arrested and taken away at gun point. The witness was in that way compromised, in view of the fact that he was enjoying a good reputation among the employed in the hospital.

In October 1991 he was arrested for the second time also at his place of work. Then he was accused of being a sniper shooter, firing at the Croat soldiers, which was not true.

The witness was arrested for the third time on December 7, 1991 by three young men in camouflage uniforms, in the house of his cousin where he was temporarily residing. They told him that they are taking him for "informative talk" and have taken him to Dubrovacka Street, to a building on which was a large flag of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community). They took him to the cellar room in which the witness noticed immediately the traces of blood.

They asked him only one question: "Who are the Chetniks that you know and who are the Chetniks with whom you are collaborating?". Since the witness did not know the answer, explaining that he did not know any such people, they were asking him again and again the same question, and then they started beating him with the truncheon and a gun. On that occasion his nose bone was broken and his scull fractured behind the right ear and many other injuries were inflicted upon him.

When at one moment they took away his wallet, one of them said to the other to destroy the documents, because the witness will not be needing them any longer.

The witness was so much beaten up that he could not walk, and they had to carry him out of the room. His hands here tied with celotape behind his back, and paper was pushed into his mouth and over his mouth a large celotape was sealed. He was thrown into the car type "Audi 80" green in color and was driven to the part of town called Trvdja, on the way to Bastion. At the distance of some 600-800 meters from Basion, they drove to the river bank of Drava where they stopped at the stairs leading down to the river Drava.

He was taken out of the car by the driver and one soldier with a pistol, for whom the witness later learned that his name is Jure Relatic, and was taken down the stairs. Behind them was walking the man they called "chief". There, close to the water, Relatic cocked the pistol and at point blanc fired a shot at the witness' head hitting him in the left side of the jaw. At the same time, "the chief" pushed him with his foot into the river Drava.

Once in the water, since he was only wounded, the witness pushed his head above the water. Then Relatic fired another shot at him hitting him through the open mouth into the lower side of the jaw. After that they went away.

The witness, although heavily injured, succeeded somehow in freeing himself from the celotape and swimming to the staircase leading to the plateau on the river bank.

When he saw that the same car with the lights on is approaching again, he hid into the bushes. The car stopped at the same place, and Relatic and another two uniformed soldiers took out of the car another person, who the witness recognized under the car lights as Dr. Milutin Kutlic, a surgeon and oncologist from Osijek, who was his acquaintance.

Relatic fired at the head of Dr. Kutlic and his body once slump, was pushed down the stairs into the water. Then they boarded the car and drove away.

With the greatest of efforts, loosing consciousness from time to time, the witness succeeded in coming up to Kugin monument, where he fainted and regained consciousness in the Osijek hospital where medical care was given to him. Then he learnt that some passers-by have found him and took him to the hospital. He also learnt that on that same night another 8 Serbs were killed in Osijek, among them one woman. Although with permanent injuries to his health, he was the only one that survived.

The witness later on learnt that the perpetrators were arrested in Osijek, but that they were soon released.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Relatic Jura, of father Marko, from Nova Tenja
2. Borovicka Zvonko, member of the Osijek police force
3. NN, unknown yound men in camouflage uniforms

EVIDENCE: 619/95-1

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

I-302

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, October 24, 1991 at 15:30 hours.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Vlaisavljevic Stevo, of father Rade, born in 1952 in Dabar, Otocec, was working at the petrol station INA in Velika Mlaca near Velika Gorica. Being a Serb, he was often exposed to threats and demands for him to move away to Serbia. However, he did not wish to leave because he believed that this will pass.

While he was at his place of work on October 24, 1991 at the petrol station, a tall man with thinning hair wearing a camouflage uniform, came to him and killed him by firing at him a whole round of ammunition from a pistol. The wife of the deceased later learnt that his name is Beus Branko.

Three armed men in uniforms on the night of the killing were looking for the deceased Vlaisavljevic at his home, but did not find him because he was away.

After the killing, member of the Croat Guard moved into the apartment which is the ownership of Vlaisavljevic, and against him the family is without success leading proceedings before a Court in Zagreb.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Beus Branko, by origin from Kijevo near Knin, who was working in Zitnjak.

EVIDENCE: 618/94

Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-108

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, prison camp of HVO Military Police at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, June 20, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness with a group of prisoners of war was taken to the amphitheater of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Mostar.

Members of the military police of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) immediately started beating them. They were beating them with boots, truncheons, hands and any other objects on all the parts of the body.

Later on, they took all of their clothes and kept them completely naked, continuing to beat them not choosing the part of body to strike. Although among those who were beating them the majority was in camouflage uniforms, there were also some civilians.

On this occasion the person beaten up was also:

Kovac Ranko, of father Sava from Zovi Do near Nevesinje - captured as a member of the Republic of Srpska Army - from the inflicted injuries he fainted, was choking, and that same evening was taken to hospital and from there he never returned.

When asked what happened to him, the commander answered: "God forbid that the same should happen to you".

Witness 856/95-4 states as follows:

"...After having beaten us at the Faculty, member of the HVO took us to the prison camp "Celovina" in Mostar where we were examined by Dr. Todor Pantic. We were all almost dead. Kovac Ranko was taken away from prison and from then on all trace of him is lost..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Josip, possible Muselimovic, a lawyer from Mostar, was interrogating witnesses.
2. Martinovic Berto
3. Zlojo Mujo, member of the HVO
4. Babic Ivica from Rodoc
5. Tojaga Zijo, former goal-keeper of the soccer club "Buna" in Buna.
6. "Bogo" from Split.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-13 and 856/95-4

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-109

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, prison camp "Ramiz Salcin" in the former barracks "Viktor Bubanj", July 1992 - October 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The detained Serbs during their stay in this camp were exposed to terrible torture. Every day they were beaten with rubber truncheons, kicked with boots and beaten in all parts of the body.

The witness, because of extremely hard conditions of life in this prison camp for five months of stay lost weight from 112 kilograms to 56, his hair fell off and he was bed-ridden unable to move for three months.

According to the knowledge of this witness, in this prison camp in this period the following imprisoned Serbs were killed or died from beating and starvation:

1. Guslov (or Guslav) Trivo from Sarajevo, died immediately after being released from prison camp, in 1992, from the consequences of injuries inflicted upon him in the prison camp.
2. Draskovic Novo from Sarajevo
3. Zerajic Bozo from Nevesinje, who was residing in Sarajevo.
4. Marinkovic Radivoje, who died of injuries in the hospital where he was transferred.
5. Matic Slobodan, a foreman from Sarajevo.
6. Micic, who was brought into this prison camp on July 29, 1992 already beaten and who died after one hour.
7. Misic Milan
8. Novakovic Dusko, from Vogosca
9. Odzakovic Nedeljko, from Velesic, residing at Adama Buce Street.
10. Ponjarac Novica, from Vasin Han - Sarajevo, killed immediately after being released from this prison camp.
11. Radojcic Manojlo, from the village of Kisa near Nevesinje, who lived in Sarajevo.
12. Rajevac, major, who died when they withheld his medicaments which he had to take for his heart condition.
13. Rakanovic Uros, from Doglade near Sarajevo, some 50 years old.
14. Tizic Vukasin
15. Ceranic Mato, from Obalj near Kalinovik, who was taken before he died, in a blanket to attend trial.
16. Cajevic Zoran, some 32 years old, by origin from Foca, who was working in Sarajevo and who was taken from the cell 12 by the prison camp warden Mujic Ramic, by origin from Foca - according to the assumption of the witness 604/95, he was killed in retaliation for the death of Mujic's brother-in-law.
17. Cajevic Ognjen, taken from the cell on November 7, 1992 and never returned.

18. Sipovac Novica from Nevesinje, who lived in Sarajevo.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Bajramovic Ismet, called "Celo", born on April 24, 1966 in Sarajevo, prison camp warden.
2. Spajic Basim, prison camp warden
3. Mujic Ramiz, policeman from Foca, deputy prison camp warden
4. Dolan Himzo, former sergant of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), successor of Spajic at the duty of the warden
5. Dautovic Kemo from Sarajevo, a guard, before the war employed in "Zrak" factory.
6. "Fad", guard, a Skypetar (Kosovo Albanian)
7. Mosovic, called "Struja", guard
8. Custovic, called "Spico", guard
9. "Ventila", guard
10. "Colonel"

EVIDENCE: 434/95-2, 650/95, 438/95 and 604/95.

NOTE: Supplement to the charges II-100.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-110

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Hrasnica, near Sarajevo, prison camp in the cellar of an uncompleted residential building, years 1992-1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this prison camp in which up to a hundred Serbs were detained, the inmates were exposed to terrible torture. From the consequences of inflicted injuries the following persons have died:

1. Sojic (or Solic) Maksim from Borac, who was living in Hrasnica and working in "Famos".
2. Cosovic Slobodan, born in 1960 - the witness has exhumed his body and another three corpses for exchange.
3. Vasovic Vito from Serbia, who was working in "Famos" in Hrasnica.
4. Draskovic from Kalinovik, who died from beating by Gadzo Senad.
5. Stojanovic, who was also killed during beating inflicted by Gadzo Senad.
6. NN, killed by beating by Gadzo Senad.
7. Kovacevic Momcilo from Gacko, died while digging trenches.

The witness 872/95-7 is stating the following:

"...In spring of 1993 Solic Maksim worker in "Famos" was taken to the police station in Hrasnica.

He was taken in the evening and the day after the police announced that he died in the police station from a heart attack.

From my friend who was in prison, I learnt that Solic was beaten and that he died from injuries and not from a heart attack..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Okeric Rasim, before the war a teacher from Gacko, prison camp warden.
2. Gadzo Senad from Gacko, guard
3. Culiman Dzemo, in charge of liquidation of inmates

EVIDENCE: 454/95-7, 454/95-2 and 434/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-111

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Hrasnica near Sarajevo, prison camp in the cellar of the skyscraper building underneath the Muslim police station, year 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this prison camp for Serbs, the following persons have died from injuries inflicted upon them by beating:

1. Milutinovic Dostimir, who was working in "Famos" in Hrasnica.
2. Milutinovic Radomir, who was working in "Famos" in Hrasnica.
3. Stefanovic Gojko, who was working in "Famos" in Hrasnica.
4. Stramputa Aleksa, who was working in "Famos" in Hrasnica
5. Guzina Radovac, retired, some 90 years old.
6. Govedarica Radoslav, from Gacko, who was working in "Famos" in Hrasnica.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Huso from Montenegro, prison warden
2. Sabovic Amir from Hrasnica, police officer
3. Agan Nezir, from Ilidza, interrogation officer
4. Sutalo Pero from Sarajevo
5. Dzemo from Gorazde, guard
6. Enver from Montenero, guard
7. Zaim, guard.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-2

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-112

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, prison camp Sunce in the residential district of Dobrinja, in the command of the 5th Motorized Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, June 18, 1992 between 19:00 and 19:30 hours.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In one room of the prison "Sunce" (Sun) there were 33 detained Serbs when the room was entered by Muharem Mazit whose brother Hilmo was killed these days. Before the war, he had in a traffic accident killed five persons in Nedzarici and was sentenced to several years of imprisonment. At the very beginning of the war, however, he was pardoned and joined the forces of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Muharem started shooting at the inmates. Not succeeding, however, in killing all the 33 of them in that room, the guards Mavric Sefko and Dusica Nermin were firing shot in the heads of the survivors so that there will be no witnesses left.

Then the bodies were burnt and buried in a mass pit.

Muslims have afterwards announced that Muharem Mezit was killed from the sniper hit, but from the behavior of his mother it may be concluded that he is still alive.

On this occasion, among others, the following persons were also killed:

1. Gasic Petar, of father Antonije, born on July 24, 1948 in Prnjavor, and his son.
2. Gasic Oliver, of father Petar, born on September 20, 1971 in Kovin.
3. Pejovic Momo, born in 1950 in Sarajevo
4. Saric Nedeljko, who was residing in Sarajevo at Franca Rozmana Street.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Mezit Muharem
2. Dusnica Nermin, guard in the prison camp "Sunce" now commander of the military police.
3. Mavric Sefko, guard in the prison camp "Sunce"

EVIDENCE: 508/95 and 806/95-22.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-113

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Banovici, prison camp in the building of the Railway Traffic Directorate, middle of the year 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During their internment in this prison camp in Banovici, Muslim and Croat soldiers very often and especially at night, were taking out the imprisoned Serbs and were beating them senseless.

Among those who were mostly tortured in this camp was also

Cazis Drago. a retired policeman from Banovici

who died after being released from prison from the injuries inflicted upon him there.

Witness 799/95-30 states the following:

"...When they brought me to the prison camp located in the basement of the Railway Traffic Directorate building, we found there my cousin Cazic Drago who was arrested on June 25, 1992. He was lying immobile. His shirt was all bloody and thorn and over his chest was a wet towel. When he saw me he said: "Look what the beasts have done to me". He was feeling cold and was shaking.

At some 20:00 hours on June 20, 1992 Cazic Drago was taken from prison to his home, unable to move. When he tried to get up in the morning, he fell and was taken to the hospital Gradina in Tuzla, where on July 5, 1992 he died from the consequences of the injuries inflicted upon him in prison...:.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kadric Akif, chef of Secretariat of Interior Affairs in Banovici who personally took part in beating of detained Serbs.
2. Mrkonja Fikret, policeman from Banovici
3. Berbic Muradin, policeman from Banovici
4. Podzic, son of Omer, from Banovici

EVIDENCE: 617/95-28 and 617/95-30 and 799/95-30.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-114

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Lukavac, prison camp in a school center, June 27, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this camp was also detained

Jovic Nikola, some 60 years old, retired from Puratic near Lukavac

who was beaten the most from all the imprisoned Serbs.

Members of the military police on June 27, 1992 entered the room, in which Jovic was detained together with the testifying witness, shouting: "Something should be slaughtered". Then they took away Jovic Nikola and after one hour they returned him completely beaten up and unconscious.

During that night he died, and in the morning military policemen took away his body, and as far as this witness knows, he was buried at the cemetery in Lukavac.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Member of the military police in Lukavac.

EVIDENCE: 797/95-2

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-115

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Homolje near Konjic, April 19, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the fighting in Gornje Selo between Muslims and Croats who were enemies at that time, Muslim soldiers entered Donje Selo in which there were Croat houses, among the majority of Serbian population.

In Donje Selo they separated all the men - both Serbs and Croats, a total of some 95 of them and expelled them to the village of Homolje. There they separated Serbs from Croats.

After that they separated all those who were in the prison camp of Celebic. Then those who were in that camp and who could show the certificate of the International Red Cross were left in a group, and those who did not have the certificate were taken aside and publicly shot.

On this occasion the following Serbs were killed:

1. Kuljanin Zoran, of father Todor, from Donje Selo.
2. Ristic Obren, from Buturovic Polje
3. Golubovic Nedho from Konjic and another
4. NN Serbs

Since Kuljanin Zoran was still alive, Almir Habibija went to him and hit him on the temple with a riffle but, thus crushing his head.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Cibo Safet from the village of Piljana near Konjic, commander of the unit of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
2. Habibija Almir from Konjic, member of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina

EVIDENCE: 318/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-116

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Vicinity of Osijek, beginning of July 1995

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the member of the Republic of Serbian Krajina Army

Popovic Zdravko, of father Milan, born in 1954 in Podravska Slatina, residing in Bobota near Vukovar

was on July 4, 1995 captured by the members of the Army of the Republic of Croatia who were illegally infiltrated in the Serbian territory, they have taken him to the territory of the Republic of Croatia and killed him there.

His wife on July 9, 1995 reported him missing with the representative of the International Red Cross in Dalj, with the request for his search.

After two weeks she was informed by the Red Cross that they have received information that her husband is not in the territory of Croatia. After one month she received a new information. According to this information which the Red Cross received from the Croat authorities, her husband in Osijek hospital had died of wounds obtained from fire arms which were inflicted upon him during his arrest, by the members of the Croat Army.

Body of deceased Popovic was handed over to Serbs on August 24, 1995. When the autopsy of the body was made, it was established that there are no injuries on the body from sharp objects or fire arms, but that there are injuries inflicted with a blunt mechanical force in the area of shoulder blades and loin.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Members of the Army of the Republic of Croatia

EVIDENCE: 724/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC 7/S

II-117

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Banovici, near Banovici, prison camp in the primary school premisses, about June 10, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the prison camp located in the coal storage on the primary school "Ivan Goran Kovacic" premisses in the village of Banovici, the witness was present on June 6, 1992, when the following persons were arrested:

1. Ristic Dusan, some 32 years old, from the village of Lozna near Banovici, director of the Students Service of Banovici, and

2. Djuric, from the village of Lozna near Banovici, who lived in Banovici

On the third or the fourth day after being brought to this prison camp, the soldiers came who were at the battle front on the mountain of Vijenac. They called Ristic and Djuric and took them in from of the storage and started beating them.

Their cries could be heard and according to this witness, their cries were terrible. This lasted some 20 minutes. After that their voices were not heard any more.

The witness latter learnt that both of the above persons were killed that same evening and were immediately buried in the pit excavated by digging machines.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

A group of Muslim soldiers, among them one well developed girl from Zivinice.

EVIDENCE: 799/95-31

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-118

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in the village of Tetovo in the primary school "Hasan Kikic", near Zenica, on June 16, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the day of June 16, 1992 at some 06:30 hours members of the Patriotic League composed of Muslims and anti-diversion detachment of the Territorial Defense composed of Muslims and Croats, made search and arrests of Serbs in the village of Bukovica.

On this occasion they arrested

1. Bozic Andjelko, born in 1949

with his two sons and they were taken to the village of Tetovo where in the primary school "Hasan Kikic" they started beating them. On this occasion they were competing as to who will inflict upon them more blows.

They were beating the victims with truncheons, electric cables and riffle butts.

Bozic died around 18:00 hours from the inflicted wounds and broken spine. His body was taken out of the school and driven to Zenica.

One of his sons on that occasion suffered two broken ribs on both sides, and the other son had five broken ribs, fracture of the thoracic cartilage and fracture of the left leg tibia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Saric Jasmin, before the war, an active captain in the Yugoslav People's Army from Zenica
2. Kovac Hasan from Gradiste
3. Kovac Kemal from Gradiste
4. Kovac Ziad from Gradiste
5. Kovac Mirsad from Gradiste
6. Kovac Muharem from Gradiste
7. Kovac Omer from Gradiste
8. Gak Hasim from Gradiste
9. Gak Cazim from Gradiste

EVIDENCE; 799/95-13

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-119

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in the District Penitentiary in Bihac - Luke, second half of 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Because of extremely cruel treatment of imprisoned Serbs in this prison camp, from the injuries inflicted upon them the following persons have died:

1. Radakovic Jovo, born in 1934, who was previously beaten several times. From the injuries suffered for 15 days he could not either eat or drink, all the time lying semi-conscious in the corner of the cell. After he was transferred to the hospital in Bihac he died there.

2. in the prison in Bihac also died a young man - a Serb and his identity is now being established.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Santic Josip, a Croat, chief of security in Bihac, before the war captain in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA).
2. Dedic, a Muslim, prison warden.
3. Remic Hando, some 30 years old, foreman of the prison shift.
4. Mujic Fadil, guard, before the war a merchant, who was especially torturing the inmates.

EVIDENCE: 759/95

II-120

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, investigation prison, end of 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the prison in Podravska Slatina the person brought into the investigation prison in Osijek was

Ojkic Lazo, some 60 years old, from Vocine.

He was also, as well as all the other imprisoned Serbs, exposed to beating and abuse. He was forced as well as D.S. to suck the sexual organ which was trust into their mouth and was sexually gratifying in this way the members of the ZNG (Croat United National Guard). They were also forcing them every morning to lick the floor with their tongues. Afterwards they would pour the remains of food on the floor and while beating them, were forcing them to lick the food off the floor.

Ojkic was returned one day into the prison room in which the testifying witness was being interrogated. He was wearing only a lady's slip. He was all blue from beating and almost unrecognizable. Soon afterwards he died.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Warden of the investigating prison in Osijek
2. Kovacevic Zlatko from Osijek, guard

EVIDENCE: 619/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-121

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND CRIME: Village of Stupari near Kladanj, prison camp in the school, June 1992 up to March 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina on June 9, 1992 attacked the village of Lupoglavo in the Municipality of Kladanj, where 44 Serbian families were living. They succeeded in capturing 24 persons and sent them to the prison camp for Serbs in Stupari, which was located in the school buildings. In this prison camp there was even up to 100 detained Serbs.

Inmates in this prison camp were subjected to physical torture, beating and abuse. Among other, they were forced continuously to look at the sun, from which action the testifying witness used to faint. Some inmates were taken to the Secretariat of Interior Affairs in Kladanj from where they were returned beaten up, so that they could not move for even five days.

From these tortures died

Kucalovic Vladimir from Obrcevac, Municipality of Kladanj.

The prison camp command presented his death as hanging on the door knob which is completely illogical, since both his arms were previously broken.

The witness was forced to hit his head on the pile of cut timber from which act had head injuries and headaches.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Veizovic Zijad, prison camp commander who was before the war a sergeant in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA)
2. Veizovic Kahro, commander of military police forces.

EVIDENCE: 293/94-10.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-122

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubace near Zivinice, prison camp, middle of 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: All the detained Serbs in this prison camp were subjected to terrible torture. They were beaten up with riffle butts, baseball bats, broken legs of chairs and tables and with rubber truncheons. From this prison camp they were also taken to the Secretariat for Interior Affairs of Zivinice where they were interrogated and also beaten up.

From these tortures in June 1993 died

Ristic Mico

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Vinko, of Croat nationality, member of the military police forces.

EVIDENCE: 293/95-12

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-123

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND CRIME: Village in the vicinity of Vrgorac in Croatia, prison camp in the garage, April 19, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness 484/95 together with another two members of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) was captured in the area of Mostar. After that all the three of them were taken to a garage near Vrgorac where they found some another 35 captured soldiers of the Republic of Srpska. All of them were beaten up and among them was also

Spremo Milan from Kupres

who had injuries from the beating in this prison camp.

On the next day, after Spremo was killed, Boskovic Zeljko took away this witness and another two soldiers to a hill ordering them to dig a grave in which they then buried the body of Spremo Milan.

The witness 34/96 testifies as follows:

"...From Eminovo Selo they took us by truck in the direction of Imotsko. When we came to the village of Vrgorac they interrogated us again. It was a Catholic Easter on that day.

They called upon Spremo Milan from Kupres, and then they started beating him with their legs until he died in front of our eyes.

After one year his body was exchanged, and until then he was buried in Vrgorac...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Boskovic Zeljko and other members of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) from Vrgorac.

EVIDENCE: 484/95 and 34/96.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-124

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, Central Penitentiary, years 1992-1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness 647/95 who was imprisoned in this penitentiary from June 1992 to July 1993 is stating the following:

"...The guards were telling us every day that we are going to be killed. We lived in constant fear for our lives. I have personally seen when from the other rooms of this prison they were taking out dead Serbs. I have seen at least 10 dead bodies of Serbs who have succumbed to the injuries from the beating. Serbs were especially at night taken to other premisses and were there mercilessly beaten so that from these premisses one could hear screams and wailing.

There was a talk in prison that Muslim soldiers were bringing in this prison the captured Serbian fighters and during the night in most cases they were dying from the inflicted injuries. After that they would take them out of the prison. I do not know whether those bodies that I have seen were the bodies of these fighters, but I only know that the guards were taking away the dead..."

The witness 617/95-28 who was imprisoned in the Central Penitentiary of Tuzla from July 1992 until July 1993 is testifying as follows:

"...Very often and especially at night, the imprisoned Serbs would be beaten until they lost consciousness. In the Central Penitentiary of Tuzla the imprisoned Serbs were taken wrapped in blankets from the prison premisses. I have seen five dead Serbs who were taken away after having died from injuries inflicted upon them by beating.

From the cells in which we were kept, we could hear the screams and wails, and when the doors would open we could see the guards taking away Serbs who have succumbed to their injuries. There was a talk that one group of captured Serbian fighters was brought and that during the night they have all succumbed to the injuries and were taken away the next day. I have seen only five bodies taken away. Whether they were the members of that group or not, I could not tell.

Terror over Serbs was especially hard in the middle of the year 1992...".

The witness 617/95-17 is testifying as follows:

"...Muslim soldiers on April 20, 1992 brought into the prison in Tuzla 9 captured Serbian soldiers. Among them were also two women. I heard and saw those soldiers terribly beaten - beating lasted the entire nights. And those two women were humiliated. They were forced to take off their cloths and then they were beaten..."

About his imprisonment in the Central Penitentiary in Tuzla the witness 679/95-20 is testifying as follows:

"...Every day we were taken for interrogation and were beaten during the procedure, we were being hit with all the available means: fists, legs with boots on, riffle butts, truncheons...

Since the food was extremely poor and beating was constant, I experienced a terrible weight loss and from 100 kilograms when they captured me, I had only 50 kilograms when I was exchanged.

During my stay in the Central Penitentiary in Tuzla I was taken to dig trenches on Majevica Mount. During every such taking out we were beaten. I excavated trenches during the combat actions. I was twice wounded there.

During my imprisonment in the Tuzla Penitentiary, a large number of imprisoned Serbs succumbed to the injuries. We could hear every evening when the Muslim soldiers were entering prison cells and were beating the detained Serbs. From these premisses screams and wails were heard and after the beatings from the inflicted injuries the dead ones were taken through the corridors..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Selimovic Bajazit, called "Baja" from Bratunac.
2. Mulalic Nedim, called "Crni" from Srebrenica
3. Landjer Davor, from Zivinice
4. Kanafa, member of the Muslim army, by origin from Papraca near Sehovici, who was employed before the war in the Transport Company Tuzla.
5. Markovic Toni, guard.
6. "Debeli Hari", guard.

EVIDENCE: Documentation of the Committee under number 647/95, 617/95 and 679/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-125

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND CRIME: Rakitje near Samobor, end of September 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in Rakitje was transformed into a prison camp for the captured soldiers of the JNA.

The newspaper clippings on which was the coat-of-arms of Serbia which were found in the military booklets of the soldiers

Utrzan Marko, from Kikinda, and

Laketic Zeljko

served as a reason for these two to be especially beaten up.

Marko was submitted to beating on September 15th when he was brought into this prison camp. This was being done in the cellar where he would be tied with hand-cuffs and beaten by truncheons, legs and riffle butts, when he was threaten with a knife and pistol that he will be killed.

The other captured soldiers also noticed that, when he was returned from the cellar, his body was covered with blood, the skin on his back was in several places thorn and the wounds were bleeding.

He was taken every day to the cellar for beating. When he was returned for the last time to the room, he was in such a poor condition that he could not walk and his entire body was blue and in wounds.

The next day, at some 12:00 hours, four members of the ZNG (Croat United National Guard) with white belts, came into the room and took Marko away for beating in the cellar.

In the cellar Marko was killed from pistol fire.

His body was exchanged and handed over to his relatives living in the vicinity of Kikinda.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Prison warden in Selsak Street was a short and slight man, with light hear and short mustaches.

EVIDENCE; 487/95, 480/95 and 727/95.

II-126

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, prison camp in the sports hall "Musala", July 15, 1992 at some 12:00 hours.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: in the part of Konjic called Musala, close to the banks of Neretva river, there is a sports hall "Musala" consisting of a large basket-ball hall and halls for other sports with the playgrounds and the audience space. The sports hall itself has a transparent roof, so that the daylight is penetrating. In the middle of the roof structure there is a metal transversa.

This sports hall was transformed in May 1992 into a prison camp for Serbs from Konjic and surrounding places.

Serbs at the beginning were placed in dressing rooms which served as cells, and during the day every one of them had his place in the sports hall where he was forced to sit. According to the estimates, in the middle of the year 1992 there were some 280 imprisoned Serbs there.

When on July 15, 1992 Muslim soldiers from their positions in the place Prevlja shelled the sports hall "Musala" in which there was a prison camp for the interned Serbs, 13 of them died and 8 of the Serb inmates were wounded.

The guards on that day around noon forced all the inmates to take their places in the sports hall. They changed some of the usual sitting places for some of them and then they withdrew. One of the guards climbed to the gallery and holding a pistol in his hand, which was not usual until then, ordered that no one is to move from his place. Then he switched on the ventilation which was also never done before, and withdrew. At some 12:15 hours the first shell exploded above the sports hall. Soon the second one penetrated the roof structure and crushed into the sports hall, ricochetted from the metal transversa and hit the wall on the opposite side and exploded there. Because of the strong explosion, the entire wall was crushed which fell on those who were seated underneath, and the particles were flying in all the directions. From this explosion 14 Serbs died either on the spot, on their way to the hospital or in hospital.

In the sports hall immediately after the explosion the television crews appeared, reporters and their important persons, who blamed Serbs for intentionally shelling the sports hall, giving a significant publicity to the shelling.

All the above stated is leading to the conclusion that the Muslims themselves have shelled this sports hall, which is also confirmed by the testimonies of the interrogated witnesses who have seen the shells fired from the Muslim positions. This is further supported by the fact that not one of the guards was injured, because all of them took shelter in the safe places, which would under different circumstances be incredible.

From the shelling of the sports hall "Musala" the following persons died:

1. Zivak Novica, of father Cedo, born in 1960.
2. Kuljanini N. whose name was not determined
3. Kuljanin Predrag, called "Macak", of father Nedjo, born in 1964, died on his way to the hospital.
4. Kuljanin Tihomir, called "Tico", of father Janko, born in 1965.
5. Mirko, of father Marko, born in 1957.
6. Ninkovic Radomir (or Rade), of father Marko, born in 1944.
7. Ninkovic Stevan, of father Marko, born in 1962.
8. Cecez Velimir, of father Obren, born in 1952, died on his way to the hospital.
9. Cecez Vlatko (or Vlada), of father Obren, born in 1952, died in hospital in Jablanica.
10. Cecz Dusan, of father Pero, born in 1953 and his brother.
11. Cecez mirko, of father Svetozar, born in 1958, died in hospital in Jablanica.
13. Cecez Miroslav (Miro), of father Radivoje, born in 1969, died in hospital in Jablanica.
14. Cecez Pero, of father Milos, born in 1963, died in hospital in Jablanica.

Those killed were later buried in Donje Selo near Konjic, while the Cecez's were buried in the field owned by Cecez Svetc, since the Muslim authorities did not permit them to be buried in the Orthodox cemetery.

From the action of the shell, the following persons were also injured:

1. Cecez Savo
2. Cecez Momcilo
3. Kuljanin Nedjo
4. Kuljanin Miroslav
5. Kuljanin Zeljko
6. Karlovic Miroslav
7. Mrkajic Zeljko
8. Mrkajic Lazo

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATCRS:

1. Mucic Zdravko, called "Pavo" or "Pavao" of father Janko, born in 1956 in Spiljani, Municipality of Konjic, a Croat, before the war employed in the company "Igman", prison warden.
2. Delic Hazim, of father Ibro, born in 1960 in Orahovci, Municipality of Konjic, was residing in Orahovci, employed in "SIP", deputy prison warden.
3. Hebibovic (or Halilovic) Ismet, called "Broceta", some 45 years old, from Konjic, who was the prison camp commander.
4. Baruncic Pero, commander of the policein Konjic
6. Zovko Zvonko, officer of the HVO in Konjic

7. Musinovic Miralem, called "Rasim" and "Rale", some 40 years old, before the war was working as a driver in Konjic, chief of secret police.
8. Duracic Miralem, chief of the "Green Berets"
9. Pelic Sefik, called "Kiko"
10. Jeleskovic Edin, called "Edo" and "Muf" (or "Mup"), some 40 years old, was working in the "Igman" company in Konjic, prison guard.
11. Spago Enid, called "Kravar", of father Hamdija, born in 1965 in Konjic, was residing Konjic, prison guard.
12-13. Brothers Juka (or Uka), Skypetars by nationality (Kosovo Albanians).

EVIDENCE: 454/95-17, 454/95-18, 496/95, 440/95-2 and 221/94-14.

NOTE: Supplement to the charges II-034.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

II-127

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing of detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Gradacac, prison camp in the secondary school center, beginning of November 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was present in the prison camp when Huskic killed

Blagojevic Milan, from the village of Avramovina near Gradacac,

in the way that he was beating him with hand and feet for as long as the victim did not die. Afterwards he forced this witness to they the body to the nearest stack of hay which he then set on fire and threatened the witness that he will do the same to him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Huskic Roka, of father Husein, from Gradacac.

EVIDENCE: Minutes of the testimony of the witness under number 339/94-19.

Inhuman acts committed against civilians.

III-101

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Capljina 1991-1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the HVO (Croat Defense Council), HOS, "Hawks", "Gabeljak" and the Hanjiar Division, have arrested and interrogated this witness who was living in Capljina for a total of 13 times in the period 1991-1993.

His apartment in this period was ransacked a total of five times.

All the arrests and searches were without any warrant.

Once he was arrested and taken to the Town Hall building in Capljina where he was interrogated. On that occasion he was interrogated by the HVO police.

He was six times taken to the building of the old post-office in Capljina, where the HOS headquarters are.

He was also arrested and taken to the silo of the "Neretva trans" company in Capljina.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Maric Marinko from Grabovac, chief of the HVO
2. Pavlovic Slavko, member of the HVO
3. Zubac, member of the police of the HVO in Capljina
4. Zilic MIle, member of the HVO police in Capljina
5. Muminagic Mirsad, called "Tadija", chief of the HVO police
6. Hristic Miro, called "Car" from Ljubusko, chief of the HVO police.
7. Krndelj Pero from Gnjiliste, chief of the national security in Capljina.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-14.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-102

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, June 13, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, who is an electrician by profession, 57 years old, was arrested as a civilian, together with his wife in his apartment.

They were arrested by the members of the HVO, Muslims Zlojo Mujo and Fadil.

On that occasion they were beaten with hands and legs all over the body and Fadil especially was beating the wife of the witness.

Afterwards they were taken on foot over the old bridge on Neretva river and all the way were hit with feet. Then they were taken around Mostar town stopping every time they would see a larger group of citizens, to whom they would say that the witness and his wife are those who are destroying Mostar, inviting them to hit, spit upon and insult the witness and his wife.

So beaten up they were taken to the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering where they were thrown into a cellar.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Zlojo Mujo, a Muslim, member of the HVO, residing in Mostar at Jasovina Street.
2. Fadil, Muslim, member of the HVO, who was residing in Mostar at Jusovina Street.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-10.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-103

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Local community of Bukvik near Brcko, year 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Local community of Bukvik, which was inhabited with Serbian population, consisted of the villages of Donji Bukvik, Grnji Bukvik, Vujicici, Bukovac, Vitanovici, Lukavac, Gajevi, Skakava, Cerik and Bijela. This local community on one side was surrounded by the Muslim villages and on the other side by the Croat ones.

Muslims and Croats ever since the year 1990 and up to the year 1992, when there was the attack on Serbian villages, started distancing themselves and stopped socializing with inhabitants of Serbian nationality.

The disrupted relations were first expressed through Croats avoiding to invite Serbs to their festivities, such as weddings which the Croats would organize when marrying a son or a daughter. Croats were explaining such behavior with recommendations by their priest not to invite Serbs either to festivities nor to funerals.

Croat population by the beginning of May 1992 started to arm itself, explaining this by the formation of its own Croat militia. Thus the units were formed bearing the designations HVO (Croat Defense Council) and chess-board flag emblems. Muslims immediately followed in their steps and formed "Green Berets".

They started sending threats to Serbs that they will be expelled or killed - in a word, that there is no place for them there.

Serbian villages, which were occasionally under fire, were held for full five months in a siege.

The villages were under such a strong siege that Serbs from this local community could neither go out nor could anyone get in.

Threats and placing of barricades caused anxiety among the Serbian population.

The situation which was every day deteriorating, reached its culmination on September 11, 1992 when the Muslim and Croat forces made the first test attack on the village of Bukovac. Then a large number of inhabitants abandoned their houses and escaped in the direction of Bukvik.

Since all of the Serbian villages of this local community were under siege, Croat and Muslim soldiers from the composition of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, made an organized attack on these villages.

During this attack some 70 Serbs were killed mostly the aged and bed-ridden citizens who have remained in their homes.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-11, 617/95-13 and 617/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-104

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: On the road Petrinja-Sisak, August 9-10, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the convoy with refugees from Krajina, in which the witness was also with her family, arrived at the way out of Petrinja, Croats started throwing stones on the convoy of Serbs escorted by the UNPROFOR. On this occasion they broke the windshield on the car in which the was witness riding and she was about to give birth.

The convoy of Serbian refugees upon entrance into the town of Sisak was again attacked. During their passage through Sisak, stones were thrown on them and some cars were being stopped and passengers dragged out of the car, harassed and beaten up.

One large stone broke the side glass on the vehicle in which the witness was riding and hit her in the head, and the other stone hit her grand-mother who was seated beside her.

On this occasion she saw a driver dragged out of one car in the convoy and register places from his car taken away. Croat policemen all that time were calmly watching what was happening and did not react.

The witness saw also one man in the convoy with his head covered with blood and she learnt from him that he was injured in Sisak.

The witness arrived in Belgrade with the convoy of refugees on August 10, 1995 and next day gave birth to a baby.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the police force and authorities in Sisak.

EVIDENCE: 658/95-1

III-105

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Brezje near Lopari, second half of 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After seizure of the village of Brezje which was populated with exclusively Serbian inhabitants, majority of Serbian population on June 19, 1992 was taken to the prison camps.

The interrogated witness after three days of detention in the prison camp in the village of Sitari was allowed to return to his home in Brezje, in which some 60 inhabitants remained.

In the village there was a large number of Muslim and Croat soldiers who were restricting movement of population. They were not allowed to leave the village and during the night had to sleep in the houses of Gasic Zoran, Stevic Jovo and Stevic Milan.

In Brezje were often coming the members of the unit called "Dragons" from Kalesija who were beating Serbian population.

Thus, one day members of this unit have beaten up the testifying witness who then fainted. When he regained consciousness, he was taken into the courtyard and one member of this unit cut with a knife on his forehead the Ustashi symbol letter "U".

His brother was cut on the back with knives and crosses were cut into the back, while M.M. was beaten up and drowned in the water pool.

B.N. was made to lay down on the asphalt road and a tractor was run over him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Basic Mujo, commander of the Croat-Muslim army
2. Smail, Basic's deputy
3. Tanjic Muhamed
4. Members of the Muslim unit called "Dragons' from Kalesija.

EVIDENCE: 743/95-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-106

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Dusce near Visegrad, middle of March 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness together with R.T. was driving hay by truck from the village of Drinsko. In the center of the village of Dusce they were stopped by Murat Sabanovic, who was in the company of some 10-15 armed Muslims.

With guns aimed at them and threats that they will be killed, they were dragged out of the truck and beaten, cursed and their Chetnick mother mentioned and told that for one hair from the Muslim head they will slaughter 500 Serbian children. They were forced to keep their hands up and lean against the wall and were harassed for one hour.

During this time all the lights were broken on the truck and metal parts damaged on the drivers cabin.

They were searching for weapons in the hay that was transported and since nothing was found, they took away from both of them pistols for which they had a valid permit issued by the competent authorities.

Finally, they let them go, forbidding them to pass again by this road.

With visible injuries, they went to the Secretariat for Interior Affairs of Visegrad to complain to the chief there Seval Murtic. In the building they found only the policemen who were of Muslim nationality, since Serbs in the meantime were expelled from the police force.

Chief Murtic was laughing while he was talking with this witness and his friend and at their request for their pistols to be returned, he answered that he neither took them nor can he give them back.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sabanovic Murat, of father Saban, born on January 7, 1953 in Orahovci, Municipality of Visegrad, was residing in the village of Dusce near Visegrad.
2. Kahriman Abdulah, member of the Sabanovic's unit
3. Murtic Seval, chief of the Secretariat of Interior Affairs of Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: 678/95-17

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-107

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Visegrad, August 1, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Through the town of Visegrad two busses were scheduled to pass from Kraljevo, with the pilgrims going to visit the Monastery of Ostrog in Montenegro, so that they could spend there the holiday feast of Saint Ilija on August 2nd.

In Visegrad, Murat Sabanovic with his group stopped the two busses with tourists and held them 7 to 8 hours. During that time passengers were harassed and they thorn down and set on fire the church flag that they were carrying with them.

In these busses were mostly women and children. The whole day the busses were kept at the temperature of some 35-36 degrees Celsius. Not only were they forbidding passengers from getting out of the bus, but did not even allow them to have a drink of water. During all this time they were insulting and harassing them. The luggage from the busses was thrown out and scattered around. Only in the evening at some 19:00 or 20:00 hours did they let them return back to Serbia, preventing them from visiting the Monastery.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Sabanovic Murat, of father Saban, born on January 7, 1953 in Orahovci, Municipality of Visegrad, was residing in the village of Dusce near Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: 678/95-23.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-108

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Visegrad, end of November 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After having taken part in the war in Croatia, the witness appeared in the uniform of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in Visegrad where he was first met by a Muslim Kuren Zahid, who took out a pistol and aimed it at the witness' head. Then grabbing at his uniform, he said: "What do you need this for?" The witness succeeded in freeing himself and entering the nearby coffee shop.

Soon after Murat Sabanovic appeared together with Hurem Zahid and immediately asked: "Where is the Chetnick?". Then the two of them, in front of all the guests in the coffee shop, took out their pistols, came up to the witness and aimed the pistol at his head. Sabanovic dragged him in the center of the coffee shop and ordered him to kneel down. When the witness said: "Shoot, I am not going to kneel", they started beating him: Sabanovic, Hurem and Ziga Damir. They were hitting him on the head with pistols. He fell on the floor and fainted. He was covered with blood. When he regained consciousness, Mubekir Tabakovic came to him, pressed the pistol to his stomach, put the hand in the pocket of his shirt and took all the money that the witness had on him (USD 30 and DEM 50).

Friends then took the witness home, and then to the hospital where he was given first aid. The physicians also sewed his wounds and placed 10 stitches.

The next day witness went to the Secretariat of Interior Affairs of Visegrad to Commander Podzic, who was interested in everything else but the reason for which the witness came to press charges.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sabanovic Murat, of father Saban, born on January 7, 1953 in Orahovci, was residing in the village of Dusce near Visegrad.
2. Hurem Zahid
3. Ziga Damir
4. Tabakovic Mubekir, of father Mustafa, born on March 4, 1970 in Visegrad.

EVIDENCE: 678/95-18

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-109

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND CRIME: Sarajevo, October 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, who was living in Sarajevo, succeeded in telephoning his family which was located in the Serbian side of the town. This telephone call was listen to because two days later an unknown person telephoned who knew the topic of the conversation. The person introduced itself as someone sent by the witness' cousin, so that the witness together with two other cousins could pass on to the Serbian side. When the witness came to the appointed place, it was disclosed later that a policeman came who made this trap for them and led the witness together with a group of 15 other Serbs who wanted to pass on to the Serbian side, into a police ambush.

The policemen immediately ordered them to stay down on the asphalt and started kicking them with their feet and shooting around their heads. The witness was beaten with boots all over his body and this harassment lasted about one hour. After that they took them to the district of Dobrinja to the Command of the 5th Motorized Brigade of the Muslim army, whose commander was Ismet Hadzic.

In this command policemen were beating them the entire night. They were lined against the wall and then they were kicked with legs, beaten with truncheons, pistols and gun butts. The witness on that occasion suffered fracture of the chest bone, fracture of the nose bone and other many injuries on the body.

Then they were transferred to a prison camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Omerovic Zaim, commander of the police patrol which made the arrest.
2. Hadzic Ismet, commander of the 5th Motorized Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina
3. Galib, security forces inspector
4. Hagic, policeman
5. Sibalic Samir, some 25 years old, from the district of Potez, policeman.

EVIDENCE: 646/95, 647/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-110

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACF AND TIME: Sarajevo, middle of the year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived in his family house in Sarajevo for 37 years. When the war conflicts started, the witness without previously reporting with the local authorities was not allowed to leave his house, i.e. was held in house detention.

When on July 16, 1992 he started to work, he had with him personal documents and the pass issued by the municipality, permitting him to go to work. The bus in which the witness was, was stopped by the Muslim military police and after inspecting his identification papers, took him out of the bus and conducted him to the Central Penitentiary.

He was taken there to a room with some 5-6 inspectors who started cross-examining him as to whether he has arms and whether he is keeping in contact with the Republic of Srpska Army. After interrogation he was closed in a isolation cell with no windows. Thereupon, the witness spent in prison camps the next 13 months, and was later on exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the military police of Sarajevo.

EVIDENCE: 650/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

III-111

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, May-June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was at his home in Jajce. He did not go to work because he was told that, being a Serb, he may use his annual vacation and not to come to work until further notice.

Four policemen on May 27, 1992 came to his apartment and informed him that he is not allowed to leave home.

On the next day the same policemen came and made a search and after a few days took the witness to a garage of Trninic Nedjo. In this garage the witness was detained for about a month time, with the explanation that in this way they can easily control him. He was sleeping there and the guard who was permanently in the trench in front of the garage would allow him from time to time to go home.

After one month three armed soldiers came, who had black ribbons around their heads with a letter "U" and searched both the apartment and the witness. When they found in the apartment of the witness the uniform of the former JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) with which he was charged, they started beating him and insisting that he hands over the hidden radio station, which the witness did not have.

Afterwards, they forced the witness to put on the JNA uniform, and around his neck they tied the electric appliance for hand drying on which they placed an automobile antenna and over the box wrote in thick letters "radio station".

So tied they took him all over the city saying that they have captured a Chetnik on the front line.

Citizens of Muslim and Croat nationality would then throw stones on him, curse and insult him.

Finally, they took him to the Command of the HVO and imprisoned him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Saraf Simun, in charge of security in the HVO command
2. Dramac Luka
3. Dramac Peja
4. Dervis Popaja "Pekara", all of them members of the HVO.

Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-227

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee -prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Samobor near Zagreb, April-September 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was serving his regular military service and was situated in the military barracks in Samobor near Zagreb. He was transferred in March 1991 to continue his service in the village of Milvice at some 3-4 kilometers from Samobor.

Members of the ZNG (United National Guard) as of April 1991 held this military barracks under the blockade.

Such a state of facts continued unto August, when the members of the ZNG started with armed provocations and psychological pressure on the soldiers in the barracks.

They were tuning off their water supply, telephone and electricity lines and were preventing food deliveries to reach the barracks.

Over strong sound amplifiers they were playing funeral marches, especially intensifying the sound during the night.

The armed attack on the barracks started on September 13, 1992. Soldiers offered resistance until September 15th when they were ordered to surrender.

Immediately after their capture, they were told that they will be released. On the next day, however, they were informed that they are the prisoners of war.

Afterwards, the witness was with the other captured soldiers, transferred first to the Training Center of the ZNG in the district of Rakitje near Zagreb which was transformed into a prison camp for war prisoners, and then to the former military barracks of the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) in Savska Street No. 92 in Zagreb, where they were cruelly treated until November 10, 1991 when they were exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the ZNG (United National Guard) of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: 480/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-228

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee, prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sibenik, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was detained as a prisoner of war in the prison camp in the Military Penitentiary of Sibenik, where by the mid June they were told to prepare and start for the exchange.

Outside was parked a meat refrigerator-truck and they were told to climb in. Together with this witness, from the group of prisoners, another nine climbed in, including another fifteen reserve soldiers who were captured near Trebinje. These reserve soldiers were heavily beaten and one of them was seriously wounded.

In this refrigerator-truck, in which they were some 25 of them, they were transported from Sibenik, from where they started at 17:00 hours and arrived in Zagreb at 07:00 the following morning.

The drive in the refrigerator-truck which was completely closed and had only two openings the size of a cigarette they barely survived.

Instead of an exchange, they were placed in the prison camp of Kerestinec in Zagreb, and they were inhumanly treated there.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the military police of Croatia, whose commander is Lausic Mate.

EVIDENCE: 481/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-229

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Rakitje near Samobor, prison camp in the Training Center of the ZNG (United National Guard), September-October 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the capture, the witness together with the other members of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) was detained in the Training Center of the ZNG (United National Gard) which was transformed into a prison camp for the captured members of the JNA of Serbian nationality.

In this camp they were given the food that was saturated with salt and after such meals they were not allowed any water to drink.

When one of the captured soldiers asked for water, he was taken to the cellar and beaten up there. After his return he was barely conscious. Since then, no one dared ask for drinking water.

In the prison camp there was a list for execution in which the name of this witness was also listed together with the names of another seven captured soldiers. They would be taken out in front of faked firing squads, even up to two-three times per day. The faked executions would be performed in the following way: the prisoners would be lined up, then the guns would be aimed at them, charged, and then pointed at the lined-up prisoners, and only after some time they would be told that "execution by a firing squad" was postponed.

The witness testifies that he was experiencing an enormous fear because he was expecting every time to be killed. As the consequence of this experience, the witness stated to the investigating judge who was interrogating him, that even after three years from this experience, "...I am still unable to go to sleep, and the moment I fall asleep I see the picture of soldiers getting ready to shoot me, then I jump from bed and wake up, and after that I can never go to sleep again...".

They were often beaten up by night by the members of the ZNG who were crushing into their rooms in which they were asleep. They were especially beaten by truncheons on their soles and other parts of the body.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Guard Branko, Croat from Kosovc and other staff of the prison camp.

EVIDENCE: 480/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-230

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, prison camp in the former JNA barracks in Selska Street No. 92, October-November 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this prison camps for captured soldiers, which was under the command of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Croatia, officers were exposed to greater torture than soldiers.

The witness is especially remembering one captured sergeant
of the former JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) who was forced for days on end to push a large stone along the runway in front of the barracks. When he would be exhausted, they would pour water over him, forcing him to continue with pushing of this enormous stone.

From this barracks they segregated 50 soldiers for the exchange and, although they were telling them many times that they will go for the exchange, they were always returned back. Thus, the witness was finally exchanged on November 10, 1992 in Bosanski Samac.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Commander of the prison camp, Klaric, and other members of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Croatia who were in charge of this camp.

EVIDENCE: 480/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-231

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND CRIME: Split, prison camp "Lira", April-August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: According to the testimonies of the three interrogated witnesses, Croats during February and March 1992 were opening fire on the storage of the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) in Gabela, which was guarded by 15 soldiers, consisting only of Serbs and Muslims because Croats and Slovenians had already earlier left this unit. Telephone lines of the military barrack were cut off.

Captain Dusko Gidic, who was commanding the storage and sergeant-major Dzevad Mekic who was his assistant, were connected with the HVO (Croat Defense Council) and have later on in the prison camp of "Lira" joined the Croats.

The two of them on April 14, 1992 organized "relocation" of soldiers in the following way: Gidic's 'friend' from Gabela came in a small truck to the barracks and boarded all the soldiers who were to be driven to the Serbian territory; instead, they were taken to the ambush made by the members of the HVO at the other end of Gabela. When all the soldiers were disarmed, members of the HVO from Gabela, which was in the territory of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, took them to Croatia, where they had spent one night in Split in the military barracks of Dracevac. After that they were transferred to the prison camp "Lira" where they remained for four months.

Conditions of living in this camp were cruel. The captured Serbs, as well as civilians, were beaten every day by the prison camp staff, and also by civilians Croats who were freely entering the camp.

Prison camp staff had to be saluted with the Fascist salute: with a raised right hand and a shout: "For Motherland, Ready!". During all this they had to sing Ustashi songs.

The prisoners were tortured by electricity. They would be given a telephone to allegedly phone their families, and then the electricity would be switched on which would cause electric shocks.

Prisoners were forced to dance a "Serbian kolo" dance in the following way: several of them would be forced to hold hands together in a circle and then some of them would be wired through their fingers, switching on the electricity which would cause electric shock forcing them to jump, as if they were dancing the national dance 'kolo'.

The prison camp commander used to wake them up at night and order them to run in circles in the camp for hours on end, singing the Ustashi songs - for as long as they would not fall down from exhaustion. Once fallen down, they would be beaten.

During the day they were taken to the field to dig trenches and perform other heavy physical labor.

In the prison camp premisses there was a small house for dogs, and some prisoners were ordered to enter this house and haul to exhaustion like dogs.

Prisoners were given a bath in such a way that they would be lined up completely naked along the wall and then the torrent of water under high pressure would be aimed at their sexual organs, which would cause sever pain.

Food was very bad. Most often they would receive a piece of bread and jam for the entire day. They never had any meat in their diet. The witness 483/95 is stating that from such nutrition for 20 days who could not have a bowl movement.

They were deprived of any medical care. They were not allowed to report sick and ask for a doctor because from some other prisoners they learnt that some, who had asked for medical examination, were beaten up and were pierced with injection needles.

There was an especially cruel treatment in the block "C" where the volunteers and the reserve soldiers of the former JNA were imprisoned.

When the team of the International Red Cross would come for a visit, prisoners from the block "C" who were beaten the most, were hidden in special bunkers which were located underneath the prison, close to the sea.

There were also cases of faked executions. Prison camp inmates would be lined against the wall and an empty pistol would be aimed at them. This was especially being done by the prison camp warden Dujic.

In the cruelty the topmost was "Giljo". He was on many occasions hitting the witness 483/95 with his boots on the fingers and all over the body. The witness from the beating was all swollen and when asked by the guard what was the reason for that, he was forced to answer "my tooth aches". He was not allowed to say the truth or he would be beaten again.

Further to the prisoners of war, in this prison camp there were also aged, women and children.

The inmates during the visits by the representatives of the Red Cross, would be given cigarettes and other gifts. However, the prison camp staff immediately after the delegation would leave, would collect everything that the inmates were given by the Red Cross.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Gidic Dusko, captain in the former JNA, who joined the HVO (Croat Defense Council) and refused the exchange, excelling in cruelty towards his until yesterday comrades.
2. Mekic Dzevad, called "Brzi", sergeant-major of the former JNA, a Muslim who joined the HVO and who treated cruelly inmates of the prison camp "Lira", especially when he would be drunk.
3. Dujic (or Dunjic) Tomo, called "Crni" from Vukovar, district of Mitvica, prison camp warden,
4. Vrkic Tonci, deputy prison camp warden
5. Gudic Ivica, from Split, a guard
6. Giljevic Tonci, called "Giljo", policeman
7. Wife of Dujic Tomo who was working on computers at the prison camp, excelling in cruelty against inmates.

EVIDENCE; 483/95, 488/95 and 482/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-232

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Gabela, prison camp in the military storage of the former JNA (Yugoslav People's Army), July-September 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Prison camp in the military storage of the former JNA in Gabela was located in front of the place Struga on the way to Gabela. The witness was in the hangar No. 3 which was called "notorious".

This prison camp was under the control of the HVO (Croat Defense Council). At that time in this camp were detained prisoners of Muslim nationality and this witness was the only detained Serb.

In the hangar inmates were sleeping on bare boards without blankets, and food was given them only once per day. According to the witness, what they would receive for the whole month he could have eaten alone for one meal only. The loaf of bread would be divided into 16 parts.

Croats at that time were adversaries of the Muslims, who were in this prison camp mercilessly beaten up, and thus from the injuries the Muslims Hasic Lugo and Elezovic, about 60 years of age, had died.

Prisoners in this prison camp were forced to sing the Ustashi songs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Previsic Boko, from Previs nearby Hutovo, prison camp warden
2. Andrun Nikola, of father Kara, from Domanovici, deputy prison camp warden.
3. Ramljak, Jerko, commander in the prison camp
4. Sakota Tomo, transporter from Citluk, warden of all the HVO prison camps in the area of Western Herzegovina
5. Muminagic Mirsad, warden in the prison camp in Gabela, until the killing of Elezovic, when he was replaced.
6. Rajic Marko, from Klepci, warden of the Hangar 3
7. Cemerad Mile, from Tasovcici
8. Kraljevic Scepo, from Gabela
9. Bebek Tomislav, from Gabela

EVIDENCE: 454/95-14

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-233

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Svinjarine, near Mostar, prison camp in the wool-spinning mill "Djuro Salaj", June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In Svinjarevine the witness was arrested with her daughter and son and placed in the premisses of the wool-spinning mill "Djuro Salaj".

There she was beaten as well as her children with riffle butts, legs and everything else. She especially suffered to see her children beaten in front of her.

Boskailo Ramo was placing on this witness's neck the knife and was ordering her to say where did her son go and who was visiting him at home. Since she was silent, he ordered the guard to slit the throats of her son and daughter. The guard soon returned and said that he had slaughtered the son.

Only after two hours she learnt that her son and daughter were still alive.

The witness and her children for the entire eight days of detention in this prison camp received only half a bread loaf and one liter of water.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Boskailo Ramo, prison camp commander, before the war an active policeman in Mostar.
2. Kazazic, called "Joja" from Carine
3. Grljevic, son of "Beli", from Carine in Mostar

EVIDENCE: 454/95-9.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-234

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, prison camp in the sports hall "Musala", January-October 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested together with his mother, sister, wife and son while trying to cross into the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

Muslim police took them to the sports hall "Musala" which was transformed into a prison camp.

They were sleeping on bare concrete or on plastic which was spread on the floor in the dressing room of this prison camp.

Food was bad and it happened that for five days they would receive only one piece of bread. In fact, they were coerced into giving a blood donation and since this witness refused to give his blood, he was deprived of food.

The witness was beaten two or three times with truncheons on legs and hands.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Zilic Edin, from Konjic, prison warden
2. Cibo from Konjic, who replaced Zilic as prison camp warden
3. Arnaut Saban, from Ugosce, deputy warden
4. Kemo from Konjic
5. Zilic Ramo, guard, brother of Zilic Edin
6. Dzajic Ahmed, from Konjic, guard
7. Landzo Esad, called "Zenga" and "Zija" of father Sulja, born in 1970 (or 1972) in Celebici, a guard
8. Hebibovic Ismet, called "Broceta", some 45 years old, from Konjic, prison camp commander.

EVIDENCE; 454/95-12

IV-235

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND CRIME; Prison camp in the sports hall "Musala" in Konjic, May 22-August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was detained in this camp together with another 21 prisoners in a small dressing room, so that there was not enough space for them to lye down and sleep. In this room there were no blankets and the floor was plastic. They were urinating and defecating in the corner of this dressing room.
The worst was the fate of those who would ask for water or would complain. They were especially beaten with truncheons. Prisoners were forced to fight each other.

The inmates of this prison camp were once kept without any food for three days. When on the fourth day they were given food, they received salty canned fish but no water. One loaf of bread was divided on 19 persons.

Especially cruel was the treatment of the imprisoned Serbs from Bradine, who were brought into this prison camp on May 25, 1992. The corridor in which they were beating these inmates was all covered with blood.

In one of the dressing rooms, women were detained and they were individually being taken to the school building which was close to the sports hall. Women would return from there in tears, and guards were boasting that some of these women are 'good' and some 'bad', and the witness assumes that they were raped.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hebibovic Ismet, called "Broceta", 45 years old, from Konjic, commander of the prison camp
2. Kazazic Senad, guard commander
3. Slato Meho
4. Jeleskovic Edin, called "Edo" and "Muf", some 40 years old, from Konjic, used to work in "Igman" company, guard in the prison camp, extreme in cruelty towards inmates
5. Kurtic
6. Ploskic
7. Dedic from Dubrovnik
8. Spago Enid, called "Kravar", of father Hamdija, born in 1965 in Konjic, was residing in Konjic, guard in the prison camp
9. Pelic Sefik, called "Kiko"
10. Gusic Zijad and his brother called
11. "Pace", a guard
12. Vrtic Remzo, a guard

13. "Nidza", a guard
14. Dedic Osman, called "Osmo", from Konjic, former player in the soccer cub "Igman", guard in the prison camp
15. Arnaut Saban, from Ugosce near Konjic
16. Mraovic Salko, from Konic
17. Turkovic, called "Ture"
18-19. Brothers Juka, Skypetars (Kosovo Albanians) from Konjic

EVIDENCE: 454/95-18

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-236

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp of Celebici near Konjic, end of July and October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness 147/96-20, who is now living in Belgrade as a refugee, by origin from the vicinity of Konjic, testifies as follows:

"...I was captured on June 10, 1992 and on that same day transferred to the prison camp of Celebici where I remained until December 9, 1992.

During my detention in the prison camp of Celebici I was submitted to starvation and the most cruel physical torture. I arrived at the prison camp having 110 kilograms of body weight and went out of it with 64 kilograms of body weight. While speaking of starvation to which I was subjected, as an illustration I can state that for 54 days I did not have a bowl movement.

Just like most of the other inmates in this prison camp, I was every day beaten up. This was especially happening during the first three months, when they were beating us up day and nights, two or three times every day. As a consequence of physical abuse I have suffered a 60% damage to my liver and gall-bladder, 9 of my ribs were broken and I also received other serious injuries, so that according to the medical analysis, I am now a 70% invalid.

As far as i know, in the prison camp of Celebici 18 inmates were killed. I was personally present and was the eye-witness to the assassination of Sima Jovanovic from the village of Idbar, Ceda Avramovic from Celebici and Zeljko Klimenta from Konjic.

When I was brought to the prison camp of Celebici, I have spent the first three days in the manhole located in the courtyard of the prison camp, and from there I was transferred to the hangar "6". Afterwards, because of the injuries inflicted upon me, I was transferred to the building called medical unit marked with a number "22" where the other injured inmates and sick prisoners were also located. In this building I remained some 22 days.

One day, some noise was heard in front of this building, and the inmate K. who was also there for treatment, looked through the keyhole and said "The president arrived". When I heard these words I came to the keyhole and looked through it. I saw in front of this building three luxury cars and one jeep. Close to the middle car I saw standing Alija Izetbegovic surrounded with people from his security headed by Zejnel Delalic. Close to him were standing the commander of this prison camp Zdravko Mucic, called "Pavao" and others from the prison camp command. I am sure that this was Alija Izetbegovic, because I saw him many times on television and I certify that I have recognized him and his voice.

Alija Izetbegovic was being watched through the keyhole also by some others inmates of this building in the Celebici prison camp. Among the inmates in the prison camp there was a story that Alija Izetbegovic came to visit buildings in the prison camp premisses because these days from Split some military equipment was shipped there on board the trucks, weapons and ammunition.

About the visit of Alija Izetbegovic to the prison camp in Celebici more could be testified by person D. from Celebici, who told me that he had also personally seen Izetbegovic during his arrival to Celebici..."

By the end of July 1992, on an undetermined date, the witness 283/94-3 together with the other inmates of the Celebici prison camp, was forced in the prison camp courtyard to work for three days on unloading from trucks and trailers of ammunition and weapons, which were sent to the Muslim forces from abroad, through one of the Adriatic sea ports. Upon completed unloading the inmates were locked in the hangar and during that entire day they were not allowed to go out or the doors of the hangar were opened.

The witness was told by the guard Zajko Camidzic that they were locked up on that day because the prison camp was visited, under very strong security, by the President of Bosnia-Herzegovina Alija Izetbegovic, who was visiting the ammunition storage and armament located in the prison camp.

The witness 147/96-1, a housewife, who was living in the vicinity of Konjic, testifies as follows:

"...My husband and I had a house in the hamlet of Mravinjac on the suburbs of the village of Celebici.

In the vicinity of my house in Celebici, Muslims had transformed the buildings of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) into a prison camp for Serbs. I could not see that prison camp from my house, but in the evening hours from time to time from the direction of the camp I could hear the screams, and I assume they were the screams of the inmates beaten by the guards.

In the immediate vicinity of my house, several summer houses were built, among them the summer house of Sefko Elezovic, a former official in the Municipality of Hadzici, who was visited by Mirsad Catic from Bihac who was wounded.

I do not remember on what date I heard the children from the Muslim families shouting "There goes President!". I looked in the direction of Jablanica and saw from that direction, in front of the summer houses, passing Alija Izetbegovic. Around him was a large number of soldiers with green and red berets. Izetbegovic walked directly to the summer house of Sefko Elezovic in which was submitted to medical treatment Mirsad Catic. I also thought that Izetbegovic came to visit Catic because he was wounded. I am certain that it was Izetbegovic himself because I was watching him every day on television.

The doctor who was treating Mirsad Catic from time to time was coming to treat my mother-in-law and during one of her visits she told us that Alija Izetbegovic came for a short visit to Mirsad Catic. She also told me that he came to liberate Julo Prazina and Jovan Divljak who were captured by Croats, and that he had visited the prison camp..."

The witness 147/96-3, driver from Celebici, born in 1938, testifies as follows:

"...I was born in Celebici, which was populated exclusively with Serbian population in the center of the village. In the immediate vicinity of my hamlet there was a military structure of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) which the Muslims, after the capture of Bradina, transformed into a prison camp for Serbs.

The center of this prison camp was at some 70 meters distance from my house and the entrance gate of the camp was at some 300 meters from my house.

The inmates were detained in hangars in the prison camp premisses and one part of them was closed in the underground rooms. The prison camp was surrounded with a netting wire protected with barbed wire and from my house I could see every day what was happening in the prison camp. I have seen the guards torturing in different ways the inmates, beating them up and forcing them to drink their own urine, and I was also in the position both during the day and at night to hear the screams of inmates subjected to torture. In this prison camp there were also women.

Sometime in September of 1992 I went to my forest which was at some 200 meters distance from my house and then I saw a convoy of cargo vehicles with Split and Zagreb registration plates enter the prison camp.

On October 8, 1992 the prison camp was entered by three luxury cars and from the distance of some 60 meters from the spot in which I was located, I saw in the first of the cars Alija Izetbegovic. He was wearing a leather jacket and a green beret. At that moment I heard the comment of person M. "There goes Alija to the prison camp".

The fact that I have seen Alija Izetbegovic go into the prison camp is the fact that I am ready to certify wherever necessary and I am certain that it was himself personally. In favor of this statement I am adding that Alija Izetbegovic also had a very strong escort with him..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina, born in 1925 in Bosanski Samac, of father Mustafa and mother Hiba, born Cabija, before the war residing in Sarajevo at Hasana Kikica Street No. 14.

EVIDENCE; 283/94-3, 147/96-1, 147/96-20 and 147/96-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-237

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp Kocine near Mostar, November 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the 42nd Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina on November 11, 1994 captured this witness with another three soldiers of the Republic of Srpska Army in the region of Vranjevici.

At the orders of the major of the Muslim army Selman Podzic to beat the captured Serbs, soldiers started beating them with truncheons, pistols and boxers.

All the four of them were taken to the prison in Kocine near Mostar, which was a brigade prison. On the first day of imprisonment the interrogation lasted continuously, without break, the entire day and entire night. On this occasion all the four of them were brutally beaten. The witness 454/95-15 had his nose bone broken then.

The prison guards were forcing inmates to run bare-footed across the glass. When they were once taken from this prison for interrogation in Blagaj to Ramiz Drekovic, the commander of the corps, all along the way they were beaten with truncheons.

They remained in this prison for six days.

The witness 856/95-6 testifies as follows:

"...I was captured on November 11, 1994 in Vranjevici and was beaten together with other prisoners with riffle butts...On the way, we were beaten in one garage for one hour and a half. They set my left ear on fire, poured boiling tea over me and scratched my face. Then they closed me with the others in the prison in the village of Kocine, where we remained for six days.

With another three prisoners I was placed in a room size 1 x 2 meters...

During that time I was interrogated and beaten. They were beating me with boots, so that from one blow my jaw was fractured..."

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Husovic Salko, by origin from Nevesinje, warden of the prison in Kocine
2. Dizdarevic called "Pele", before the war employed in the criminal investigations service in Sarajevo, inspector.
3. Tufek, guard, before the war a taxi-driver in Konjic
4. Dragan, a Muslim, prison guard.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-238

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, prison camp in the "Musala" sports hall, November 1994 - March 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this period there were 7 imprisoned Serbs in this prison camp.

The detained Serbs were individually beaten by the guards, and also were beaten by the members of military security who were interrogating them.

They were showing knives to prisoners with which they would slaughter them and some appliances which they explained were used for breaking of fingers.

The witness 856/95-6 is stestifying as follows:

"...in this prison camp I was beaten by Dizdarevic called "Pele". Food was poor and scarce. I lost 6 kilograms of body weight...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Gakic Esad, from Borak, warden of the prison camp Musala.
2. Kelebic Ibrahim, from Konjic, deputy prison camp warden
3. Ljumic Keco, chief of police
4. Keco Junuz, commander of the detachment of military police in the camp
5. Podzic Selman, major in the Muslim army, who used to come to this camp and beat the prisoners.
6. Ramic Samir
7. Maksumic, a guard
8. Perusic Zijo from Zulje near Nevesinje, a guard
9. Catic, called "Juha", a guard
10. Stranjak Esad, from Bakracusa near Nevesinje, a guard
11. Zelic, unit leader
12/ Prasta, from Gacko, a guard
13. Djulic Sanela, of father Ismet, from Stolac, a guard
14. Sljiva, a guard
15. Cole, from Foca, a guard
17. Dizdarevic, called "Pele"

EVIDENCE: 454/95-16, 454/95-15 and 856/95-6

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-239

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Metkovic, prison camp in tobacco station, June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness had spent 10 days in this prison camp controlled by the Croat Army. He was beaten every day, every two or three hours.

He was mostly beaten over hands and legs and over the entire body. Among other, he was kicked in the leg and the wound was bleeding for one month.

Although he was arrested in Mostar, in the area of former Bosnia-Herzegovina, where he was also born and was working, the witness was with another 5 Serbs transferred to the territory of Croatia to this camp in Metkovici.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Miho, chief of police
2. "Sizo" deputy chief of police
3. Lasic, from Mostar
4. "Tajson"
5. Luburic Damir, grand-son of Maks Luburic - war criminal from World War Two
6. Matic, major of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), who was interrogating captured Serbs.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-10

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-240

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, prison camp at the Faculty of Law, June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After he was arrested by the HVO (Croat Defense Council) police in his apartment, this witness was taken to the Faculty of Law building in Mostar. There he was interrogated for one hour and asked whether he has a gun and ammunition and where was his son.

After interrogation, in the room in which he was, entered a group of some 20 policemen of the HVO and started beating him with truncheons and legs all over the body. The beating lasted about one hour.

The witness was then taken to the basement room where the floor was covered with water which was reaching up to the witness's ankles. There they took off all of his clothes, placed the handcuffs on his right wrist and the other end attached to the iron bar attached to the ceiling. They left him to hang in this position for several hours.

While he was suspended to the ceiling, the HVO (Croat Defense Council) policemen were beating him from time to time.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Dzidic, prison camp warden
2. Pusic Berislav, called "Berko"

EVIDENCE: 455/95-1

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-241

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp on the premisses of the spinning mill "Djuro Salaj" in Svinjarine, in Podvelezje near Mostar, June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Three members of Serbian nationality, who tried to escape into the Serbian territory, were arrested by the armed Muslims in Podvelezje. Then they were taken to the village of Svinjarina, to the prison camp located on the premisses of the textile plant spinning mill. They remained in this camp for 7-8 days.

During this time they were every day beaten for two to three hours. They were beaten all over the body, by kicking feet, riffle butts and every thing else.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Boskailo Ramo, prison camp warden, member of the HVO, before the war employed in Mostar police forces.
2. Kazazic Joja, from Mostar, before the war employed at the petrol station, member of the HVO
3. Drljevic, son of "Beli" from Carine - Mostar, prison camp guard

EVIDENCE: 455/95-5

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-242

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp of the HVO in the former JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) barracks "Mirko Popara" in Grabovina near Capljine, June-July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was imprisoned with another 23 Serbs, mostly elderly men. During his stay in this camp, he was performing various physical jobs. Most often they were working on storaging of goods which the HVO members were looting from Serbian houses - technical appliances, agricultural machinery, wood boards, bricks, various beverages, wardrobes, etc.

The witness has spent in the prison camp 56 days and every day was beaten, as a rule, in the afternoon and at night around 02:00 hours. The inmates were beaten with truncheons, feet, hands, wooden poles and everything else. Perpetrators did not choose parts of body to beat. The witness was all covered with injuries and blue, but he was forced to work in the storage.

Some Serbs who were also detained in this prison camp and who were heavily beaten, were taken out of the camp and never returned. Every trace of them disappeared after that.

They were sleeping in the basement on wooden floor, without any blankets.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ivankovic Dane, prison camp warden
2. Rajic Vlado, of father Marko, from Capljine, member of the HVO police
3. Matic Toni, son of general Matic, member of the HVO police
4. Boskovic, guard, a tall and strong man

EVIDENCE: 455/95-8

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-243

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, prison camp Celovina in Santiceva Street 27, a former District Penitentiary, May-October 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness 455/95-10 is testifying before the investigating judge as follows:

"...On one occasion the prison camp warden Nikolic Pero, when we asked him why are we detained in the prison camp since we were not interrogated, told us that we are in the prison camp only because we are Serbs...".

The witness 455/95-5 states as follows:

"...Some twenty days before the exchange, on August 18, 1992, I was taken to the Faculty of Economics for questioning. While I was taken there I was beaten with iron bar. They did the same to me at the Faculty of Economics, and also when they returned me back to the Celovina prison camp. They were beating me all the time with that iron bar, so that the prison doctor told me that my pleura is ruptured..."

The witness 455/95-4 testifies as follows:

"...I was detained in Celovina with another 5 women. We were not beaten, but were threatened that we will be killed and raped, so we were living in constant fear. They brought into our room P.M. who was beaten up and she told us that she was raped.

During detention in this prison camp the imprisoned Serbs did not receive any decree on detention...".

The witness 455/95-11 states as follows:

"...one women was beaten in prison and she died...".

The witness 455/95-1 testifies as follows:

"...While we were in the rooms I was not beaten, but we were beaten on our way to labor outside of the camp. We were beaten by the members of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) while we were working. They were beating us with riffle butts, fists, feet. We were working on cleaning of the buildings, construction, we were transporting bags for bunkers at night, bags of sand. Bunkers were constructed in Hum, Dracevac, Podvelezje, Aleksin Han and Stjepan-kula. From the injuries which I suffered I had bruises over the body and now my hearing is not good.

In Celovina, they were especially beating members of our army whom they have captured. We could hear screams and wails while they were beaten. The captured soldiers were forced to sing the Ustashi songs all day long. While I was detained in this prison, one man and one woman were taken dead out of it. They were from Mostar, but I do not know their names...".

The witness 455/95-6 testifies as follows:

"...It was terrible to listen to the screams and wails of men who were beaten in the rooms above us. Men had to sing the Ustashi songs. While I was in Celovina, one women died in prison. Her name was Sefiba Rajevic and she was a Muslim, charged with collaboration with Serbs...".

"...There was not a single day in this prison camp when they did not beat us. They were hitting us with truncheons, iron rods, boots and fists all over the body. I had five fractured ribs and lost 12 teeth. I was taken with other Serbs from Celovina prison to labor. The ten of us were taken to Rastane. We had to clean two Serbian houses entirely for one day only, and when houses were stripped of everything, we had to stock neatly the taken construction elements. Everything, to the lats nail, had to be piled in order. In Rodoc we were cleaning military buildings and in Podvelezje we were transporting sand and beams into their bunkers. Whoever was not able to carry sand, was beaten. Once when J.S. could not carry the sand bag, he was forced to lie down naked on hot asphalt and they covered him with five blankets and was he left to sweat. This asphalt was so hot that you could not stand on it...".

Most of the prisoners were recorded by the International Red Cross, but among them was no witness 455/95-6.

The witness 454/95-11 was brought into this HVO prison camp together with her mother and brother. When she arrived, in Celovina prison camp there were 10 women and later there were some 80 of them.

The witness was slapped on the face in this prison camp and was insulted by the HVO members. Women were taken to work, and this witness was working on cleaning of the heliodrom in Jasenice.

The witness quotes the name of the woman who was raped in this camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Nikolic Pero, before the war director of Plastika, Celovici prison camp warden.
2. Peko Ante, prison warden from Jar near Listice
3. Puce Nikola, commander
4. Praljak Josip, commander
5. Buhovac Ante, from Krusevo, guard

6. Mario, from Krusevo, guard
7. Petrinja, from Ljuti Dolac, guard
8. Mucic Zubor, from Luti near Konjic, guard
9. Zelenika Mladen, guard
10. Kapetanovic Gavro, guard
11. Huso, from Gorazde, guard
12. Coric Viktor, from Jasenica near Mostar, guard
13. Kljako Senad, from Nevesinje
14. Tiro Murat, guard
15. Roksa Velija from Gacko, guard
16. Ramic Ibrahim, some 30 years old, guard
17. Tojaga Zijo, from Pijesci, guard
18. Zubar, from the vicinity of Konjic, guard
19. Puljic, from Hodbine near Buna, guard
20. Kajan, from Blagaj
21. Skender
22. Zeljko from Mostar

EVIDENCE: 454/95-13, 454/95-6, 454/95-5, 454/95-3, 454/95-4, 455/95-6, 455/95-7, 455/95-3, 455/95-2, 455/95-1, 455/95-11, 455/95-4, 455/95-10 and 455/95-5.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-244

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Hrasnica, prison camp in the basement of an apartment building, still under construction, 1992-1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: All of the three testifying witnesses who were detained in this prison camp, were living in Ilidza or Hrasnica and were arrested and brought as civilians into this prison camp.

The witness 434/95-4 testifies as follows:

"...I was arrested in December 1992 and from the police station in Sokolovic colony was brought to a cellar of an uncompleted apartment building. In this basement was the prison camp controlled by the Muslim army. I remained in this prison camp until February 1994. During the first seven days I was in solitary confinement.

I can freely say that myself and the others were beaten every day, because we were beaten by soldiers, police and civilians. Everyone was free to beat the Chetnicks, as they called us. Later on I was taken to labor. We were mostly doing heavy physical labor: digging trenches, cleaning garbage.

I will never forget December 26, 1992 when I was taken to the office of Rasim Okeric, prison warden. He was interrogating me one hour and a half. During that time one policeman standing behind me was hitting me with a truncheon, while another two guards standing by my sides were kicking me in the legs.

That same evening, the guards Sejo Corbo, Radoncic Redzep, Paso and Dzemo came and continued to beat me. My head was all cut from the strikes, they were hitting me with boots, fists, truncheons, on the edge of tables and against the walls. I am sure that then one and a half liter of my blood was spilled.

Afterwards, for ten days I was not taken for labor. Together with all this, I was tortured by hunger, because we were given food only once per day - a piece of bread and some soup, refuse. It used to happen that for two days in a row we would not receive anything to eat.

In the cells we were sleeping on bare concrete.

They asked us whether we would convert into Islam. They were telling us that Islam will be the only religion to remain in the world and they were forcing us to kneel, to lower our heads to the floor and would force our heads in mud. The one who would not do that would be hit with a riffle but in the back.

In this camp also women were detained. They were also beaten and we could hear their screams. Women would be crying and I think that they were raped.

International Red Cross recorded me only in spring of 1993...".

The witness 454/95-7, who is 64 years old, has spent 15 months in this prison camp, and he testifies as follows:

"...I was arrested in April 1993 as a civilian in my own house in Sokolovic colony. Prior to my arrest, my house was searched 13 times. I was detained in the basement of an uncompleted apartment building. When I was brought there in April 1993, there were some 70 other detained Serbs and 4 women.

I was beaten as soon as I was brought into this prison camp.

I was placed in a room size 2.5 m x 2 meters. We were five in that room. We were sleeping on bare concrete and had only two blankets. Food was bad. We were given food twice a day. There were lice. During the first 6 months I lost 25 kilograms of body weight and from 85 kilograms came down to 60 kilograms.

International Red Cross recorded me only after six months.

I was not tried and during the 15 months that I have spent in this prison camp I was questioned only once, under charges that I was keeping arms which they did not find although my house was searched 13 times.

Directly from this prison camp I was exchanged in July 1994...".

The witness 454/95-2 who was 67 years old at that time, testifies as follows:

"...In November 1992 I was transferred to the prison camp in the basement of an unfinished apartment building in Hrasnica. We were given food only once in 24 hours - a slice of bread the size of a match-box, a bit of tea or soup and were sleeping on bare concrete with one blanket.

When on April 3, 1993 the International Red Cross came, they improved our stay by giving us some floor boards and a blanket.

In this prison camp there were lice, a real pest for us, inmates. We could not get rid of them...".

This witness remained in the prison camp until March 1994.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Zijad, before the war warden of the Penitentiary Butmir, prison camp warden
2. Okeric Rasim, before the war a teacher, from Gacko, warden
3. Corbo Sejo, from Borac near Gacko, guard
4. Radoncic Pedzep, from ilidza, guard
5. Paso, from Gorazde, guard
6. Dzemo, from Gorazde, guard
7. Gadzo Senad, from Borac, near Gacko, guard
8. Hebib Suljo, guard
9. Loncaric, from Borac near Gacko, guard
10. Enver, from Montenegro, had a house in Sokolovic collony, guard
11. Radoncic Zaim, guard
12. Sejo, from Ilidza, guard
13. Pidzuga, guard
14. Djuliman Dzemo, in charge of liquidation of inmates.

EVIDENCE; 454/95-2, 454/95-7 and 434/95-4

IV-245

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Hrasnica near Sarajevo, prison camp in the basement of a high-rise building, underneath the Muslim police station, August-November 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested in his apartment in Hrasnica after the search for arms and a radio-station which the witness did not have. Then he was taken to this prison camp located in the building in which was also the police station. After he was brought to the prison camp, he was interrogated by Agan Nezir from Ilidza, who was a policeman before the war. While he was interrogated, he was hit on the head by Sutalo Pero and on the legs by one tall young man. This first questioning lasted 3-4 hours, and Sutalo threatened to shoot him as an Ustashi.

The witness was placed in a cell located in the basement in which he remained for three months. The witness is listing the names of 13 Serbs who were together with him in this prison, as well as the names of 35 of those who were brought in from Tarcin.

In this prison camp they received food only once per day and this consisted of a slice of bread, the size of a match-box a bit of tea or soup. They slept on bare concrete with one blanket.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Huso from Montenegro, the warden
2. Sabovic Amir, from Hrasnica, superior police officer
3. Agan Nezir, from Ilidza, investigating inspector, before the war was a policeman.
4. Sutalo Pero, a Croat from Sarajevo
5. Dzemo from Gorazde, guard
6. Enver from Montenegro, guard
7. Zaim, guard

EVIDENCE; 454/95-2

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-246

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of was

PLACE AND TIME; Boce near Brcko, prison camp in the primary school building, September-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The testifying witnesses were captured in Bukvik on September 14, 1992 together with a larger group of civilians from this and the neighboring Serbian villages. Having spent two days in the prison camp in Gornji Rahic, in the school building, they were transferred to the Croat village of Boce and placed in the premisses of the primary school building, which was transformed into a prison camp for Serbs.

While the witness 617/95-16 was being on the floor of the primary school building during the night between September 17 and 18, 1992 with two small children and her mother-in-law, one woman entered with a strong flash-lamp. She pointed the light towards the women lying on the floor and soon left.

Immediately afterwards, a Croat soldier in uniform entered and called upon this witness to come out of the room. She started crying, having a premonition of what may happen to her. The soldier grabbed her hand and by force pulled her out of the room, in which her crying children remained. Her daughter was having a high fever.

He took her to the corridor and started insulting her saying that she is Serbian trash, then ordered her to lie on the floor. Another Croat soldier came and started pulling her clothes off, placing the barrel of his weapon in her mouth, threatening that she must neither make a sound nor cry. Then he raped her. After that the another soldier also raped her, then the third one who arrived in the meantime.

They threatened her not to say a word of this to anyone, because otherwise they will bring another seven soldiers to rape her.

The witness 617/95-33 was also at the same time in the prison camp in Boca in the primary school. She is stating that in this school at that time there were some 90 women imprisoned and children and that they were all detained in only two rooms. She confirms that late in the evening a Croat soldier came into the room, carrying a strong flash-light and ordered the witness 617/95-16 to come with him, that she started crying and that her children were crying. She also stated that her mother-in-law was also there. Since she did not wish to go, soldier grabbed her by the hand and dragged her out of the room.

On that same night another three younger women were also taken out, and the witness is stating their names.

On the next day the witness learnt that all the four of these women were raped that night.

The witness remained in this camp for five weeks, afterwards she was exchanged.

During detention in this prison camp food was received from time to time and it was extremely bad in quality, so the children were screaming daily from hunger asking for bread. Mothers could not give them anything because they had nothing to give.

Croat soldiers who were guarding them were swearing at them every day, mentioning their Serbian and Chetnick mothers threatening to kill them all. During every of their passage before prisoners they would turn the barrels of arms towards the inmates which was causing great fear among the detainee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Fatima, Fata, before the war employed as waitress in Boce in the coffee-shop "Tromedja", owned by Dilberovic Pero from Boce; she organized the rapes in Boce.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-16, 617/95-33 and 617/95-8

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-247

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND CRIME: Prison camp in the abandoned Serbian houses in Gornji Zovik, near Brcko, September-October 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A large group of women with children and aged Serbian civilians from the villages in the vicinity of Brcko, mainly from the area of the local community of Bukvik was transferred from the prison camp in Gornji Rahic, where it has spent a short time, to the Croat village of Gornji Zovik and detained in houses of the exiled Serbs.

They were kept in this prison camp from 15 days to two months.

The majority of the testifying witnesses was detained in one house where they were kept together, the 23 women. During their detention they were guarded by the Croat soldiers who were daily insulting them, swearing at them and threatening them that they will kill them all.

They were given food once per day and it consisted of a piece of bread and a few spoons of mostly rice.

During the stay in this prison camp, detained Serbs were forced to listen to the Radio Zagreb or Radio Sarajevo programs.

While they were in Zovik, Croat and Muslim soldiers were beating some of the detained Serbs with boots, fists and truncheons.

They were taking them to dig trenches and canals in Donja Dubravica and Vranovaca.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Fazlagic Jasmina, who was working before the war in the Ministry of Interior of Brcko
2. Members of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina

EVIDENCE: 617/95-29, 617/95-8. 617/95-32, 617/95-9, 617/95-10 and 617/5-11.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-248

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PL;ACE AND TIME: Prison camp in the building-material storage in Gornji Zovik near Brcko, September-November 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; In the Croat village of Zovik a prison camp was located in the building material storage called "Miletovc skladiste" (Mile's storage). This was the space fenced off with barbed wire. During his detention of 53 days in Zovik, this witness was taken out individually as well as other detained Serbs for beating.

One night this witness and his cousin, uncle's son, were taken out, the uncle's son's hair was cut off and then he was forced to swallow it.

The detained Serbs were insulted every day, their mothers mentioned and were threatened that they will all be killed.

They were sleeping in the shed on the floor on top of some hay.

The food in the camp was extremely bad and given in small quantities.

Detained Serbs were taken out every day and individually beaten with boots, fists and truncheons.

Some of them were taken for trench digging in the villages of Donja Dubravica and Vranovaca. They also had to go to the Serbian villages which were abandoned and to take out objects from the houses which the soldiers were taking away.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Members of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-41 and 679/95-5.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-249

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in the primary school building in Gornji Rahic near Brcko, September 1992 - March 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; In this prison camp mostly Serbian civilians were detained among them a large number of women with children from the area of the local community of Bukvik and other villages in the region of the Municipality of Brcko.

The witness 617/95-35 is testifying as follows:

"...I think it was September 15, 1992 when they took me to the Muslim village of Gornji Rahic. There they searched us naked and took all of our personal possessions, jewelry and money that we had with us. They ordered us to line up against the wall and take off all of our clothes, then they searched our clothes and took away everything that they found. All this time they were swearing at us, mentioning our Serbian and Chetnick mother and saying that we shall all be killed. We were searched by the Muslim woman Jasna Fazlagic. She had with her another Muslim soldier. They found that I have hidden DEM 8,000 and this soldier swore at me and my Serbian mother and asked me what did I needed this money for. I told him that I was keeping it for my old age and then he said: "You will not need it, and neither will the other Serbs need any money because you will all be killed".

The witness 617/95-40 states as follows:

"...in Gornji Rahic we were detained in the premisses of the school, in the sports hall. There I found a group of imprisoned Serbs, some 200 of them.

When Nijaz noticed me, who was working before the war at the cattle market, and who was now in a uniform bearing the insignia of the "Green Berets", he came to me swearing at my Serbian mother and threatened to kill me. He took out a knife and aimed. But another Muslim soldier stopped him.

In the prison camp of Gornji Rahic I was detained for 35 days...".

The witness 617/95-8 states as follows:

"...I was taken with one group to the primary school building and detained in one classroom. Children were also brought there, aged men and women. During our arrival they would take away all our money, all personal belongings and gold which we had and then they would separate women and children.

During the expropriation of our belongings, Muslim and Croat soldiers would mercilessly beat us with fists, boots, riffle butts and other objects...".

The witness 617/95-25 states as follows:

"...I was brought to Gornji Rahic and imprisoned in the sports hall of the primary school. In this hall there were another 400 arrested Serbs from the area of the local community of Bukvik, only men.

I remained in this prison camp from September 15 to December 1, 1992. Croat and Muslim soldiers were not treating us correctly. They were calling us Chetnicks and were swearing at our Serbian mothers, threatening that we shall all be killed and that there is no life for us in this area.

Immediately after being brought into the sports hall, the police started taking out Serbs into our premisses, individually or in groups. From these premisses we could hear screaming and wails because they were beaten there. When they were returning I saw that they were injured. Some were covered with blood.

Some detainee would be taken several times per day and even more frequently by night to be beaten.

On the floor of the sports hall we were sleeping on top of some hay and we would receive food once per day and sometimes twice, but in very small quantities.

The hygiene was very bad. We were neither allowed to shave nor to cut our hair...".

The witness 617/95-2 states according to the minutes taken by the investigating judge, the following:

"...When I was taken to the prison camp located in the primary school building in Rahic, I found there another 61 Serbs: from the 3 year old child up to the old men and the old women of 70 years. There were both men and women in that camp.

We were placed in classrooms because the sports hall was already full - there were 260 persons there. Upon arrival, they would separate women and children from men. Immediately after confinement, Croat and Muslim soldiers came and started hitting us and interrogating. They were kicking us with boots, fists, truncheons, pieces of plastic tubes, riffle butts, knife handles and pistols and other objects. They would take us out individually, and most often at night, and would beat us senseless.

The second or third evening one Croat soldier tried to gauge my left eye with a small knife. This soldier was swearing at my Chetnick mother and demanded explanation why I am wearing military boots. With that knife, which he was holding in his hand, he pierce my foot on the upper side of the right leg.

I was detained in the school premisses for another three days and all that time I was tortured and harassed...:.

The witness 617/95-3 states as follows:

"...During the day they would take us out several times, and especially at night. They were beating us with everything in their reach. They were saying that we will all be killed.

In the premisses in which I was detained, there were some 250 of us - only men. I remained in this camp from September 15 to November 25, 1992.

They were taking us to dig trenches on the front battle lines even during actual fighting. During trench digging the following were killed:

1. Luka Dragicevic from Bukovac, and
2. NN person, I do not know his name

We were sleeping on bare concrete without any cover or mattress.

We did not have any possibility to bathe, or cut our hair or shave, so we were covered with lice, a lot of them.

From the kicks which were inflicted on me during the stay in this prison camp I am still feeling terrible pain in the area of kidneys and spine and in other parts of the body. The beating of arrested Serbs took place every day and every night, so that only a few could leave the camp without consequences.

They would take us to Serbian villages where we would bury killed Serbs...".

The witness 617/95-39 was detained in this prison camp in early 1993. He states as follows:

"...Some 20 days before I was exchanged I was taken with one group of arrested persons to the Muslim village of Gornji Rahic and I was detained there for 20 days. We were guarded by the Muslim soldiers. They were kicking us every day mercilessly, kicking us with their boots, fists and truncheons. We were constantly being threatened by the Muslim soldiers that we shall all be killed and that there is no life for us, until the very moment when we were taken to be exchanged .".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kalic Nijaz, from Brcko, was working on a cattle market in Brcko, at weighing of cattle, guard in the prison camp of Gornji Rahic, member of the "Green Berets".
2. Fazlagic Jasna, employed before the war in the Secretariat for Interior of Brcko.
3. Ibrahimovic Nufik, called "Nufko", of father Adem and mother Kokana Alic, born o October 20, 1964 in Pribidoli, Municipality of Srebrenica, was residing in Brcko in Brace

Vasica Street No. 58, before the war employed as a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108 Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
4. Lisic Samir, of father Sead and mother Bagajeta Hadzic, born on September 28, 1973 in Brcko, was residing in Gornji Rahic No. 5, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
5. Pejto Mensur, called "Car", of father Nedzib and mother Emina Cosic, born on March 27, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, H. Sekovica No. 8, a carate athlete.
6. Suljic Damir, called "Makija", of father Smajil and mother Zahida Fazlic, born on December 1, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, Brace Suljagica Street No. 72, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic, member of the 108 Brcanska Brigade of HVO Bosnian Posavina.
7. Salijevic Nermin, called "Gumeni", of father Feriz and mother Zarifa Bajranovic, born on November 24, 1969 in Brcko, was residing in Gunja, Naserova Stret No. 39, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-35, 617/95-40, 617/95-8, 617/95-25, 617/95-2, 617/95-3 and 617/95-39.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-250

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in the town hall in Gornji Rahic, near Brcko, September 1992 - beginning of 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this prison camp mostly Serbs from the local community of Bukvik and surrounding villages were detained.

The witness 617/95-20 is describing in the following way his detention in this prison camp:

"...There were some 260 men in the main room of the town hall. Since the space was very small and we were many, we had to sit on the floor and there was no room for us to lie down. In the room in which we were detained, they would enter several times during the day and many times at night. Muslim and Croat soldiers were swearing at our Serbian mother, at our Chetnick mother and were kicking us with boots, fists, truncheons, pieces of plastic tubes, metal rods and other objects at hand.

By night they would order us to stand at attention and would start beating us. During every beating they were threatening to kill us all, saying that there is no life for us in their villages.

They would give us only once per day a small slice of bread and 2-3 spoons of boiled rice without any spices or meat.

I remained in this prison camp 20 days...".

The witness 617/95-27 testifies as follows:

"...I was arrested and taken to the village of Gornji Rahic and was detained in the premisses of the town hall. The soldiers there took away all of my personal belongings. They would take us in groups to other premisses and would beat us there, and when the ones taken there would return, they were all blue and covered with blood. This was done several times during the day, but mostly at night. They would not let us sleep. They would enter many times during the night and every time they entered, they would force us to stand at attention and would threaten us.

I was detained in Rahic for two and a half months and during all that time in prison, we were sleeping on bare concrete, and the food which we were receiving once per day was very poor in quality and insufficient in quantity.

From this prison camp the detained Serbs were taken daily in groups for trench digging and for other labor. There were rumors that some were taken to bury the assassinated Serbs in the area of the local community of Bukvik, but I was not in that group.

Together with me in this prison was also my son P. who was in the same room. During the beating, they kicked out one of his teeth...".

The witness 617/95-17 states as follows:

"...I was detained in the prison camp in Gornji Rahic from September 18 to October 2, 1992, when I was taken to Tuzla. During that time we were very often taken for interrogation, most often at night. During interrogation we would always be beaten mostly with fists and truncheons and kicked with boots. In this hall there were some 200 detained Serbs...".

About his detention in the town hall in Gornji Rahic the witness 617/95-14 states the following:

"...I was arrested on September 15, 1992 with my two sons and a wife. We were joined to the group of some 500-600 Serbs, men, and were all taken to the Muslim village of Gornji Rahic and placed there in the premisses of the primary school and the town hall.

I was detained in the main room of the town hall for two days and we were some 500 of us there. During all this time my son and I had to stand. Muslim soldiers would enter during both day and night, would kick us with boots and beat us with fists and truncheons. During the day they would take us out several times in front of the hall and beat us. While beating us, they would swear at our Serbian mother threatening that we will be killed. They were calling me a Chetnick duke, were taking out knives saying that they will slaughter me. I was mostly beaten up by Galib Hodzic and a man called Lisic...".

The witness 619/95-16 states as follows:

"...I remained for two months and five days in the main room of the town hall in Rahic. During that time Croat and Muslim soldiers were taking out the inmates in groups and were giving them terrible beating. They were beating us with boots, pieces of plastic cable and other objects. When they would return us after beating, we were all blue and cover with blood, could hardly move.

From this prison camp the inmates were daily taken out in groups to dig trenches, to cover houses and bury the killed...".

The witness 617/95-7 testifies as follows:

"Croat and Muslim soldiers entered the village of Vujicici in the local community of Bukvik where I lived. We escaped in the woods where we were captured. After the arrest, they took us to the village of Rahic and detained us in the town hall. When they took me out of the hall, one soldier was hitting my head against the wall, and the other one was kicking me with bocts in the stomach and knees. I was mostly beaten by Galib Hodzic...".

The witness 617/95-34 states as follows:

"I was first detained in prison in Ulice until February 20, 1993, and then I was taken to Gornji Rahic, where I was kept for 20 days, then I was exchanged. I was not beaten, but I was told every day that we will all be killed...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hodzic Galib, called "Gale" or "Gali", of father Himzo and mother Safija Pasalic, born on November 21, 1947 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Osmana Djikica Street No. 23, before the war inspector at the Secretariat of Interior Affairs of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.
2. Lisic Senad, from Gornji Rahic, guard.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-20, 617/95-27, 617/95-17, 617/95-14, 619/95-16, 617/95-7 and 617/95-34.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-251

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in the building-material storage in Gornji Rahic near Brcko, end of 1992 - beginning of 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness testifies as follows:

"...On September 15, 1992 I was captured by the uniformed soldiers bearing insignia of the HVO (Croat Defense Council). They took us to Gornji Rahic where they detained us first in the town hall. But since there was not enough space for all of us there, they took us to the building material storage, where we spent six months.

The command was there in Muslim hands, in the hands of their military police. They were beating us and harassing us daily. We would pass between the row of their soldiers and they would beat us with everything they could lay their hands on.

Several of my teeth were broken. A certain Ilija "Hosovac" was boasting of having slaughtered

Ljuba Mlinar

Croat soldiers were taking us to dig trenches. We were warned not to try to escape and Zecevic told us that, if one is to escape, 10 will be shot.

I was exchanged in March of 1993...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hamidovic Adnan, of father Husnija and mother Mujesira Muminovic, born on October 28, 1968 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, 16. Muslimanske NOUB Street No. 37, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian posavina.
2. Lisic Samir, of father Sead and mother Bagajeta Hadzic, born on September 28, 1973 in Brcko, was residing in Gornji Rahic No. 5, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina
3. Suljic Damir, called "Makija" of father Smajil and mother Zahida Fazlic, born on December 1, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, Brace Suljagica Street No. 72, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina
4. Ilija, called "Hosovac"
5. Armin, from Brcko
6. Zecevic-Tadic Marin, of father Mirko and mother Ruza Josic, born on February 2, 1944 in Gornji Zovik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Zovik No. 185, one of the

commanders of the battalion of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
7. Zecevic Niko, from Gornji Zovik.

EVIDENCE: 638/95-5.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-252

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in nursery garden in Gornji Rahic near Brcko, May 1992 - beginning of 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About his detention in the prison camp in nursery garden in Gornji Rahic, the witness 679/95-17 testifies as follows:

"...When I was brought to the building for ripening of picked fruit in the nursery garden in early May 1992, I found there another 7-8 arrested Serbs.

I was often taken to the other premisses at night by "Sok" and "Kobra" who first of all had cut off a part of my left foot, by the screw for timber were piercing my chest from the front side in the level of the right-hand breast, with a knife in several places were cutting into my left and right ear lobe. With a device in the form of a hook they tried to gauge my left eye and I still have a scar. They were extinguishing cigarettes on my spinal cord. They were especially beating me in the area of kidneys, spine and head. They were beating me until I fainted and then they would pour water over me. Several times they would tie my right hand with a left leg by wire and I still have the scars.

I have spent in this prison camp two months and I do not know exactly how many times I was taken out and beaten senseless.

In this prison camp we were sleeping on bare concrete without any mattress or cover, and once per day we would receive a slice of bread because one loaf of bread was to feed 13 inmates. We would be given with bread 5-6 spoons of some cooked food which was tasteless and had no spices...

...They did not ask us anything, they were only taking us out and beating us, swearing at our Chetnick mother and threatening to kill us all."

The witness 679/95-18 was arrested by Muslims in his car at the control point and was taken to Gornji Rahic, to the chamber for ripening of fruit, where he found another 11 detained Serbs.

From there Croat and Muslim soldiers took him to various points and were beating him mercilessly. They took him to the "Biljana" factory in Maoca, where they incited the present workers to hit him, and gave him beating until he fainted. He was beaten by women and children, who were present there. When he regained consciousness he saw that his hands and legs were tied.

Only on the fourth day for the first time he was given some water, but in the water there was a laundry detergent. On the orders of the guard, who placed a knife under his throat, he had to drink this contaminated water.

Asmir Tatarevic was piercing a screw between fingers of both his hands and feet and he still has the scars. After that Asmir had cut off pieces of muscle from the interior side of his lower leg and forced him to eat it.

One of the most dangerous guards was the one they called "Sok". He was hitting the witness with fists on the head, and boots on the chest. On that occasion the witness suffered fracture of ribs.

The witness was taken twice to faked execution by firing squad and on both occasions was beaten until he lost consciousness. They demanded his confession that he was killing women and children, and that the bodies of killed Muslims and Croats were burnt down in the dog pound in Brcko.

The witness had spent 31 days in this prison camp and all that time he was sleeping on bare concrete.

During his detention in the camp, this witness was taken to excavate unexploded artillery grenades. On such occasions he would on purpose pound with the spade on the grenade fuse in order to take his own life, but grenades did not explode.

This witness attempted to take his own life in this prison camp by cutting his left wrist. This was noticed by the guard he took him to the doctor who sewed his wound on the hand. Afterwards he was tied at all times so that he would not commit suicide.

The witness 617/95-18 in this camp was detained for 55 days and testifies as follows:

"...They took me to the nursery garden - to the fruit ripening chamber and closed me there. There were another four Serbs there from Brcko.

They started interrogating me immediately. During interrogation they were beating me. They were kicking me with boots, beating me with fists and truncheons, pieces of metal rods and riffle butts. They were hitting me all over the body, mostly on the back and head. They were beating me every day three or four times, and mostly at night.

From time to time, members of HOS would come. Among them were "Sok", "Kobra", "Sova" and others. They were saying that they came from Zagreb and Split and other places with the assignment to destroy Serbs.

They were taking us to load and unload the trucks, and then to excavate unexploded mortar and howitzer grenades. I have personally excavated 5 grenades 155 mm caliber weighing 42 kilograms...

During all my stay in the prison camp we were sleeping on bare concrete without any cover and we were given food once per day in small quantities...".

The witness 617/95-35 was also after arrest, detained in the garage of the nursery garden and interrogation started immediately. He was personally interrogated by Galib Hadzic who was swearing at his Serbian mother and was kicking him not only with boots, but was also beating him with truncheon and fists. Over the next 19 days, during the detention of this witness in the prison camp, Muslim soldiers continued to beat him mostly at night. In this period during daily beatings, the witness lost 6 teeth from the upper jaw and several cuts and bruises were inflicted on his right arm. The witness is having terrible pain from the inflicted injuries in the area of rib-cage on both sides and has strong headaches.

According to the testimonies of witnesses 617/95-2 and 617/95-7 who were also detained in this prison camp in this nursery garden, Muslim soldiers were beating them, while the witness 617/95-7 was especially beaten on the head, knees and stomach.

The witness 617/95-14 is testifying as follows about his detention in the prison camp of the nursery garden garage:

"...I was interrogated by Galib Hodzic. He was beating me and threatening to kill me. He was ordering me to stand by the wall while the others were hitting me in all parts of the body. I was entirely covered with blood after this beating.

I was sleeping in this garage on the floor and we were receiving small quantities of food once per day, sometimes twice...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hadzic Galib, called "Gale" or "Gali", of father Himzo and mother Safija Pasalic, born on November 21, 1947 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Osmana Djikica Street No. 23, before the war inspector at the Secretariat of Interior Affairs of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
2. "Sok", member of the HVO, guard
3. "Kobra", member of the HVO, guard
4. "Sova', member of the HVO, guard
5. Fazlic Muhamed, before the war was a policeman in Brcko
6. Tatarevic Asmir, of father Mevludin and mother Zahida Fazlic, born on June 14, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, M. Sehica Street No. 2, before the war employed in Brcko port.
7. Osmanovic Osman, called "Osmo", of father Semso and mother Hajka Jukic, born on March 14, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at H. Jerkovica Street No. 160, before the war inspector for fight against corporate crime, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
8. Osmanovic Ferhat, of father Semso and mother Hajka Jukic, born on April 16, 1954 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, H. Jerkovica Street No. 160, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.

9. Fazlovic Ferid of father Musa and mother Emina Mekic, born on May 5, 1954 in Islamovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Fadila Jahica Spanca No. 2, before the war chief of detachment of the State Security Service in Brcko, member of the Military Command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
10. Fejto Mensur, before the war was residing in Brcko
11. Mehmedbasic Mirsad, called "Zuco"
12. Ilija Kelava, from Gunja, some 25 years old, member of the HVO
13. Vesna Gunje (or from Gunje), before the war was employed in the coffee-shop "Boem" in Brcko
14. Peljto Mensur, of father Nedzib and mother Emina Cosic, born on March 27, 1967 in Brcko, was residing Brcko, at H. Sekovica No. 8, a carate athlete.
15. Lisic Mirsad, of father Meksud and mother Raza Cajic, born on April 2, 1966 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at M. Tesica Street No. 5.
16. Suljic Damir, called "Makija", of father Smajil and mother Zahida Fazlic, born on December 1, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Brace Suljagica Street No. 72, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
17. Bilic Vinko, called "Bili", of father Jozo and mother Danica Juric, born on October 29, 1965 in Dubrave, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Banovicka Street bb, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
18. Markic Ivica.

EVIDENCE: 679/95-17, 679/95-18, 617/95-18, 617/95-36, 617/95-2, 617/95-7 and 617/95-14.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-253

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in the primary school building in the village of Ulice near Brcko, June 1992 - beginning of 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness 679/95-21 testifies as follows:

"...I was captured by the Croat Army on June 8, 1992 and was taken to the village of Ulice and detained in the primary school building, where I was kept for 17 days.

During all this time they were very often taking me out and beating me. I was beaten by a soldier named Senad, the other facts about him I do not know. He would hand-cuff me and then kick me with boots. From the kicks my teeth were broken in the upper jaw on the left side, the sixth and seventh rib on the left. He fractured the cartilage of my left ear. He would hit me on the head and until this day I feel terrible pain and vertigo.

We were sleeping on bare concrete and were receiving food only once per day, a slice of bread and two-three spoons of some soup...".

About his stay in the primary school building in Ulice, witness 679/95-14 states the following:

"...They captured me on November 7, 1992 and took me to the Croat village of Ulice where they locked me up in the primary school building. I was kept there until January 5, 1993. When I was brought, there was some 100 Serbs in the school, from the area of the local community of Bukvik.

In this prison camp we were sleeping on the floor, and the food was just enough for survival.

I heard the screams coming from other rooms, and saw people returning from interrogation. They were all blue and covered with blood, completely beaten...".

The witness 617/95-22 states as follows:

"...I was captured together with my father, mother and sister by the Croat soldiers and taken to the village of Ulice. We were together one night and in the room members of HOS would enter and in our presence would beat my father. The next day they took away my mother and sister, and in the school we remained myself and my father.

Immediately afterwards they took away my father and when he returned he was covered with blood and beaten. Then they took me out and beat me up. They were asking me where is the money demanding that I go and find the money and give it to them. We did not have the money and could not give them, so they were beating me. They were kicking me with boots, hitting me with fists and truncheons...".

The witness 617/95-19 testified before the investigating judge as follows:

"...Serbian population was escaping into forests and was hiding there. The Croat and Muslim army, however, was finding hidden Serbs and was taking them to the Muslim village of Gornji Rahic and the village of Ulice and they were imprisoned there.

I was captured with one group by the Croat army and was taken to the village of Ulice and imprisoned in the primary school building in which I remained for 40 days. In the school there were some 30-40 detained Serbs from the area of the local community of Bukvik. Croat soldiers at night would take the detained Serbs out into another room and there they would beat and interrogate us. They were kicking us with boots, truncheons and were swearing at our Serbian and Chetnick mother...I was taken several times to dig trenches in the nearby places.

During all this time we were sleeping on the bare floor of the school building and were receiving food only once per day. The food consisted of a small slice of bread and some boiled rice without any spices...".

About her stay in this prison camp the witness 617/95-34 states the following:

"...I was brought to the village of Ulice with a group of arrested women and children and was detained there until February 20, 1993. We were placed in the primary school classrooms. During all this time we were sleeping on the floor with a bit of hay on top and were receiving food once per day, although there were days when we did not receive any food. The food was extremely bad, and given in small quantities. We would be given a slice of bread and 2-3 spoons of boiled rice or something else without any spices.

Soldiers who were guarding us and who were entering our premisses were masked...".

The witness 617/95-39 testifies the following about his detention in Ulice village:

"...I was captured with a group of Serbs who were in hiding on September 18, 1992 and was taken immediately to the village of Ulice. We were detained in the hall of the primary school building where on all windows iron bars were placed.

We would be taken out several times during the day and night and were beaten. I was hit with the truncheon all over the body. I was mostly hit on the head so that from one of the blows my equilibrium center was damaged and I could no longer either stand up or walk.

I remained in this prison camp for 110 days and during all this time both myself and the others were sleeping on the bare floor. The food was in very small quantities and poor.

We were taken every day to dig trenches along the line Ulice-Gorice-Lamiste and Donji Rahic. During trench digging we were beaten...".

The witness 617/95-41 is stating the following:

"...I was transferred to the village of Ulice in November 1992 and was placed in the primary school building where I remained until January 9, 1993.

In the village of Ulice we were guarded by the Croat soldiers. They were taking out and beating the detained Serbs but not myself. The captured Serbs were taken out daily for trench digging and for filling the bags with sand...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Simic Marko, of father Blazo, from the village of Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina, commander of the military police in Ulice, prison cap warden.
2. "Cadjo", a Croat from Slavonski Brod, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina, guard
3. "Braco", a Muslim from the Republic of Croatia, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina, guard
4. Senad

EVIDENCE: 679/95-21, 679/95-14, 617/95-22, 617/95-19, 617/95-34, 617/95-39 and 617/95-41.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-254

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, Central Military Penitentiary, second half of 1992 and the year 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Various forms of torture were committed against the detained Serbs in this prison camp, as testified by the interrogated witnesses.

The witness 617/95-22 testifies as follows:

"...Immediately upon my arrival to this prison in Tuzla, we were searched in detail and were ordered to walk along the corridor where on both sides were lined the Muslim soldiers who were mercilessly beating us as we were passing.

We were taken out several times per day for interrogation, because an investigation was filed against us. On this occasion, the guards were beating us without mercy and this lasted all the time during the investigating procedure. After the investigation was completed, we were taken to trial and I was sentenced to 8 years in prison. I do not have the verdict because it was taken away from me before I was exchanged.

After the sentence was pronounced, we were taken to dig trenches in the nearby places in the vicinity of Tuzla and on March 10, 1993, during digging of trenches and combat actions which were taking place, I was wounded in the left upper arm. After the injury I was taken to the hospital in Tuzla and was kept there for some 15 days, then again returned to the Central Penitentiary. During the medical treatment, Muslim soldiers who were also treated in this hospital, would enter the room where I was and would threaten that they will cut my throat...".

About his detention in the Central Penitentiary in Tuzla, the witness 617/95-7 testifies as follows:

"...During the first days of my stay in the prison in Tuzla, I was taken out several times for interrogation and during every interrogation Muslim soldiers were beating me all over the body.

On one occasion some television crew came and was forcing me to admit that I am a Chetnick, to admit where the weapons were and similar...".

The witness 617/95-28 testifies as follows:

"...The terror over detained Serbs in Tuzla penitentiary especially in mid 1992 was extremely hard. They were taking us out every day and were beating us.

However, after the arrival of the International Red Cross beating was less frequent and mostly was taking place at night.

They were threatening all the time that they will kill us all and were humiliating us by saying that we are Chetnicks, swearing at our Chetnick mother.

The food was bad and scarce. They would give us once per day a slice of bread and 3-4 spoons of some cooked food. In this food there were vermin, so we could not eat.

When I was detained I had 105 kilograms and when I was exchanged I had only 75 kilograms of body weight.

The hygiene conditions were extremely bad. We would have a bath only once a month and this bath lasted only one to two minutes. We were not allowed to either shave or cut our hair and they would present us to the representatives of international organizations as Chetnicks...".

The witness 617/95-17 states as follows:

"...I was brought to Tuzla and detained in the Central Military Penitentiary, closed in a cell with another 20 Serbs. We were taken out very often and were always beaten. We were hit with truncheons and kicked with boots. Myself and other imprisoned Serbs were especially beaten by the policeman Bajazit Selimovic. He would let Muslim soldiers enter the cells and beat us senseless.

When I was arrested I had 102 kilograms and when I was exchanged I had only 58 kg. This is the proof of what was their treatment of us and how bad was the food.

In Tuzla penitentiary the practice was that the guard would take the prisoners out in the corridor and would force us to frog-leap, to do the push-ups, although we were exhausted and hungry. They would force us also to dance 'kolo' dance, then to 'pass driving exam' which was as follows: they would order one prisoner to sit on the shoulders of another prisoner who would be squatting and to take him left and right as if the gear was changed in the vehicle. During all these actions, they would swear at our Serbian mother. In this especially zealous was Toni Markovic.

From the kicks which were inflicted on me in this prison I feel terrible pain in my chest, in the head and back. I have a poor sight of the right eye where I was hit. I had an operation on this eye in the ophthalmological hospital...".

The witness 617/95-14 who was detained in this penitentiary in Tuzla from October 1992 to July 1993 testifies as follows:

"...I was especially beaten during the night between October 5 and 6, 1992. Then they took me for interrogation and were kicking me with boots, truncheons and some wood, the four Muslims policemen who were guarding the prison. I do not know how long the beating lasted because I was unconscious and covered with blood, and when I regained consciousness I found myself in the room from which I was taken for questioning. In this prison they have broken 4 of my front teeth in the upper jaw and two in the lower jaw...".

The witness 617/95-13 states as follows:

"I have spent full 10 months in the Military Penitentiary in Tuzla. During the first three months I was taken several times every day for interrogation and was always then beaten, mostly with truncheons. They were hitting me all over the body and were demanding my confession, but I could not confess what wasn't the truth...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Selimovic Bajazit, called "Baja" from Bratunac
2. Mulalic Nadim, called "Crni" from Srebrenica
3. Lendjer Davor from Zivinice
4. "Kanafa" from Paprace near Sehovici, who was employed before the war in the Transport Company in Tuzla.
5. Markovic Toni, guard, from the vicinity of Tuzla
6. "Debeli Hari", guard
7. Asmir, guard.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-17, 617/95-7, 617/95-13, 617/95-14, 617/95-22, 617/95-28 and 617/95-30.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-255

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME; Sinj, Military Police Penitentiary, December 1, 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Three members of the Republic of Serbian Krajina Army, captured by the members of the 4th Strike Brigade of the Croat Army, were brought to Sinj, to the Military Police building of the 72nd Unit.

Although they have spent only one night in this prison, they were exposed to physical and mental torture.

Military policemen were beating them with rubber and electric truncheons, boots, fists and everything else.

They were also pointing pistols at their heads and staged executions by firing squads, placing them pistols on the head and in the mouth and drawing the pin.

They were placing hoses of fire-extinguishing devices in their mouth threatening to suffocate them.

In the office in which they were interrogated, they were forced to give a statement for the Croat Television and accuse Serbs for attacking the Croat Army.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Zarko Tole, deputy commander of the HVO for central Bosnia, and other members of the military police in Sinj.

EVIDENCE; 603/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-256

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, fifth flour of the Central Penitentiary, September-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; The witness is estimating that during his stay in this prison, on the fifth floor of this penitentiary there were some 140 male Serbs detained and 6 women.

This witness noticed that guards would from time to time bring women to the fifth floor of the Central Penitentiary. These were Serbian women living in Sarajevo and they were not imprisoned, but were brought by the guards for their sexual pleasure.

This witness was once forced to watch several guards raping a 14 year old girl, whose name was known to the witness.

Also the rape was done of S. some 48 years old who on one occasion told this personally to this witness, R.N. and several other women.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sobo Meho, warden of the Central Penitentiary
2. Osmanbegovic Esad, who replaced Sobo as warden
3. Sarija Miralem, guard

EVIDENCE: 604/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-257

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME; Sarajevo, prison camp "Ramiz Salcin" in the former barracks "Viktor Bubanj", October 1992-April 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was brought to this prison camp and beaten by the guards.

In 12 rooms of this camp, as far as the witness knows, mostly Serb civilians were detained, while there were only 5-6 prisoners of war. There was a total of some 140 Serbs.

This witness was detained in the cell 12, with 9 other inmates. Since the size of this cell was 1.60 m x 2.40 meters they could not normally either lie down or spread.

Hygiene in this prison camp was very bad. They were not allowed to wash themselves and even to wash their hands. Everyone had lice. They were urinating in plastic bottles which they would secretly take out and empty.

The food was bad and the cook Julijan Ventila instead of fresh water would give them the kitchen water in which he would pour detergent for dish washing. They all had diarrhoea.

Due to all this, the witness lost weight and from 95 kilograms he reduced to 40 kilograms.

At the day of Serbian Saint Sava on January 27, 1993 the then-warden Spajic Besim, during a bitterly cold weather, forced half-naked Serbian inmates to stand for half an hour in the yard, cynically explaining that they need fresh air.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Spajic Besim, prison warden
2. Dolan Himzo, before the war JNA sergeant, who took over the duties of the prison warden
3. Ventil Julijan, in the beginning the cook, then promoted to a commander, outstanding in torturing the inmates.

EVIDENCE; 604/95

IV-258

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, prison camp in the former JNA barracks "Viktor Bubanj", October 1993-March 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This witness was detained in this prison camp while the prosecution proceedings were taking place against him for avoiding military service.

In the same camp besides the detained Serbs, there was also a group of Muslims, members of the 10th Mountain Brigade, arrested on charges of armed rebellion. However, with the permission of the prison warden they could freely abuse the detained Serbs and torture them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Dolan Himzo, prison warden
2. Junuzovic Sakib, guard commander, both of them were taking prisoners and beating them in their offices
3-4. Brothers Baltic, one of them called "Vetila", guard
5. Hajdarevic Rifat, called "Role", guard
6. Seferovic Samir, called "Ceble" from Sarajevo, some 30 years old. Before the war employed in the enterprise "Neretva" in Sarajevo, was the commander of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was imprisoned in the prison "Viktor Bubanj" on charges of having killed six Serbs but was not convicted.
7. Hasic Enes, called "Zela", before the war was a taxi driver, one of the commanders in the 10th Mountain Brigade, was under investigation in the prison "Viktor Bubanj"
8. Topalovic Dzemo, one of the commanders of the 10th Mountain Brigade, before the war was a welder in the company "Unioninvest" in Sarajevo".
9. Colak Vetik, some 22-23 years old, before the war, a criminal
10. Delalic Ramiz, called "Celo", commander of the 9th Mountain Brigade, who killed the man in the wedding party in Bas Carskija-Sarajevo.
11. Ziga, one of the commanders of the 9th Mountain Brigade - all of them, from the item number 6 to 11 were prisoners, but were torturing Serbs

EVIDENCE: 646/95 and 647/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-259

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Bihac, prison camp in the basement of Hotel "Park", May 1995

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness 818/95-16 states as follows:

"...I was a military conscript and on May 5, 1995 I was captured by the members of the Muslim army. Immediately after capture we were taken with blind-folded eyes to the brigade prison in the "Park" hotel in Bihac. There I was submitted to interrogation day and night. The guard commander was Alem Jusic. When we were brought there he was taking us out and was hitting one by one of us individually and mercilessly by fists, boots and truncheons

We were placed in one room which was very small and were sleeping on concrete with some sponge on it. The three of us were kept in that prison for 9 days. In this period we would be taken several times during the day and often at night for interrogation and beating.

They were calling us all the time Chetnicks, slaughterers, they were swearing at our Serbian mother saying that we will be shot.

On the last ninth day of our stay in this prison camp, commander Jusic blind-folded us, then took us four individually and gave us a beating until we fainted. He was hitting us with boots, fists and truncheons. The beating took a very long time, so that I was fainting every now and then from the blows. The soldiers who were standing near by would take me up on my feet and would hit me again until I fell.

After one extremely hard beating I was taken to the Central Penitentiary in Bihac...".

The witness 818/95-15 states as follows:

"... After I was captured I was taken to the brigade prison in hotel "Park" in Bihac.

We were placed in a small room in the cellar which was without windows.

In this prison we were kept for 9 days. We were taken several times per day for interrogation. Mostly at night.

During the last day of our stay in this prison, Alem Jusic came with a group of Muslim policemen and first of all blind-folded us then took us to another room. They were taking us out individually and were beating us without mercy. They were hitting us with fists, boots and truncheons all over the body. I was beaten by several Muslim policemen from all the sides, until I fainted. When I was falling, they were hitting me with boots on the head. That is why I had to keep myself standing for as long as I could. From the strikes I was all bruised, covered with blood and swollen, two teeth were broken in the lower front law...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Jusic Alem, guard commander in the prison camp in the cellar of "Park" Hotel in Bihac.
2. "Dido", investigating judge in prison and other members of the 501st Bihac Muslim Brigade.

EVIDENCE: 818/95-16 and 818/95-15

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-260

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp Ljubace in Zivinice, years 1992-1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; In this prison camp the witness 293/94-11 was beaten for three days and nights continuously. As a consequence of this beating he was unable to walk for two months.

All the inmates of this prison were subjected to torture. They were beaten with riffle butts, baseball bats, legs of tables and rubber truncheons. Prisoners were taken from this camp to the Secretariat of Interior Affairs in Zivinice where they were interrogated and also beaten up.

This prison camp was visited on June 22, 1993 by the crew of the International Red Cross where a certain Catry was also a member. When she saw the condition in which was the witness 283/94-12 she started crying and said: "Is it possible that a man can do this to another man?"

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Vinko, a Croat by nationality, member of the military police
2. Blue inspector, a middle aged man, from Basikovac

EVIDENCE; 293/95-12 and 193/95-11.

IV-261

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Banovici, prison camp in the Railway Transport Directorate, middle of 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness 283/95-15 was brought into this prison camp on June 15, 1992, he was placed in the cellar with another thirty detained Serbs from Banovici and vicinity. However, since they were bringing in new prisoners daily, in this prison camp sometimes there were up to 180 prisoners.

Beating of imprisoned Serbs was taking place every day and mostly at night between 21:00 and 05:00 hours, during the curfew. According to this witness, these were "the nights of long fear". Since the space was limited, the inmates had to make space for those who were beaten up so that they may lie down.

The detained Serbs were interrogated in the manner that they would first say: "Talk!", and then they would force them to admit that they have a radio station. The questioning was done as a rule by drunken men and they would ask the prisoner if he has a car or brandy at home. If yes, they would take this away.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kukic Mirsad, president of the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) in Banovici
2. Atif, chief in the Secretariat for Interior Affairs
3. Esen, called "Nafaka", before the war employed in "Helios" in Banovici, commander in the prison camp.
4. Colic from Omazlic, guard, before the war employed in a bakery.
5. Kajtaz, guard in the ZNG (Croat National Guard) uniform
6. "Mrkonja", before the war train-driver from Omazlic, guard

EVIDENCE: 293/95-13, 293/95-14 and 293/95-15

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-262

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Celebici, prison camp near Konjic, May-August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness who was living with his family in Konjic, was arrested for the first time together with his wife and two children on May 13, 1992, by the Muslims from Sljivo family from the village of Dzepi, who were wearing camouflage uniforms with a HVO (Croat Defense Council) insignia. Then they took them to Celebici where the prison camp was opened in the hangars of the former Yugoslav People's Army. They have spent there one day and as far as it can be determined, they were the first inmates in this prison camp for Serbs which is to become notorious for its torture.

At that time the prison camp warden was Muralem Musinovic called "Rale" from Glavaticevo. The person in charge of interrogation was Jahic, a former lieutenant in the Yugoslav People's Army.

After one day stay in this prison camp, at the orders of the HVO commander Zovko Zvonko, the witness was released with his family, but was kept in Brdjani under house arrest.

The witness lived in Brdjani until the middle of June 1992, when all the men were arrested again and taken to the Celebici prison camp. He remained in the camp until August 31, 1992 when he was transferred to another prison camp.

The witness 454/95-19 states the following while describing his stay in Celebici:

"...First they would take away our personal belongings, gold, watches, then our clothes and money. Immediately they started beating us all together, some with boots, some with riffle butts...

The beatings were daily, and beating was done by people who would come from the streets to beat us, detained Serbs...".

The prisoners, taken mostly in groups to the beating, were hit with wood bats, guns, baseball bats and everything else.

This witness was taken once for a staged execution by firing squad. They fired shots above his head.

The witness was placed in a hangar in which everyone slept on the concrete floor - at the beginning without a blanket, later with one blanket for two prisoners.

The food was irregular, and at times they would not be given any food for three days. Drinking water was not from the water tap, but it was industrial water, given in small quantities.

The witness is stating names of 15 detained Serbs who have perished in this prison camp, as the result of beating or assassination.

In the prison camp there were also women. The witness does not know what was the treatment of women but the guards were boasting that they had raped the imprisoned women. They have even offered some detained Serbs to do the same. Thus, Delic Hazim pointed out at one woman, while they were forced to bow in prayer, that she will be the 96th woman he had raped.

This witness has especially dramatically expeerienced an event when S.M., D.N and B were splashed with gasoline and set on fire, when their clothes caught fire and started to burn.

They forced brothers Dj. to put in each others mouth their sexual organs.

They were placing in the pants of some inmates a slow-burning fuse so that people suffered burns in the most intimate parts of the body.

Dj.M. had his tongue burnt with red-hot sword.

The outstanding cruelty was expressed especially by the deputy commander of the prison camp Delic Hazim, Landzo, Macic Esad, guards Padalovic, "Amerika", Dedic and Focak.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Mucic Zdravko, called "Pavo", prison camp warden
2. Zvonko Zovko, of father Petar from Podorasac, HVO commander in Konjic
3. Delic Hazim, of father Ibro, born in 1960 in Orahovica, deputy prison camp warden in Celebici
4. Landzo Esad, called "Zenga", son of Nurka, born in 1970, prison camp guard
5. Macic Esad, called "Makaron", born in 1960 in Konjic, guard commander in the camp
6. Padalovic Almir, from Buturovic Polje near Konic, some 20 years old, guard
7. "Amerika", guard
8. Dedic called "Focak" from Rudo, guard

EVIDENCE: 454/95-19

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-263

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp Dretelj, July-August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A fifty-year old retired man from Mostar was brought with his wife and son to the prison camp of Dretelj on July 10, 1992. Before the investigating judge he testified as follows about his detention in this camp:

"...When we were brought to the prison camp of Dretelj, we were met by Blaz Kraljevic, commander of all the HOS forces, with his 10 escorts. They were in black uniforms with the "U" insignia on the left side of the chest. They swore at our Serbian and Chetnick mother and wanted to beat us immediately, but Kraljevic ordered first personal data to be taken.

They immediately separated women from men so for 17 days I did not know where my wife was, and she did not know where we were, my son and I.

The men were placed in a hangar which was the warehouse of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) where we slept on bare concrete and without blankets.

We have suffered unprecedented torture in this prison camp. On the same day when we arrived they started beating us. This would last until we fell and we were beaten every day and every night, and it would be good if even one night passed without beating. There was not a part on my body where I was not hit. They would usually beat us in the evening, calling one by one to come to the window and then they would strike from the outside with electric truncheons, fists, wooden poles.

Women were also coming who were burning our eyebrows, hair, hair in the nose, beard and moustaches. They were cutting-in the letter "U" in the prisoners head, they were cutting our hair and we had to eat it. I was the one of those who ate my own hair.

I remember that especially cruel among women was Suta Zerina. i saw her step with her feet over R.D. hitting him on the sexual organ.

On one occasion they asked of my son to bring to the beating window S.S. because he was in poor health. My son refused and the next day they lined us up. I was in the line behind my son. At one moment he was jumped on by Mahitan Ahmet who pulled out a fistful of his hair, then Mahitan, "Cikago" and "Grom" who were the guards, continued to beat my son. He was bleeding from every cavity. They were hitting him with boots and fists. His ribs were broken, his kidneys damaged.

At one moment I cleaned the blood from my son's face. When they saw this, they started beating me. I was hit by Mahitan Ahmet first with boots in the right kidney so that afterwards I was urinating blood which is happening even today. Then all the three of them continued to beat me with boots, riffle butts and guns. Then they broke by tibia bone of the right leg, right ancle above the foot and they broke my teeth.

They were extinguishing cigarettes on my hands. Everyone was doing that, but mostly Mahitan Ahmet and "Cikago". On one occasion my nose bone was broken when Mahitan Ahmet kicked me with his boot in the head.

One day I and S.E. were driven to the medical center in Capljina - myself because of the leg injury and S.E. because of his heart condition. "Cikago" ordered both of us, when we came in front of the medical center in Capljina, to stand on the steps and look at the sun with our arms high in the air, and he announced to the people gathered there that we are Chetnicks captured in Podvelezje. Passers-by believed him and started spitting on us.

In the camp we were ordered to sing the Ustashi songs, to bark, to roar. They forced us to eat grass. We had to salute with the words "For Home Ready!". This is the old Ustashi salute. We had to learn Catholic prayers and introduce ourselves as Croats of the Orthodox faith.

In the hangar where we were located, we were having bowl movement in a tin can and in the morning the guards would come and call one of us in the hangar per nickname which they gave each one of us, and that person had to come out and remove the can from the hangar. I saw one man whom they called "Pjevac" (The Singer) forced to drink urine and eat excrements. This was also forced upon S.S. They were forced to these acts by the guards Mahitan Ahmet, "Grom", "Cikago" and Suta Zerina.

My son was forced to suck the sexual organ of B.B. from Mostar and vice versa. I was forced to watch.

S.S. had suffered unprecedented torture in this prison camp. He was operated upon without anesthetics. On one occasion a group of HOS members came to the hangar with Milicevic Nedeljko. I did not see them afterwards. They started sticking needles under S.S. nails in front of all of us. He was screaming with pain.

Balaban Bozo from Mostar was killed in the prison camp and was beaten by Primorac Viko, Zoran from Konjic, Mahitan Ahmet, "Cikago" and Buljubasic, as well as by Suta Zerina. When Balaban died he was placed on a chair in the hangar and we had to hit him everyone of us, him dead and stiff.

The guard Milicevic Nedeljko was forcing A.S. to eat a glass cup. When he said that he can not do it, Milicevic with his own teeth bit into the glass, then bit A.S. in the leg above the knee so hard that the blood spilled and with the glass in his mouth he was cutting into and pushing glass into his wound.

My son was forced to jump from the hangar roof on concrete from the height of some 5 meters. My son was made to lie down under the vehicle while he was changing the tire on that car, saying all that time that he killed a girl in Mostar.

International Red Cross never recorded me as the prisoner in Dretelj. On one occasion a television crew came there from Austria and then they ordered us to put on JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) uniforms saying that we are Chetnicks and that they have captured us in combat action.

We were receiving food for the first three weeks three times per day, and afterwards only once, a slice of bread with some marmalade and tea, and it used to happen that for 48 hours we would not be given any food at all, only some water.

My health is very poor today. All movement on the right side of my body is very painful, because my collarbone was broken as well as my right shoulder blade and my right leg is also broken. I was operated from hernia, my kidneys are bad, psychologically I am in poor state and I can not sleep well, all this as the consequence of my imprisonment in Dretelj...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kraljevic Blaz, commander of the HOS for Herzegovina, came every day to the prison camp in Dretelj, killed in their mutual conflict.
2. Makitan (or Mahitan) Ahmet, called "Maks", 25 years old, a Muslim, from Dubrava or Ljubljanica near Stolac, used to work as a waiter in Capljina.
3. Repak Mirsad - Miro, called "Cikago", from Stolac, before the war an accordion player, chief of police, main investigator of HOS for Herzegovina, now assumed to be in Canada.
4. Vuk Goran, called "Grom", 30 years old, tall and slim, from Varazdin
5. Suta Zerina, from Dubrava
6. Buljubasic Edin, from Stolac, born in 1971 in Zenica, was a lieutenant in the former Yugoslav People's Army, one of the prison camp commanders.
7. Milicevic Nedeljko, called "Sapa", from Gabela.
8. Hranilovic (or Harambasic) Zoran, from Zagreb, physician - surgeon, 160 cm tall, 50-60 years of age, gray hair, prison camp physician.
9. Bjelis Zvonimir - Zvonko, called "Crvenkapa", from Opuzen.
10. Primorac Vinko, from Radisic near Ljubusko killed on August 9, 1992.

EVIDENCE: 434/95-3

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-264

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, "Sunce" (Sun) prison camp, middle of October 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was detained in this prison camp with another 9 Serbs in a completely dark room, size 6 m by 8 meters. In one corner of this room was a WC but without water. Although the witness had spent in this prison only two days and two nights, all this time he was exposed to continuous physical abuse. They were beaten both by soldiers and the visiting civilians.

Since they were unable to stand on their own feet, the policemen would place them on the bags of sand serving as the protection in front of the prison, and in that semi-bent position would beat them. The witness is testifying that he was beaten more in this prison than in all the others in which he was detained and that from one single blow he would faint.

The witness was taken from this prison to the prison camp in the former Yugoslav People's Army barrack "Viktor Bubanj". He was completely physically exhausted, his body covered black with bruises, he was urinating blood and had pains all over the body, his head in swells, nose broken and shins and knees painfully swollen.

Among those who were beating him, the witness in this prison camp especially remembers an Albanian called "Sok". His specialty was hits with the head.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. "Sok", Albanian (Skypetar) by nationality, a slight man, bold, and other prison camp staff.

EVIDENCE: 646/95 and 647/95

IV-265

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Visoko, prison camp in the barracks "Ahmet Fetahagic", year 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two months had passed since Serbs were imprisoned in the prison camp in the barracks in Visoko when for the first time the delegation of the International Red Cross came to visit the prison.

Always when the International Red Cross delegation would come for a visit, every one of the detained Serbs would be given a soap, box of cigarettes and other items, which they had to return after the departure of the Red Cross.

Every inmate was called and brought up front and there were orders that they return what they had received before the arrival of the delegation of the International Red Cross. During this procedure they would be harassed and beaten if they would not return everything, so on the occasion of the next visit they had strictly to return everything that they have received.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kadric Zijad from Visoko, before the war a teacher, prison camp warden.
2. Smajlovic Kemal, born in 1960, deputy prison camp warden
3. Halilovic Hajrudin, called "Mrco", brother of Sefer Halilovic, commander of the Muslim Army, main investigator and torturer in this prison camp
4. Hamzic Asim, before the war employed in the Secretariat of Interior Affairs, investigator in the prison camp.

EVIDENCE: 754/95 and 642/94

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IV-266

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman acts committed against detainee - prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Prison camp in Maoca near Brcko, July 1992 - February 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the prison camp in the drying plant in Okrajci in Gornji Rahic, the witness 679/95-18 with the entire group was transferred to the village of Maoca and closed in some garage.

During his detention in this prison camp, the guards were mostly harassing the witness in this way that they were extinguishing cigarettes on his back and even today, three years later, the scars can be seen.

The witness was cut with a knife on the chest in several places. The most zealous in this was "Kobra".

The witness remained in Maoca until August 22, 1992 when he was exchanged.

About his detention in the prison camp in the garage in Maoca the witness 679/95-30 states the following:

"...I was captured by the Muslim soldiers on September 14, 1992 and detained in the garage in which I remained for 28 days. During the arrest they have taken away my wallet and all my money.

I was taken for questioning and beating several times. I was sleeping on the bare floor and the food was extremely bad...".

The witness 679/95-19 testifies as follows:

"...I was arrested on February 1, 1993 by the members of the Muslim unit called "Zivinicke ose" (Zivinica Stings). They took me away and detained me in a garage. After the arrest, Muslim soldiers started taking us out one by one into some other premisses and were beating us terribly there. They were threatening to kill us all.

In this prison camp I have spent one night and then they transferred us to Tuzla...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Avdic Kadrija, of father Alija and mother Halima Smajic, born on September 23, 1953 in Ratkovici, Municipality of Lopare, was residing in Brcko, at Mose Pijade street No. 38, before the war was a policeman in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108 Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina, Gornji Rahic prison camp warden

2. Peljto Mensur, of father Nedzib and mother Emina Cosic, born on March 27, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at H. Sekovica Street No. 8, a carate athlete.
3. Mehmedbasic Mirsad, called "Zuco", former mailman in Brcko
4. Vesna Gunje (or from Gunje), before the war a waitress in the coffee-shop "Boem" in Brcko.
5. Pilic Rasid, of father Hadzip and mother Suhbija Karalic, born on July 27, 1962 in Brcko. was residing in Brcko at Savska Street No. 15, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina
6. Causevic Omer, of father Medo and mother Zejneba Hadzajlic, born on March 17, 1968 in Bijelo Polje, was residing in Brcko at H. Jerkovica No. 159, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina, main guard in the Gornji Rahic prison camp.
7. Hodzic Nijaz, of father Abid and mother Sejda Fazlovic, born on November 6, 1960 in Seoce, Municipality of Gorazde, was residing in Brcko at D. Mihalovica Street No. 22, before the war was inspector in the Secretariat for Interior Affairs of Brcko.
8. Hadzic Galib called "Gale" or "Gali", of father Himzo and mother Safija Pasalic, born on November 21, 1947 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Osmana Djikica Street No. 23, before the war inspector in the Secretariat for Interior Affairs of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic
9. Osmanovic Osman, called "Osmo", of father Semso and mother Hajka Jukic, born on March 14, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at H. Jerkovica Street No. 160, before the war inspector for corporate crime, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
10. Fazlovic Novalija, of father Musa and mother Emina Mehic, born on January 1, 1948 in Islamovac, Municipality of Brcko, at 16 muslimanska NOUB Street No. 70, before the war inspector for corporate crime in security service of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic
11. "Kobra", from Croatia, member of the HVO (Croat Defense Council).

EVIDENCE: 679/95-18, 679/95-19 and 679/95-30

Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-066

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, Kosevo hospital, beginning of May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This witness, as an officer of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) was scheduled to leave Sarajevo on May 3, 1992. However, when the convoy of the former JNA vehicles was interrupted in Dobrovoljacka street, Muslim soldiers took the witness by force out of the vehicle, took away his arms and shot him in the legs, seriously wounding him. He was then transported to the Kosevo Hospital.

One Muslim officer, a major, came to the hospital. When he took away the witness' identification card he tried to hit him with a riffle butt. He told the hospital staff and uniformed soldiers who were guarding them, to keep a close watch on him.

With insults and harassment, all his personal belongings were taken away and were never returned.

The witness throughout his stay in the hospital, was under constant surveillance by the armed members of the Muslim army, who would enter the room all the night long in which the witness was placed and other wounded members of the JNA, they would aim the weapons at them and sing them the song "Sleep, sleep, Chetnicks".

Although they were having regular visits by the doctors, they had to insist for their bandages to be changed and did not receive any patient care. They were receiving only one meal per day, some 100 grams of vegetables with two small pieces of bread and a cup of tea.

The captured members of the JNA, confined wounded in this hospital, were taken to a separate room for interrogation. Thus, the members of the Muslim army during one interrogation session, took the chief of the JNA Army Club in Sarajevo from his hospital room to an unknown destination.

Such a treatment of this witness and the other members of the JNA in hospital lasted until May 8th when they were exchanged. Afterwards as a seriously injured soldier he was transported by helicopter to Belgrade where he remained for treatment until August 1, 1992. Due to the injuries inflicted on him in Sarajevo he is estimated to be 40% permanently handicapped and incapacitated.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ganic Ejup, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina, organizer of the attack on the JNA convoy.
2. Kljujic Stjepan
3. Prazina Jusuf, called "Juka", local commander, one of the direct perpetrators of the attack.
4. Divjak Jovan, commander of the Territorial Defense of Bosnia-Herzegovina, personally led the attack
5. Bajramovic Izet, called "Celo", local commander, one of the direct perpetrators of the attack
6. Vikic Dragan, commander of special forces of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Bosnia-Herzegovina which took part in the attack.

EVIDENCE; 540/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-067

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, Kosevo Hospital, May 3-12, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was wounded on May 3, 1992 in Dobrovoljacka Street in Sarajevo when the convoy of vehicles of the former JNA was withdrawing from the barracks in Lukavac.

On that occasion he was wounded and had two fire arm wound in the leg.

Muslims immediately transferred him by car to the Kosevo Hospital where he arrived at some 19:00 hours. They were presented to the medical staff as Chetnicks and the medical staff treated the wounded members of the JNA extremely inhumanly.

The witness was treated only at 23:30 hours, although he was asking them to put bandages as soon as possible because he was losing a lot of blood.

During his eight-day stay in this hospital, the witness had two operations but since both were performed without anesthesia he suffered terrible pain.

During these 8 days the witness lost 15 kilograms of body weight. Armed soldiers and civilians were coming every day to the hospital to interrogate the patient.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ganic Ejup, the then-member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina, who organized the attack on JNA members in Dobrovoljacka Street.
2. Dr. Borisa Starovic, physician in Kosevo Hospital

EVIDENCE: 454/95-8

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-068

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Gornji Bukvik, Municipality of Brcko, September 14, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the 108th Brcanska Brigade on September 14, 1992 entered the local community of Bukvik and started killing population and burning down their houses.

The largest number of Serbian population escaped into the nearby woods and went hiding there.

This was also done with the help of his family, by:

Sekulic Spasoje, of father Bogoljub and mother Netka, born on June 28, 1954 in Gornji Bukvik.

He was bed-ridden because of a spine ailment and could move for short distances only on crutches.

Muslim soldiers, wearing green head-bands, found on September 15, 1992 the place were Sekulic was hiding with the other inhabitants of Bukvik.

When they discovered Serbs, they started swearing at their Chetnick mother and called even the deceased Sekulic a Chetnick. They took them all towards the center of the village.

A Muslim soldier with a green head-band and his face covered with camouflage paint, he was later identified by witnesses as Semso Lubina, took out of the convoy the deceased Spasoje who could not move, turned the weapon on him and while Spasoje's mother and sister were begging him not to shoot, fired two rounds of ammunition at him. His body was left on the place of killing and his mother and sister were sent to the prison camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Lubinovic Sefket called "Lubina", of father Jusuf and mother Rahima Ibrisevic, born on January 11, 1953 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka, No. 176, before the war employed as transporter, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-11 and 617/95-10

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-069

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Bukvik, Municipality of Brcko, middle of September 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina were holding under blockade for six months the village of Bukovac belonging to the local community of Bukvik in the Municipality of Brcko. They were opening strong fire, burning down Serbian houses and killing civilian population which they found in their homes and on September 11, 1992 entered this village.

On that occasion Gojko Radic was seriously wounded in the arm.

He succeeded with the help of his brother and mother to escape to the village of Gornji Bukvik. However, since this village was also destroyed, the search of the woods started. The following persons were discovered then in hiding:

1. Radic Gojko, of father Janko, born on March 15, 1957 in Bukovac, and his brother

2. Radic Cvijetin, of father Janko, born on July 23, 1963

who were together with their mother, the testifying witness 617/95-32 hiding in the woods.

Croat and Muslim soldiers separated Gojko and Cvijetin from their mother, while mother was holding the younger son by the hand begging the soldier not to do so.

Rounds of ammunition were fired at them from automatic guns and their bodies were left on the place of killing, while their mother and the other captured Serbs were taken to the prison camp in Gornji Rahic.

Previously they asked Cvijetin a question: "Where is your machine-gun?", and before he could at all answer, one soldier saying: 'You killed my two brothers", started shooting from the automatic gun.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ramic Mustafa, of father Jusuf, born on February 6, 1942 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Safeta Travnjakovica Street No. 10, before the war president of the Municipal Assembly of Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
2. Pljakic Ramiz, of father Hamdija, born on May 17, 1958 in the village of Ugao, Municipality of Sjenica, was residing in Brcko at Strosmajerova Street bb, before the war

a military official, lieutenant, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina

EVIDENCE: 617/95-32

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-070

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Region of Sokolac and Vjestica Gora on Dinara Mount, November 30, 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of the 4th Strike Brigade of the Croat Army from Split during the combat actions on Dinara Mountain captured on November 30, 1994 four members of the Republic of Serbian Krajina Army.

Among the captured was also:

Vukovic Slobodan, born in 1972, who was wounded in the right arm.

After the capture, the prisoners were disarmed, and the Croat soldiers ordered them to lie on the ground, spread their arms and legs. Vukovic then said to the Croat soldier that he can not spread his arms because we is wounded. This soldier asked then his commander what to do with him. Commander ordered him to kill Vukovic. The soldier immediately fired a short round into the back of Vukovic and killed him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Commander of the 4th Strike Brigade of the Croat Army from Split.

EVIDENCE: 603/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/8

V-071

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, September-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This witness, who was in the uniform of the Republic of Srpska Army, was intercepted on September 28, 1992 in the suburb of "Dobrinja 5" in Serbian Sarajevo, by a diversion group of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They attacked and wounded him in several places and took him to the territory controlled by the Muslims.

Although the witness was wounded in several places, members of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina did not give him any medical aid, but have blind-folded him and kept him in some cellar for a full week - beating him so much that he was fainting several times.

On the second day they ordered him to take off his trousers and threatened to cut off his sexual organ.

During that time they did not give him any food, although he was not able to consume any because he was beaten up and seriously wounded.

After one week they took the witness to the premisses of the company "Vranica" located across the Central Penitentiary of Sarajevo, where the Muslim police for two days and two nights continuously was interrogating him. During all that time they were beating him and one guard was placing a knife at his throat saying "I like the best to slit throats of Chetnicks".

Only on the 9th day he was transferred to the Central Penitentiary in Sarajevo and detained on the 5th floor in the cell No. 87 in which there were neither windows nor light. He was kept alone in that cell. His legs were tied with a chain and the other end sealed in concrete floor of the cell.

He was every day beaten by the guards, Muslims detained in this prison, and civilians who were not only allowed by the guards to come from the streets, but were also invited to freely come and beat "Chetnicks", which they did.

After three days, he dared ask for medical help, so two civilians came presenting themselves as physicians. Then they started swearing at his mother, saying that they will not give him any help. One of them ordered the other to go and find some kitchen salt to put on the wounds of the witness. On this occasion he hit the witness with his boots in the sexual organ.

Afterwards the witness did not dare ask anymore for any medical aid.

The witness was informed on October 24, 1992 that they are taking him in front of a firing squad, put him in a car and took him to the barracks "Viktor Bubanj". They brought there another two Serbs, whose names the witness is quoting, ordering them to transport the bodies of the killed Serbian soldiers before they are shot themselves.

The witness saw ten bodies, nine of which were in the state of decay and the tenth was a fresh corpse and it was a deceased Serbian soldier who was strapped to the stretcher around arms, around waist and around the neck with leather belts. His ears and nose were cut off and on arms and legs he had cut off pieces of tissue.

Having done this deed, the witness overheard the talk between two commanders discussing how to shoot them. They concluded that the problem is how to eliminate their bodies. They said that they are disgusted of carrying dead Serbian bodies, because their corpses are covered with blood and there is an odor of decay from the decaying corpses.

After that they returned the witness again to the Central Penitentiary where they started beating him again calling him "a stinking Chetnick", because they did not allow him to wash himself but returned him to the cell all dirty from the transport of corpses.

The commander of the fifth floor of the Central Penitentiary on October 28, 1992 ordered the witness to prepare for giving a statement for television. Then they took him to the building across the street, to the company "Vranica" where he was forced to give the statement that Muslim authorities are treating well the imprisoned Serbs and that they are not beating them.

The International Red Cross recorded this witness for the first time only on February 10, 1993 in the prison camp "Viktor Bubanj". Although this was the first time that the witness was bandaged by the doctor of the Red Cross, no medical assistance was given him about his injured eye which had to be amputated after his transfer to the Serbian territory.

The fact that the witness was captured by the authorities of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina is confirmed by the fact that in the prison sentenced pronounced by the District Military Court in Sarajevo, also was included the time spent in detention from September 28, 1992, when the witness was captured and for 9 days detained in some, to him, unknown premisses.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sobo Meho, before the war a judge in Foca, at the critical time the prison warden of the Central Penitentiary of Sarajevo.
2. Osmanbegovic Esad, from Sarajevo, who was a prison warden after Sobo
3. Alic Fahrudin, called "Colonel", before the war was a taxi-driver in Sarajevo, some 40 years old, guard

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-072

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, beginning of May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the attack on the JNA convoy which was withdrawing in Sarajevo on May 3, 1992 from the barracks in Lukavica, in Dobrovoljacka Street a number of members of the JNA were wounded there and transferred to the Kosevo Hospital.

Among them were also:

Simic Ivica, of father Miljurko, born on January 24, 1974 in Siljoman, Municipality of Blace, from Blace

who was together with this witness, taken to the hospital.

There every trace is lost of Simic and he is recorded as a missing person.

According to the testimony of this witness, Simic was on admition to the hospital fully conscious and his state of health did not indicate that his life was in danger.

The captured soldiers who were wounded and taken to this hospital, were guarded by the members of the Territorial Defense of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Member of the Territorial Defense of Bosnia-Herzegovina

EVIDENCE: 623/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-073

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Kosevo Hospital in Sarajevo, January-February 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This witness was on December 30, 1992 expelled from the cell of the prison camp in the former military barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) "Viktor Bubanj", having thought that he was dead. However, when they discovered that he was alive, they took him to Kosevo Hospital to the Internal Medicine Ward.

The witness remained for treatment in this hospital one month and a half.

The doctors concluded that the witness has a spinal disorder, disorder of the left kidney, bleeding from the ears and blood in urine. These were the consequences of torture which he suffered in the prison camp "Viktor Bubanj".

While he was in Kosevo Hospital, members of the Muslim army, dressed in traditional Muslim clothes and with turbans as head-wear, gave him beating twice on January 1, 1993.

While they were beating him in this hospital, they broke four of his teeth and were hitting him with automatic guns and pistols.

The witness was afraid to die in this hospital because Serbs who were dead in the hospital were brought to the hospital yard in front of the morgue, were poured over with gasoline and burnt. The witness was watching all this.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Staff of the Kosevo Hospital in Sarajevo

EVIDENCE: 434/95-2

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-074

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, Dobrinja, middle of June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When this witness had complained about the arrest of her husband and son, after telephone threats, a tromblone mine was fired into her apartment through the window. On this occasion the witness was seriously wounded in 41 places.

This incident occurred on June 19, 1992 in the morning.

First aid called by the neighbors arrived only after four and a half hours. The witness had by then lost a lot of blood and was taken to an improvised hospital in Dobrinja.

There, they took her personal data, gave her some eye drops and she remained in the corridor until 23:00 hours and only then her wounds were treated and gelers taken out.

The surgery lasted two hours and was done without any anesthetics.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

Staff of the improvised hospital in Dobrinja, at that time the chief of hospital was a Palestinian Hadzir Mustafa and doctor Meho.

EVIDENCE: 508/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

V-075

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Willful killing and inhuman acts committed against sick and wounded

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Kozar, Municipality of Visegrad, June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Tomic Stoja, who was living in Visegrad, in May 1992 was in the house of her brother Iija Kozarac in the village of Kozar, when the members of the Muslim army came.

Stoja tried to escape but they shot at her and wounded her,, and so wounded for the whole month they took her with them and tortured her.

Immediately they forced her to give them all her family jewelry (gold coins and rings) from her weekend house in Petrusa.

After one month they slaughtered her in the village of Kozar.

Her body was not found.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina

EVIDENCE; 678/95-15

Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-055

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME; Mostar, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; On April 16, 1992 Croats were handing out posters from the car in Mostar with the title "Serbs Are Dogs".
In these posters Croats and Muslims were called upon to boycott Serbs everywhere.

Although the witness 201/95 who was a housewife and was 61 years old, had signed the declaration of loyalty to the Croat authorities, being a Serb she was harassed. She testifies as follows:

"...On several occasions they made search of my apartment and on July 11, 1992 they arrested me and took me to the faculty building where they interrogated me continuously for 18 hours.

After that they took me to the prison of Celovina where they detained me in a room with another 14 women. In three rooms, on the ground floor of this prison, women were detained and on the floor in some rooms older women were closed. In the other rooms were detained men. There was a total of 420 Serbs detained, from this number 70-80 were women.

In this prison I have experienced all possible humiliations. One detained Serb, a former director of a distinguished institution in Mostar, was forced to rape a detained Serbian woman in the same prison camp. The act of rape was executed in public - in front of the other imprisoned Serbs and guards.

Some of the inmates were from time to time taken out of the prison and would never return, and nothing was known of their destiny afterwards.

Although I have insisted to remain living in Mostar as a loyal citizen, or at least to be allowed to take out of my apartment the most necessary things, I was not permitted to do that. Instead, while informing me that there is no return for me to Mostar, through the mediation of the UNHCR they exchanged me with the other prisoners on August 18, 1992.

Since that time I am living as a refugee in Serbia...".

The witness 856/95-11 states as follows:

"...Members of HOS arrested me on May 16, 1992 in front of my house in Mostar. They took me to the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering where they beat me up and took my personal data. On that same day they transferred me to the HVO prison Celovina in Mostar. I remained in this prison for full three months - until the exchange on August 18, 1992.

During my detention in this prison camp I did not receive amy decree of detention, and neither were any charges brought against me or an indictment filed.

Food in the prison camp was very bad, as well as the conditions of life. From 104 kilograms that I had at the time of arrest, I was reduced to 76 kilograms when I left the prison..".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Nikolic Pero, prison camp warden of Celovina
2. Tojaga Vijo, guard in the camp outstanding for his cruel treatment of detained Serbs, and guards:
3. "Puce"
4. Krstalic
5. Zugar

EVIDENCE: 201/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-056

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, April 20, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness who was a Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) soldier serving his military service, with another 11 soldiers was in charge of guarding the fuel storage in Celebici near Konjic. This military structure, however, soon after the witness arrived for military service, was transformed into a notorious prison camp for Serbs.

The commanding officer of this unit was the JNA sergeant Hasencic Narcis, who convinced them that the best solution for them is to leave the barracks because they will be attacked by a thousand HVO (Croat Defense Council) soldiers. He was aided in this by his friend Velija, a civilian from Konjic and the president of the municipality, Krusmo. They were taken to the ambush by the patrol which captured and disarmed them.

Afterwards they were taken from Konjic, which is situated in the area of former Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the region of Croatia in Split and were detained first in "Lira" prison camp for one month and then transferred to Sibenik to the Military Penitentiary where they have spent 20 days, to be taken to Kerestinec in Zagreb from where they were finally taken for exchange on August 14, 1992 in Nemetin.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hasencic Narcis, a Muslim, former sergeant of the Yugoslav People's Army
2. Velija N., from Konjic
3. President of the municipality in Konjic, Krusmo

EVIDENCE: 481/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-057

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND DATE: Sarajevo, years 1992-1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This witness was living under house arrest in Sarajevo from July 1992 at the orders of the Muslim police. While attempting to cross into Serbian territory, the police arrested him and on the same day transferred him to the prison camp in the former military barracks "Viktor Bubanj", where was located the prison camp controlled by the Muslim army. In this prison camp the witness remained for one year.

Although the indictment against the witness was filed on October 29, 1992, the witness was taken before the District Military Court of Sarajevo only on June 9, 1993, and the court sentenced him to one year in prison because of alleged unauthorized possession of arms. The witness lodged an appeal but never receive the ruling.

After passing of the first-instance verdict, the witness remained in prison until July 1993 when he had served a complete pronounced sentence.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. District Military Court and District Military Prosecution of Sarajevo.

EVIDENCE; 434/95-2

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-058

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, years 1992-1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; When in May 1992 Muslim police while searching the apartment of this witness in Ilidza found a riffle, he was ordered to stay under house arrest where he remained until December 11, 1992, when he was taken to prison.

District Military Court in Sarajevo sentenced the witness on charges of illicit possession of arms to a prison sentence of 15 months by the verdict K.65/94.

The judge Sermec Nihad on February 22, 1994 passed a decree suspending detention "in view of the fact that the accused has spent in detention the time exceeding the time stated in the sentence".

However, the decree was never submitted to the witness.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Military judiciary authorities in Sarajevo

EVIDENCE: 434/95-4

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-059

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, prison camp Celovina, May-August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs from Mostar were arrested without any reason and held in the prison camp in order to serve the Muslims and Croats for exchange.

The witness 455/95-3 on May 12, 1992 was arrested in the street, when he was going to the bank to take his salary. He was arrested by the members of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) police and, when they established that he was a Serb, the witness was taken to the police station, and after a brief interrogation was transferred to the prison in Celovina in Santiceva Street No. 27, from where he was taken for heavy physical labor.

The witness 455/95-6 whose husband was arrested in May 1992, was also arrested on August 2, 1992. Members of the HVO police came on that day to the building in Husinjske bune Street in Mostar, where she was residing and demanded from the chief of building council to be given the list of all Serbs residing in the building, and then according to the list they started arresting all Serbs. Thus they collected a total of some 100 Serbs in the coffee-shop "Basket". After that they took them to the amphitheater of the Faculty of Economics, where they had spent two nights and one day. Afterwards they were transferred to the prison camp in Celovina.

The decree on the detention was not given to any of them. Before the large-scale exchange in Stolac on August 18, 1992, there were over 400 Serbs in this prison camp.

Both witnesses from this prison camp were exchanged in Stolac on August 18, 1992. They are now living as refugees.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hadziosmanovic Ismet, president of the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) in Mostar
2. Radovan Miso
3. Prolic Mirsad
4. Pasic Sejo
5. Bolsek Zlatko, of father Antun, and his brother
6. Bolsek Zeljko, of father Antun

EVIDENCE: 455/95-3, 455/95-4 and 455/95-6

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-060

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, May 1992 - October 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness was arrested in his house, and having a private butcher shop was a wealthy man, they took from him DEM 25,000, two passenger cars and one freight vehicle. Together with the other expropriated assets, the witness was damaged for a total of one million DEM.

First he was detained in the Penitentiary in Zenica, accused of serving in the enemy army although this witness was never a member of any military formation. While the witness during the trial demanded from the president of judicial council Zaib Kovac for his expropriated money and assets to be returned, the president of judicial council insisted that the witness signs a consent for giving this money as a donation to the Muslim army. Since the witness refused to do so, the judge told him that he will never go out of jail.

The witness remained in prison until October 9, 1993 when he was exchanged and nothing from his expropriated property was ever returned.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kovac Zaib, judge and other members of the authorities in Zenica

EVIDENCE; Witness 234/95-9

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-061

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND CRIME: Prison camp in the hamlet of Bojici in the abandoned Serbian houses, Municipality of Brcko, August 1992 - February 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Croat soldiers in the beginning of August 1992 came to the village of Bijela near Brcko, gathered together all Serbs who were in their homes and took them to the hamlet of Bojici. They kept them there until the end of February 1993, when they were exchanged.

They slept in abandoned and empty Serbian houses and had to find their own food.

They were guarded by the Croat soldiers from the surrounding villages.

All the able-bodied persons were taken daily for labor - digging of trenches, cutting wood and other chores.

Soldiers were beating them all with fists, boots and arms butts, especially during the first days after arrest.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the 108 Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE; 617/95-5

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-062

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Sibenik, September 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In a three-room apartment in Sibenik the witness was living with her husband and two children.

Since on September 15, 1991 she wanted to leave Sibenik, she engaged a transport company to ship her belongings from Sibenik to Serbia, where she wanted to relocate.

On that day the attack started by the members of the Croat Army on the military barracks in Sibenik, so that the witness was detained in a room in the cellar of the building in which she was residing. In this cellar she spent 12 days.

Members of the Croat guard after interrogation tried to force the witness, who is a Croat woman married to a Serb, an officer in the former Yugoslav People's Army, to renounce on her husband. However, since she did not agree, they were beating her all over the body with bags filled with sand.

During her stay in the cellar, the witness was at all times in a kneeling position because her hands were tied to her legs with handcuffs.

At constant insistence, she succeeded in coming in contact with Ante Juras, president of the Crisis Headquarters of Sibenik. However, instead of giving her protection, he told her that, because of the high position of her husband in the JNA, she is now a hostage. He also told her that she is not allowed to leave Sibenik.

Only after 12 days detention in that prison three members of the guard came and took her to the bus station and placed her on the bus and she left Sibenik.

She was not allowed to take any of her belongings, except what she had in her bag.

After her departure, Croats moved in her fully furnished apartment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Juras Anto, chief of the Crisis Headquarters of Sibenik
2. Bubalo Pasko, president of the Municipality of Sibenik

EVIDENCE; 579/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-063

DESIGNATION Of CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Glusci near Metkovic, April-August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Croat Army on April 21, 1992 surrounded the village of Glusci inhabited by Serbs and opened fire. Since no one in the village was offering resistance, they entered Glusci.

On this occasion the witness and other Serbs were beaten up. They collected from the villagers all the money and gold and took away the weapons for which Serbs had permits. They did not give any receipts for the taken goods.

The witness received summons, on St. George's day his saint protectors day, together with another 17 Serbs to report to the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Metkovic. When they appeared upon summons, the 18 of them were taken to Split to the Military Court. They remained in the prison of Military Court until July 17, 1992. This witness was on July 17th taken to the District Penitentiary in Sibenik, where he remained until August 13, 1992.

In these prisons he was subjected to torture.

When he arrived to the prison in Split he had to hold hands on the wall for one hour which was very tiring and the witness fainted.

The witness was taken to the prison camp Kerestinec on August 13, 1992. From there he was transferred on August 14, 1992 to Nemetin near Osijek for exchange.

Medical commission established that the witness is 50% invalid as a consequence of suffered torture in prison camps.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Miro Bajo, commander of the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Metkovic
2. Vranjes, investigator in the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Metkovic
3. Tadic Josko, investigator in the Ministry of Interior in Metkovic

EVIDENCE: 454/95-1

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-064

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME : Visegrad, beginning of April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: One number of Serbs, civilians from Visegrad, among them also the testifying witnesses 678/95-1, -6, -7 and -13, were arrested and taken to the Secretariat of Interior Affairs in Visegrad. There they were blindfolded and transferred to the basement of the hydro-electric power plant in which they stayed for two days. Muslims had brought them there in order to use them as a live-shield for Muslims, who were at that time in the tunnel preparing to release water from the dam. For this reason these Serbs were taken out of the basement and placed in front of the tunnel, before Sabanovic released the water, so that they would shield him and the other Muslims from the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) units which had the task to prevent water spill-out from the hydro-electric power plant.

During their detention in the hydro-electric power plant, they shaved the hair of all of them.

Avdija Sabanovic, after releasing the water from the dam, ordered the guards to kill the detained Serbs and throw their bodies in Drina river. They took them by bus, but finally they let them go because the JNA unit was approaching.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sabanovic Murat, of father Saban, born on January 7, 1953 in Orahovci, Municipality of Visegrad, was residing the suburb Dusce in Visegrad, and his brother
2. Sabanovic Avdija, of father Saban, deputy president of the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) in Visegrad

EVIDENCE: 678/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-065

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, prison camp Celovina, Santiceva Street No. 21, former District Penitentiary, May-August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Six uniformed soldiers dressed in black camouflage uniforms with HVO and HOS insignia, searched on April 31, 1992 the apartment of this witness in Mostar. The reason, he was told, was that from his building allegedly, a sniper fire was opened. After the search when they did not find anything, the soldiers left.

The next day they came again and ordered the witness to come with them to the Command office, allegedly to sign the minutes. They took him to the Faculty of Economics building where he stayed a short while and was taken to the prison camp in Celovina in Mostar.

There he was received by a HOS member in black uniform who did not have a left arm, and told the witness that he is given the honor to inaugurate this prison. This was happening on May 1, 1992.

In the prison camp in the moth of June 34 women were brought, among them girls 15-16 years old. Among the oldest was G.D. and his wife who had some 80 years of age. Later, when the prison camp was full, there was a total of 300 Serbs in it. HVO soldiers would visit the prison as well as civilians of Croat and Muslim nationality and were allowed by the guards to enter the cells and look at "Chetnicks". Then they would mercilessly beat them, insult them and even urinate on the inmates.

The new prison camp management established on May 13, 1992 had at its head warden Nikolic Pero.

The inmates were beaten every day and harassed.

Many were taken for labor outside of the camp, where they were also beaten up by soldiers who would be present at the place of work.

In Celovina on June 18, 1992 18 Serbs, prisoners of war, were brought, captured in the region of Podvelezje. Treatment of those prisoners by guards was extremely cruel. They were completely deformed from beating so that they could hardly be recognized.

They would be given food once per day consisting most often of a can of liver paste which had to be shared by three inmates and half a slice of bread.

The first visit by the International Red Cross took place on May 25, 1992.

The witness knows that during his detention in this prison one man and two women had died. He was himself carrying one of the dead women wrapped in a blanket to the mortuary car.
The witness stayed in Celovina from May 1 to June 18, 1992 when he was taken for exchange. During all this time he did not receive any written decree of charges for which he was imprisoned and there was no proceedings against him.

Three days before the exchange, the witness and his wife were expelled from their apartment and had to sign a statement that they are voluntarily giving the apartment to the HVO. They were not allowed to take anything out of the apartment and the HVO member Gidic Ivan moved in the apartment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Nikolic Pero, some 50 years old, Croat by nationality, before the war was a director of "Plastika" company in Mostar, prison camp warden
2. Peko Ante, some 40 years old, was employed as inspector in the Municipality of Mostar, deputy prison camp warden
3. Tuce NIkola, before the war commander of traffic police in Mostar, main commander in the prison camp
4. Comor Adem, from the village of Svinjarevina near Mostar, commander of the guard shift
5. Omerhodzic Huso, from Mostar, commander of the guard shift
6. Ramic Nazif, from Mostar, commander of the guard shift
7. Kapetanovic Garo from Mostar, commander of the guard shift
8. Prljak Josip, investigator
9. Marcenko, investigator
10. Covic Ante, investigator
11. Patak Adis, a Muslim from Mostar, student at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, guard
12. Mucic Zubor, before the war employed in the Aluminum Combine in Mostar as a craftsman, guard
13. Buhovac Ante, farmer from the village of Ulog near Mostar, guard
14. Tojaga Zijo from Mostar, a former reserve goal-keeper of the soccer club "Velez", guard
15. Jedvaj Branko, driver in "Hepok", guard
16. Klemo, co-owner of the restaurant "Doli Bel" in Jasenica near Mostar, guard
17. Martinovic Davor, student from Mostar, guard

EVIDENCE: 649.95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VI-066

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and setting up of prison camps

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, April-July 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Muslim police in April 1994 established a prison camp in the house of Nedimovic family in Gorazde for Serbs. Some 50 Serbs were detained there under guard by police forces. Conditions of life were very hard. Prisoners were given only one meal per day - some cooked food with a slice of bread.

The detained Serbs were exposed to various harassment, insults and threats. They were calling them Chetnicks and they were referring to the house in which they were detained as to "the zoo for Serbs".

When the fact is taken into consideration that movement of all Serbs in Gorazde was limited, their complete insecurity and exposure to all abuse - up to physical annihilation, the entire Gorazde may be considered as a prison camp for Serbs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Efendic Hadzo, president of the Municipality of Gorazde, main organizer and instigator of crimes against Serbs
2. Merkez Ibro, chief of the Secretariat of Interior Affairs of Gorazde, organizer of "Reserve Police" force
3. Obarcanin Azem from Gorazde
4. Jusic Jasko, from Hubijeda near Gorazde
5. Koso Ramiz
6. "Hapko"

EVIDENCE; 440/94-11, 440/94-13, 440/94-17 and 440/94-42

Destruction of civilian structures without military necessity

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VII-057

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian structures without military necessity

PLACE AND TIME: Imotsko, year 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This witness was living in Imotsko where his ancestors were also living.

He had a house in which he was living with his family and in which he continued to live after the victory at election of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community). The witness, being a Serb, was exposed to various forms of boycott and harassment. Members of the HDZ would enter his house and make a search. Both he himself and other Serbs in Imotsko were limited in their freedom of movement.

On July 20, 1994 at 23:20 hours a projectile was fired from missile launcher on the house of this witness and fell on the children's room. The strong detonation destroyed the roof.

After that the witness decided to leave Imotsko together with his family.

Members of the HDZ on December 28, 1994 erupted into the house of this witness in Imotsko took all the valuable objects and placed the explosive so the house was finally destroyed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Misir Tomislav, some 40 years old, born in Vinjani Gornji, Municipality of Imotsko, president of the Municipality of Imotsko
2. Simunovic Slobodan, some 35 years old, born in Sovici, professor, president of the HDZ in Imotsko
3. Milinovic Marijan, some 40 years old, born in Cista, Municipality of Imotsko, professor, vice-president of HDZ in Imotsko
4. Kujundzic Andjelko, of father Luka, born in 1960 in the hamlet of Perici (Kameni most), Municipality of Imotsko, member of ZNG (United National Guard).

EVIDENCE: 519/95-1, 519/95-2 and 700/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VII-058

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian structures without military necessity

PLACE AND TIME: Hodbine, near Mostar, June 17, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The house of the Serbian family of Rasa Vladimir in Hodbine No. 191 was burnt down without any military necessity by the members of the HVO (Croat Military Council) Mustafa Zlajo, Letuk Fadil and Kosto Ibro.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Mustafa Zlajo from Mostar, member of the HVO
2. Letuk Fadil, from Mostar, member of the HVO
3. Kosto Ibro, from Mostar

EVIDENCE; 455/95-5

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VII-059

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian structures without military necessity

PLACE AND TIME: Visegrad, April 13, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Murat Sabanovic released water from the hydro-electric power plant Visegrad, which caused destruction of houses down-stream from the hydro-electric power plant.

Sabanovic several days earlier publicly threatened to release the water from the hydro-electric power plant, and on the radio broadcasted the talk with the President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina Alija Izetbegovic, who told him on that occasion: "Do not do it, Murat, it is not time yet".

One number of Serbian civilians was closed in one room located 30 meters below the water level.

Prior to the release of water, Avdija Sabanovic came, the brother of Murat, and said to Murat who was then with the hostages: "The orders have arrived from Sarajevo, do as ordered". After that both of them went and Murat released the water.

Before Sabanovic released the water from the dam, the following persons were in the immediate vicinity in front of the tunnel: Orhanovic Esad, president of the Executive Board of the Municipality of Visegrad, Sabanovic Avdija, who was vice-president of the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) in Visegrad, Murtic Seval, chief of the public security station and Suceska Ilija, commander of the police station in Visegrad.

Sabanovic opened the dam at some 15:30 hours. The level of Drina river started raising suddenly. Water was crushing everything in front of its flow.

The gathered citizens were begging Sabanovic and the officials of Visegrad to stop the water, but they were refusing saying that Allah asked them to do so.

This catastrophe cause grave material damages and great human casualties. In the hamlet of Dusce the bridge on Drina river was completely destroyed, over 20 houses crushed, highway Visegrad-Pijavice destroyed and considerably damaged other structures on the dam. Water from the accumulation lake flooded most of Visegrad town and caused enormous material damage to industrial and other structures.

Because of forcible release of water from the hydro-electric power plant Visegrad and a chain reaction of the release on hydro-electric power plants "Bajina basta" and "Zvornik" - Mali Zvornik situated downstream from the hydro electric power plant Visegrad, electrical power supply of Serbia in the period April 9 - April 22, 1992 suffered losses in the total amount of DEM 4,581,441, as follows: on the structure of the hydro-electric power plant "Bajina basta" the amount of DEM 3,948,301, on the structure of the hydro-electric power plant Zvornik the amount of DEM 633,140.

On that occasion not only the population from the immediate vicinity of Drina river, but the entire population of the central part of Visegrad town was forced to save itself from flood and water torrents.

After this event, from the Drina river in the region of Visegrad then controlled by the Muslims, some 200 bodies were found and buried in Zepa, and according to the testimony of witnesses most of them perished during the catastrophe. Muslims have later on used this as propaganda, presenting the catastrophe through the media as an event staged by Serbs when Serbs killed Muslims.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Izetbegovic Alija, of father Mustafa and mother Hiba maiden name Cabija, born in 1925 in Bosanski Samac, before the war residing in Sarajevo, Hasana Kikica Street No. 14, President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
2. Sabanovic Murat, of father Saban, born on January 7, 1953 in Orahovci, Municipality of Visegrad, was residing the suburb of Dusce in Visegrad
3. Sabanovic Avdija, of father Saban, vice-president of the SDA party in Visegrad
4. Orhanovic Esad,
5. Murtic Seval
6. Suceska Ilija

EVIDENCE: 678/95-1, 678/95-7, 768/95-22 and 265/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VII-060

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian structures without military necessity

PLACE AND TIME: Gospic, middle of 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In Gospic, structures owned by Serbs or buildings owned by companies from Serbia were destroyed by explosives or in some other ways.

The following buildings were destroyed in this manner:

1. Three newspaper stands of "Borba" daily
2. Hair-dressing shop owned by Mandaric Vera
3. Shop owned by Peinovic Bosko
4. Shop owned by Opalic Dana
5. Shop owned by Opalic Dragan
6. Restaurant "Sport" and house of Vucevic Vucko
7. Restaurant and house of Radoicic Zika
8. Garage of Vranes Stakica
9. House of Ivancevic Jovica
10. House of Matic Bogdan
11. Butcher shop owned by "Velebit" company in which Plecas Veljko was employed.

In the Mice Sabana Street and vicinity other Serbian houses were also destroyed. Serbian houses were also destroyed, situated in the eastern part of Gospic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Petri Miroslav, president of the HDZ of Gospic and other HDZ activists.

EVIDENCE: 539/94-1

Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VIII-039

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

PLACE AND TIME: Capljina, end of April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Croats have by the end of April 1992 drawn out one cannon to the new bridge in Capljina and turned its nozzle towards the Orthodox church in Capljina.

From this cannon they were firing at the bell-tower of the Orthodox church and have hit it so the timber structure of the bell-tower was burning for two-three days.

The bronze ball which was located on the bell-tower from the cannon shell flew over to the upper city and hit the wall of the shop of Pero Dalmatinac. Some people immediately measured it and established that it was 52 kilograms in weight.

The entrance door to the church was demolished and the church plundered.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hrstic Miro, called "Caro", chief of police in Capljina.

EVIDENCE; 454/95-14

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VIII-040

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Vucilovac, Municipality of Brcko, December 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Croat Army from the surrounding villages on December 12, 1992 entered the village of Vucilovac from the three sides, which was populated with Serbian inhabitants. On this occasion all the present Serbian population was killed, the village plundered and houses burnt down.

All the Serbs living in this village were expelled. Serbian cemetery in this village was completely plowed through, and head-stones destroyed. The road is running across the former cemetery now.

The church was destroyed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-24, 679/95-6, 679/95-10 and 679/95-22

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VIII-041

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

PLACE AND TIME: Visegrad, July 1, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Town of Visegrad and its bridge over Drina river were made famous by Ivo Andric, the only Yugoslav Nobel Prize laureate for literature, who devoted his most important work, the novel "Bridge on Drina River" to the town of Visegrad.

Therefore, the citizens of Visegrad erected him a monument in the part close to the bridge on Drina river, which Sabanovic Murat and a group of SDA (Party of Democratic Action) members destroyed on July 1, 1991 at some 17:00 hours. While Tabakovic Mubekir, Sabanija Samir and Karic Camil were keeping watch, Sabanovic was hitting with heavy hammer the marble monument of Ivo Andric, crushing the head and a piece of marble which he threw in Drina river, and crushed the monument to the ground.

Destruction of this monument was one of the first terrorist actions by the SDA party, committed with the aim to create feeling of insecurity among citizens of Serbian nationality. Destruction of the monument was also attended by Sabanovic Avdija, vice-president of the SDA party in Visegrad and by Kahriman Senad and Podzic Nurija, members of the Muslim Patriotic League, established at that time.

That this destruction was premeditated is confirmed by the fact that the event was also attended by the film director Hajderbasic Fadil from Visegrad, who filmed with his camera the act of destruction of the monument. Later on video-tapes with the recorded destruction of the monument were on sale.

Destruction of the monument was preceded by negative writings about Ivo Andric in the Muslim press, accusing him that he was writing critically about the period of Turkish rule in Bosnia, which was not suitable for the Muslim leadership which was trying to present the period of slavery under Turks as the time of prosperity for all peoples, and the works of Ivo Andric were inconvenient because they were presenting the historical truth. Thus, in the magazine "Voks" No. 6 published by Muslim extremists, Ivo Andric was presented on the front page impaled - on a pencil beside the old bridge in Visegrad.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sabanovic Murat, of father Saban, born on January 7, 1953 in Orahovci, Municipality of Visegrad, was residing the suburb of Dusce in Visegrad.
2. Tabakovic Mubekir, builder from Visegrad, of father Mustafa, born on March 4, 1970 in Visegrad

3. Sabanija Samir, of father Rasim, born on September 1, 1967 in Visegrad, timber technician, was residing suburb of Uniste in Visegrad
3. Karic Camil, of father Muradif, born on March 2, 1967 in Rujisti, Municipality of Visegrad, controller, was residing the suburb of Dusce in Visegrad.
4. Sabanovic Avdija, of father Saban, vice-president of the SDA party in Visegrad
5. Kahriman Senad, called "Cabro", member of the Muslim Patrotic League
6. Podzic Nurija, member of the Muslim Patriotic League
7. Sabanovic Samir, member of the Muslim Patriotic League

EVIDENCE: 678/95-22 and 203/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

VIII-042

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, June-July 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the evening of July 12, 1992 a strong detonation was heard and the light seen in the cell of the Celovine prison camp in Mostar, where this witness was detained. The room trembled. The witness had the feeling that it was an earthquake. In the morning he learnt that the Orthodox church in Bjelusine was mined.

It was destruction by mining of the remaining walls of the Serbian Orthodox church of Saint Trinity, constructed in the period between 1863 and 1873. This Serbian Orthodox temple was first shelled on June 7 and 8, 1992 with several tens of shells. The church tower was destroyed on June 15, 1992. The remaining walls were successively destroyed until the middle of July 1992 when only a heap of stones remained on the place of this church.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hadziosmanovic Ismet, president of the SDA in Mostar
2. Petkovic Milivoje, commander of the HVO in Mostar

EVIDENCE: 455/95-1; Book by S. Mileusnic "Spiritual Genocide", Belgrade, 1994.

NOTE: Supplement to the charges VIII-017

Ethnic cleansing

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-136

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Dobric, near Mostar, years 1992-1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was retired and lived in the village of Dobric near Listice, situated at 12 kilometers from Mostar. In this village his ancestors were born.

The village had some 150 households, one third of them Serbian families. From June 1992 started systematic searches of Serbian houses in this village for alleged inspection of weapons. Croat soldiers would fire at night at Serbian houses. Some of the houses were mined and set on fire.

This witness was especially the victim of Zelenika Vlado and a man named Piko, who were coming in military uniforms. Zelenika told him that the house in which the witness lives was no longer his, and started collecting objects from the house which were to his liking and taking them away. While doing this he would pull a knife on the witness saying that he will slit his throat. He demanded money, and the witness was forced to give him the money he had on him while Piko was threatening him with a bayonet.

Zelenika not only collected all the things from the house of this witness, but also took away doors and bathroom fittings. From the barn he took away a cow and pigs.

The witness for fear could no longer sleep in the house but was hiding in the barns.

In this village they killed a Serb

Cosic Milos

who was killed by a round fired from automatic gun by the police because when they came, he refused to go with them.

There was a Serbian Orthodox church in the village which was fired at by Croat soldiers and church windows were broken.

The witness with his wife remained in this village until July 2, 1993 when an exchange was organized. All the property which the witness was collecting for years and what he inherited from his ancestors, remained in the village of Dobric.

Upon the approval of the Croat authorities they left the village and were allowed to take with them only one travel bag.

They are now living as refugees in Bileca.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Zelenika Vlada from Donji Gradac
2. "Piko"
3. Maric Dragan, of father Bozo, and his brother
4. Maric Ivan, of father Bozo
5. Sabljic Janko, of father Pero
6. Marusic Predrag, called "Preja", all of them from Dobric

EVIDENCE; 454/95/20

YU/SC 780/92-7/S

IX-137

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Bogdol near Mostar, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the village of Bogdol until the war there were 40 Serbian households.

Some 100 members of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) on May 18, 1992 surrounded the village and arrested Serbs - 39 men and one woman, among them 4 of the testifying witnesses. They took them to the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering building in Mostar, where they were beaten for three days and three nights.

The witness 454/95-4 during the detention at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering was suspended all night long by the handcuffs on his hands. He was hand-cuffed suspended from a hook in the ceiling. They were beating him in that position, especially on the soles of his feet. On that occasion they broke five of his ribs.

Afterwards, they were transferred to the prison camp Celovina in Mostar which was controlled by the HVO. They remained in this prison camp until August 18, 1992 when they were exchanged near Stolac.

During their detention in Celovina, they were subjected to beating and inhuman acts, and the witness 454/95-5 lost 30 kilograms of body weight, as much as lost also the witness 454/95-4, while the witness 454/95-3 lost 27 kilograms.

Croat soldiers packed women and children who remained in Bogdol into busses and on August 3, 1992 expelled them in the area of Podvelezje and let them go towards the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Babic Ivica from Rodoc
2. Tojaga Zijo, former goal-keeper of the soccer club "Buna"
3. Martinovic Berto, all investigators in the prison camp at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Mostar
4. Nikolic Pero, Celovina prison camp warden
5. Puce Nikola, commander in Celovina prison camp.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-3, 454/95-4, 454/95-5 and 454/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-138

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was living in Hodbine near Mostar with her family.

Since she was three times from June to August 1992 arrested and harassed, she applied at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering for exchange with her children and husband.

They coerced her for the exchange on condition to sign a confession that she was a volunteer in Chetnick units and that she had a radio-station. Since the witness saw that in this statement there is no mention of her children, for whom she was mostly afraid, she signed the demanded statement. Then she was told that if she ever returned to Mostar, she will be prosecuted as a war criminal.

After that she was exchanged on August 18, 1992 in Stolac together with the members of her family.

Now she is living as a refugee in Gacko.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Josip, a lawyer from Mostar, an official of the HVO
2. Martinovic Berto, member of the HVO.

EVIDENCE: 454/95-9.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-139

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Municipality of Brcko, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Muslims and Croats in the region of this Municipality, especially since the year 1990 started separating Serbs and expressing an open animosity towards them. Both started arming themselves and at the same time establishing their armed units: the Croats - HVO (Croat Defense Council), and the Muslims - "Green Berets".

After individual attacks on Serbian population, on September 14, 1992 there was an organized attack on the villages of the local community of Bukvik where 2,500 Serbs were living.

Killing started of Serbian population or their taking away to the prison camps which were established in this area in Bosnian Bijela, Boce, Gornji Zovik, Gornji Rahic, Donji Rahic, Maoca, Palanka, Rasljani, Ulica and Bojici.

At the same time, after mass looting of the Serbian property, their houses were burnt down and destroyed.

Thus, all the citizens of Serbian nationality were expelled from the following villages:

1. Bijela	758 inhabitants from 188 households
2. Bukvik	291 inhabitants from 97 households
3. Bukovac	249 inhabitants from 82 households
4. Vitanivocic	130 inhabitants from 32 households
5. Vujicici	312 inhabitants from 91 households
6. Vucilovac	805 inhabitants from 229 households
7. Gajevo	228 inhabitants from 76 households
8. Gornji Bukvik	548 inhabitants from 137 households
9.Lipovac	120 inhabitants from 30 households
10. Cukavac	252 inhabitants from 88 households
11. Maoca	510 inhabitants from 85 households
12. Polja	134 inhabitants from 32 households
13. Rasljani	64 inhabitants from 32 households
14. Skakava	175 inhabitants from 35 households
15. Srpska Brka	54 inhabitants from 18 households
16. Stjepanovica	110 inhabitants from 22 households
17. Ulica	224 inhabitants from 56 households
18. Cerik	520 inhabitants from 102 households
19. Dzigur	104 inhabitants from 26 households

which amount to a total od 5,588 inhabitants from 1,456 households

All of these villages are now under the occupation of the Muslim-Croat authorities and there are no more Serbian inhabitants there. They have been completely ethnically cleansed of Serbs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Abidovic Bahrija, of father Ibrahim and mother Vahida Malkic, born on March 23, 1961 in Ogradjenovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ogradjenovac, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
2. Avgustinovic Ivo, of father Mate
3. Avdic Galib, of father Sulejman and mother Ajsa Husicic, born on August 27, 1944 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, Ice Volovskog Street No. 9, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posvina.
4. Avdic Jasmin, of father Galib and mother Jasmina Besic, born on April 25, 1972 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, Ice Volovskog Street No. 9, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
5. Avdic Kadrija, of father Alija and mother Halima Smajic, born on September 23, 1953 in Ratkovici, Municipality of Lopare, was residing in Brcko, Mose Pijade Street No. 38, before the war a policeman in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina, warden of the prison camp in Gornji Rahic.
6. Akalovic Ivan, of father Josip and mother Katarina Babic, born on September 28, 1956 in Donji Rahic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Donji Rahic, No. 9

7. Alic Rahim, of father Behader and mother Sevalija Ravkic, born on January 24, 1964 in Rasljani, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Rasljani No. 167.
8. Andric Filip called "Irac", brom Bijela
9. Andjic Pilja, called "Irac", of father Mate, born on May 26, 1957 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela, No. 207, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
10. Anic Mijo, of father Ante and mother Manda, born on May 29, 1949 in Krepsic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Krepsic No. 114, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
11. Anic Pero, pastor in the village of Poljaci, Municipality of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Bijela.
12. Antic Mato, of father Marko
13. Antic Mate, of father Pejo and mother Delfa Dozic, born n May 21, 1934 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 33-b, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Bijela.
14. Arnautovic Senad
15. Ahmetbasic Mirsad, called "Zuco", of father Meho and mother Ramiza Jasarevic, born on July 4, 1955 in Palanka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Jusufa Kobica Street No. 2, before the war a mailman in Brcko.

16. Ahmetbasic Samir, of father Hajrulah, born on June 7, 1979 in Palanka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Palanka No. 189.
17. Ahmetovic Mersudin, of father Turka and mother Saliha Keleder, born on October 20, 1965 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Mevludina Capica Street bb.
18. Ahmic Alija, called "Pindzo", of father Sulejman and mother Sevala Balukovic, born on June 1, 1966 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko. at Goje Vasiljevic Street No. 5.
19. Ahmic Adnan, called "Pindzo", of father Sulejman and mother Sevala Balukovic, born on June 6, 1972, was residing in Brcko, at Goje Vasiljevic Street No. 5.
20. Bajric Ibrahim, of father Hamid and mother Hasiba Smajlovic, born on November 15, 1954 in Begovaca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Begovaca No. 85.
21. Bakovic Fajko, of father Nahod and mother Mulka Hadzic, born on December 27, 1958 in Bukovik, Municipality of Prijepolje, was residing in Omerbegovaca, Municipality of Brcko.
22. Balic Admir, of father Dervis and mother Refika Deliomerovic, born on April 19, 1969 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Franje dasovica Street No. 10, member of the 108 Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina
23. Balukovic Behrudin, of father Ibrahim and mother Emina Jukic, born on August 6, 1961 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Vuka Karadzica Street No. 2-b, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
24. Banda Avdija, of father Redza and mother Alema Mulic, born on January 2, 1965 in Kukulje, Municipality of Bijelo Polje, was residing in Brcko at Mevludina Capica Street bb, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
25. Banda Ekrem, of father Redza and mother Alema Mulic, born on September 25, 1972 in Potkrajci, Municipality of Bijelo Polje, was residing in Brcko at Mevludina Capica bb, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
26. Banda Esad, of father Redza and mother Alema Mulic, born on July 20, 1960 in Kukulje, Municipality of Bijelo Polje, was residing in Brcko at Mevludina Capica bb, before the war a policeman in the police station of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
27. Bancic Josip, called "Joco" from Donji Rahic, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Ulice
28. Basic Marko, of father Franjo and mother Janja Antunovic, born on January 2, 1957 in Gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornja Skakava No. 132, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
29. Bahor Safet, of father Vehbija and mother Vahida Sadikovic, born on April 3, 1950 in Pec, was residing in Brcko, at Mevludina Capica bb.
30. Bebic Jure, of father Ivan and mother Mara Antunovic, born on March 31, 1929 in Donja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Donja Skakava No. 198 member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
31. Besic Rizak, of father Mehmed and mother Mejrema, born on July 14, 1950 in Brcani, Municipality of Srebrenik, was residing in Brod No. 4, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
32. Bijelic Tihomir, of father Bozo and mother Nevenka, born on December 19, 1963 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Andrije Graholskog Street No. 12, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina

33. Bilic Vunko, called "Bili", of father Jozo and mother Danica Juric, born on October 29, 1965 in Dubrave, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Banovicka Street bb, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
34. "Biser"
35. Blazevic Marin, of father Pejo and mother Delfa Zecevic, born on November 30, 1964 in Gornji Zovik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Zovik No. 7.
36. Bozic Niko, of father Ivo and mother Kate Juric born on June 12, 1940 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko in Bijela No. 124-b, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Bijela.
37. Borac Marijan, of father Filip and mother Jela Radosevic, born on July 20, 1965 in Donja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Donja Skakava No. 216, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
38. Borac Petar called "Pepa", of father Niko, born on March 22, 1968 in Donja Skakava, was residing in Donja Skakava No. bb, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
39. Bosankic Petar, of father Marko, born on May 25, 1965 in Brcko, was residing in Vitanovici No. 31, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Ulice.
40. Bosnjak Vunko, of father Veselko and mother Elizabeta Simic, born on May 28, 1955 in Brcko, was reesiding in Donji Rahic No. 1, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Ulice.
41. Bosnjak Marijan, of father Mate and mother Ruza Dugonjic, born on October 20, 1959 in Donja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing Donja Skakava, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
42. "Braco" a Muslim from the Republic of Croatia, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina
43. Brnjic Niko, called "Zeka", of father Toma and mother Delfa Cancarevic, born on September 16, 1964 in Gornja Skakava Municipality of Brcko, was reiding in Gornja Skakava, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
44. Brodlic Amer, of father Zuhda and mother Tima Hasicevic, born on February 19, 1970 in Omerbegovaca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Omerbegovaca.
45. Brodlic Enis, of father Bahrija and mother Hasija Murselovic, born on May 12, 1964 in Omerbegovaca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Omerbegovaca.
46. Bukvic Uzeir, of father Uzeir and mother Fana Alomerovic, born on August 10, 1946 in Kukulje, Municipality of Bijelo Polje, was residing in Brcko, at Radomira Cvijetkovica Street No. 2, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
47. Velic Senad
48. Vesna Gunje (or from Gunje), before the war employed as waitress in the coffee-shop "Boem" in Brcko.
49. Veselcic Jure, born on May 22, 1939 in Spionica, Municipality of Srebrenik, was residingin Bijela, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.
50. Vilic Mehmed, called "Meho", of father Ramiz and mother Sevala Kladnjakovic, born on June 5, 1969 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Mevludina Capica Street No. 19.
51. Vincentic Ivo
52. Galic
53. "Gaston" from France, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

54. Geljic Pilja, of father Jakov and mother Ana Bjelobradic, born on July 28, 1957 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.
55. Geljic Franjo, called "Irac" (Irish)
56. Glisic
57. Gluhakovic Bartola, of father Mate and mother Janja Bozic, born on February 22, 1927 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 77, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela
58. Gluhakovic Filip, of father Bartola and mother Ruza Cakarevic, born on March 27, 1967 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 77, member of the 108 Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
59. Gmitrovic Velimir, of father Mladen and mother Fatima Kevric, born on July 5, 1972 in Brcko, was residing Brcko at Samida Dzebe Street No. 25.
60. Guso Rasid, of father Alija and mother Dervisa Bajramovic, born on Novembr 2, 1961 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Mevludina Capica No. 40.
61. Dejanovic Filip from Bijela, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.
62. Delic Sadik, of father Mustafa and mother Hava Beganovic, born on April 10, 1962 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Maoca No. 357.
63. Delic Senad
64. Dervisevic Asim, of father Ahmet and mother Dervisa Hasamdzic, born on January 5, 1939 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at B. Suljagica No. 8, before the war director of the Veterinarian Station in Brcko, member of the militay command of the 108th Brcansk Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
65. Deronjic Hamid, of father Jusuf and mother Izeta Bricic, born on November 14, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Huse Bursica Street No. 22, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
66. Dilberovic Marko, of father Petar and mother Mara, born on August 7, 1958 in Boce, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 73, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
67. Dugalic Fikret, of father Rasid and mother Atika Plicanin, born on April 24, 1957 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at 16 muslimanske NOUB Street No. 136, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
68. Durakovic Ramiz, of father Hajrudin and mother Merkiza Muhtarevic, born on September 11, 1961 in Brezovo Polje, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brezovo Polje No. 258.
69. Djakic Mensur, of father Salko and mother Hajrija Kaselic, born on August 25, 1949 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Osmana Djikica No. 16, commander of the battalion in the compositiomn of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.

70. Djapo Mirsad, of father Halid and mother Ulfeta, born on November 2, 1953 in Brcko, was residing in Becko at Zije Dizdarevica No. 40/2, before the war president of the Municipal Court, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
71. Djinic Jozo

72. Djordjic Andrija, of father Mate and mother Mara Cacic, some 52 years old, from Bijela, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
73. Djordjic Zvonimir called "Djone", of father Jure and mother Marta Simic, born on June 15, 1947 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 215, commander of detechment in the 108th Brcanska Brigade.
74. Djordjic Ivo called "Supetlo" or "Seputalo", of father Mate and mother Mara Cacic, some 40 years old, from Bijela, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
75. Djordjic Petar, called "Macak", of father Mate and other Mara Cacic, born on March 24, 1944 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 144, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
76. Djukic Niko, of father Marijan, from Ulovic, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia Herzegovina.
77. Ziga Islam, of father Nurko and mother Almasa, born on January 29, 1956 in Karaula, Municipality of Gradac, was residing in Brcko, at B. Simikica Street No. 52, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
78. Zajic Fahrudin, of father Idriz and mother Fatima Softic, born on March 9, 1974 in Brcko, was residing in Ogradenovac No. 130, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
79. Zejnilovic Redzep
80. Zecevic Nikola, from G. Zovik
81. Zecevic-Tadic Marin, of father Mirko and mother Ruza Josic, born on February 2m 1994 in Gornji Zovik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Zovik No. 185, one of the battalion commanders of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
82. Zecevic Milenko, of father Ilija and mother Ruza Fillipovic, born on January 11, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Milorada Petrovica Street No. 18, before the war a judge of the Municipal Court inBrcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
83. Zilic Ekrem, of father Mustafa and mother Nafa Hadzic, born on March 1, 1950 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Vase Pelagica Street No. 20, before the war sentenced for criminal offenses, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
84. Ibrahimbasic Muhidin, of father Mevludin and mother Zejna Zukic, born on March 20, 1962 in Omerbegovaca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Omerbegovaca No. 84
85. Ibrahimovic Nufik, called "Nufko", of father Adem and mother Kokana Alic, born on October 20, 1964 in Pribidoli, Municipality of Srebrenica, was residing in Brcko, at Brace Vasica Street No. 58, before the work a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
86. Iveljic Antun, called "Anto" and "Posavac", of father Serafin, born on May 3, 1965 in Gorice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gorice No. 30.
87. Ilica "Hosovac"
88. Imamovic Junuz, of father Mustafa and mother Ajsa Salkanovic, born on October 3, 1931 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka No. 76, before the war a driver in "Bosanka" company, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
89. Imamovic Osman, called "Osmo"

90. Isanovic Sefik, of father Nazif and mother Mejra, born on June 11, 1954 in Rasljani, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Becko at Banovicka Street bb, before the war a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
91. Ismajilefendic Jasko, of father Ahmet and mother Fadila Tursunovic, born on May 13, 1957 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Djure Salaja Street No. 5, before the war a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
92. Islamovic Mirsad, of father Semsudin and mother Emka Celikovic, born on April 12, 1961 in Koraj, Municipality of Lopare, was residing in Brcko, at Josipa Sibera Street No. 21, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
93. Islamovic Mujo, of father Remzo and mother Halima Saracevic, born on September 25, 1959 in Sombor, was residing in Brcko at M. Marinkovica Street No. 23.
94. Jakic Luka, of father Ante and mother Ivka Borac, born on April 29, 1955 in Donja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Trg A. Kobica No. 8, before the war a policeman in Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Ulice, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
95. Jasika Mehjudin, of father Salih and mother Esma Kartal, born on May 17, 1941 in Bosanski Brod, was residing in Brcko at Jusufa Campare Street No. 22-a, before the war director of "Biljana" company in Maoca, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
96. Jahija Samir, son of Fatima Kalic, born on February 6, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Mose Pijade Street No. 40/4.
97. Jasarevic Arman, of father Enes and mother Fatima Mihmic, born on November 23, 1971 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Vuka Karadzica Street No. 3, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
98. Jasarevic Ernest, of father Hasan and mother Nada Grgas, born on January 2, 1961 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at VI proleterske Street No. 35.
99. Jasarevic Zlatko, of father Abdulah and mother Zumreta Brodlic, born on October 10, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Posavsko-trebavski partizanski odred Street No. 11-a, before the war a commander of the police station in Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
100. Jasarevic Senad, of father Teufik and mother Hasiba Bekric, born on September 21, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Brace Felner Street No. 20, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
101. Jelinic, major, commander of the special platoon from Croatia
102. Jemenidzic Falib, of father Sevko and mother Zarifa Balukovic, born on December 2, 1945 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at 16. muslimanska Street No. 101, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
103. Jerkovic Hamed, of father Sulja and mother Fatima Muratovic, born on August 15, 1937 in Lukovci, Municipality of Foca, was residing in Becko, at Jovana Sjerlica Street No. 6, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
104. Jovic, before the war an officer in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA).

105. Josipovic Franja, of father Ante and mother Ljuba Marojevic, born on September 21, 1954 in Donji Hrgovi, municipality of Gradacac, was residing in Brcko, at Mladih udarnika Street bb, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
106. Jozic Jerko, of father Vladimir and mother Ruza Josic, born on February 6, 1967 in Boca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Boca No. 28, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
107. Joha Mustafa, of father Rasid and mother Sefika Imamovic, born on February 14, 1965 in Pljevlja, was residing in Brcko at Boska Buhe Street bb.
108. Joha Nusret, of father Meho and mother Zumra Kozo, born on June 13, 1956 in Kotorac, Municipality of Pljevlja, was residing in Brcko at Boska Buhe Street No. 35, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
109. Jukic Miralem, of father Ibrahim and mother Emina Jasarevic, born on May 13, 1965 in Banovici, was residing in Brcko, at Ilije Majdancevica Street No. 40.
110. Jukic Dzemka, from Brka
111. Juric Ivo, of father Jure, some 48 years old, from Cerik, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
112. Juric Luka, of father Ivo, some 21 years old, from Cerik, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
113. Juric Mate, called "Kvocka", of father Franjo and mother Kaja Lamesic, born on September 19, 1939 in Gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornja Skakava, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
114. Jurisic Mate, of father Tunja and mother Kata Stjepanovic, born on September 4, 1950 in Gorice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Alekse Santica street No. 1, before the war a vice-president of the Municipal Assembly of Brcko, member fo the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
115. Juric-Katusic Ivo, of father Jozo and mother Manda Andjic, born on May 26, 1966 in Gornja Skakava, was residing in Gornja Skakava No.. 101, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
116. Juric-Katusic Pejo, of father Ante and mother Ana Barisic, born on January 1, 1970 in Gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornja Skakava, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
117. Jurkovic Andjelko, called "Gago", of father Ignjacije and mother Ruza Geljic, born on July 21, 1963 in Tuzla, was residing in Brcko at Ahmeta Kobica Street No. 10, deputy commander of military police in Ulice, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.
118. Jurkovic Ivo, called "Ake" of father Pavo and mother Mara Jurkovic, born on May 29, 1971 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela, member o fthe 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
119. Jurkovic Ignjacije, of father Filip and mother Petra Mendes, born on July 30, 1938 in Bijela, was residing in Brcko, at Ahmeta kobica street No. 10, before the war employed in the public security station in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
120. Jurkovic Stjepan, called "Pepa" of father Kresimir and mother Tonka Mareljic, born on March 7, 1966 in Ulovic, Municipality of Crko, was residing in Ulovic No. 61 member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnain Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

121. Jusufovic Munib, of father Mujo and mother Esma Svraka, born on February 17, 1948 in Seliste, Municipality of Pljevlja, was residing in Brcko at Hercegovacka Street No. 11, before the war vice-president of the Executive Board of the Municipal Assembly of Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

122. Kadic Edin, of father Nedim and mother Saliha Ramic, born on January 31, 1970 in Brcko, was residing in Brod, before the war a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

123. Kadic Zijad, of father Osman and mother Emina Suljic, born on February 5, 1963 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Hercegovacka Street No. 22, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

124. Kadic Zijad, of father Salih and mother Dervisa Dedic, born on February 3, 1948 in Brcko, was residing in Brod No. 53, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

125. Kadric Zijad, of father Zulfer and mother Sacira Imsirovic, born on March 27, 1962 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Filipa Gligorevica Street No. 12, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

126. Kadric Salko, from Brcko, before the war employed in "Lozionica" in Brcko, member of the 108th Bacanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnain Posavina.

127. Kalic Nijaz, called "Bego", from Brcko, was employed in the cattle market in Brcko, at weighing cattle, guard in the prison camp of Gornji Rahic

128. Kaloper Sefko, of father Bajro and mother Sena Hodzic, born on July 5, 1954 in Jabuka, Municipality of Foca, was residing in Brcko, at Jusufa Kobica Street No. 57, before the war deployed in detachment of the state security service, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.

129. Kamenjasevic Omer, of fathr Ibrahim and mother Ajsa Bajric, born on May 8, 1941 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Maoca No. 420, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.

130. Kantic Armin, of father Nuraga and mother Hava Kovacevic, born on May 1, 1969 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Banovicka Street 66, membr of the 108th Brcanska brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

131. "Karada", was serving prison sentence for rape, outstanding in beating of prisoners.

132. Kelava ilija, from Gunje, some 25 years old.

133. Kelava Fabijan, from Brcko, before the war employed in Brcko post-office.

134. Kin Zvonimir, of father Petar and mothere Olga Lovincic, born on March 1, 1943 in Slavonska Pozega, was residing in Brcko at Trg OPB Street No. 24/4, before the war secretary of the Territorial Defense forces, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the foemer Bosnia-Herzegovina.

135. Klaric Mihael, called "Mica" of father Niko, born on May 17, 1960 in Boca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Boca No. 102, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnain Posavina.

136. "Kobra", from Croatia

137. Kovacevic Mirzet, of father Hamsija Basic, born on May 30, 1969 in Rasljani, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Rasljani No. 108.

138. Kovacevic Tunja, called "Kundi" of "Kunde", of father Niko, born on September 28, 1965 in Markovic Polje, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Markovic Polje No. 56-a, member of HOS.
139. Kolak Sinisa, of father Zlatko and mother Jelena Cvijanovic, born on August 29, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Jusufa Campare Street No. 20-a, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
140. Kombic Mehmedalija, of father Alosman and mother Sefka Hajdic, born on April 23, 1950, in Gornji Rahic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Mladih udarnika Street No. 47, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnain Posavina.
141. Kocic Mirsad, of father Ferid and mother Razija Hasanovic, born on April 9, 1953 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at M. Cvijanovica Street No. 1, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
142. "Kris" from the Federal Republic of Germany, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
143. Krndelj Ivo, of father Niko and mother Anica Vidic, born on January 17, 1959 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Petra Kauronovica Street bb, before the war a commander of the police station of Brcko, creator of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) policies, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
144. Krnjic Peja, of father Ante and mother Antunka Grgic, born on January 2, 1966 in Gornji Zovik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Zovik No. 205.
145. Kurtovic Sead
146. Kusturica Sulejman, of father Adem and mother Serifa Catovic, born on September 14, 1938 in Plana, Municipality of Bileca, was residing in Brcko at Fadila Jahica Spanca Street No. 4, before the war director of the Agricultural Combine "Posavina" in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
147. Kusturica, of father Sulja
148. Lamesic Marijan, of father Mate and mother Janja Brnjic, born on March 12, 1945 in gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 6-a, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.
149. Lastric Marjan, of father Ivo and mother Ana Petrasevic, born on August 22, 1957 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 125, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Bijela.
150. Latifovic Sabir
151. Levic Esad, of father Abdulah and mother Mevla, born on May 27, 1963 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Maoca No. 133.
152. Levic Muhamed, of father Bego and mother Hasima Alilovic, born on August 28, 1954 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Maoca.
153. Lela - before the war employed in "Bimeks" in Brcko.
154. Lelic Zlatan, of father Ivo and mother Ruza Ninic, born on September 18, 1970 in Brcko, was residing in Gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
155. Lelic Ilija, of father jozo and mother Kata Pejanovic, born on November 2, 1964 in Bukvik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bukvik, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnain Posavina.

156. Lelic Ilija, of father joso and mother Kata Pejanovic, born on March 1, 1971 in Gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornja Skakava No. 48, member o fthe 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

157. Livadic Ismet, called "Cica", of father Ahmet and mother Ismeta Trobradovic, born on June 29, 1956 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at N. Sehica Street No. 5.

158. Lisic Mirsad, of father Meksud and mother Raza Cajic, born on April 2, 1966 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at M. Tesica Street No. 5.

159. Lisic Samir, of father Sead and mother Bagajeta Hadzic, born on September 28, 1973 in Brcko, was residing in Gornji Rahic No. 5, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian posavina.

160. Lisic Senad, from Gornji Rahic

161. Lovric Blasko, of father Vid and mother Manda Anusic, born on October 24, 1964 in Gornji Zovik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Zovik No. 11.

162. Lozic Ismet

163. Lozic Marko, of father Toma and Ruza Tokic, born on June 27, 1938 in Rasticevo, Municipality of Kupres, was residing in Brcko at Fadila Jahica Spanca Street No. 5, before the war director of "Novogradnja" company in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

164. Lubinovic Sefket called "Lubina" of father Jusuf and mother Rahima Ibrisevic, born on January 11, 1953 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka No. 176, before the war transporter, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

165. Lukic Marijan, called "Mato", of father Ivo and mother Kata Tadic, born on May 10, 1945 in Ulice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulice No. 63.

166. Lukic Petar, born on July 5, 1964 in Ulice, Municipality of Brcko, of father Toma and mother Ljuba Sadric, was residing in Ulice No. 55/a.

167. Lucic Ivo, of father Ilija and mother Kata Bosankic, born on July 11, 1953 in Vitanovici, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Vitanovici, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

168. Lucic Luka, of father Marko and mother Marija Jokic, born on February 8, 1938 in Racinovci, Municipality of Zupanja, was residing in Brcko at Fadila Jahica Spanca Street No. 6, member of the miitary command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

169. Lucic Marijan, of father Ilija and mother Kata Bosankic, born on October 2, 1958 in Cerik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Vitanovici No. 15, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

170. Lucic Niko, of father Jakov and mother Ana Knezevic, born on May 30, 1938 in Vitanovici, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Vitanovici No. 22, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina. 171. Lucic Stjepan, of father Ilija and mother Kata Bosankic, born on November 18, 1966 in Vitanovicic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Vitanovici No. 15, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

172. "Ljuca", some 30 years old.

173. Maglica called "Celto"

174. Marjanovic Vinko, of father Ivan and mother Ruza Milas, born on December 11, 1939 in Donji Rahic, was residing in Brcko at Bere Bosica Street No. 7, before the war

director of "Bimel" company in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

175. Markovic Fabijan, from Kopaonica

176. Maric Augustin, of father Marjan and mother Jela Markovic, born on February 3, 1943 in Gornji Vuksic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Vuksic, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Ulice.

177. Marojevic Pavo, of father Ilija and mother Ana Pavic, born on January 17, 1948 in Dubrave, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Dubrave No. 66-a.

178. Martinovic Abid, of father Murat and mother Rahima Osmic, born on June 27, 1969 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Jerkovica Street No. 164.

179. Martinovic Luka, of father Niko and mother Luca Nikolic, born on August 17, 1955 in Banovici, was residing in Brcko, at B. Simikica Street No. 5/2, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

180. Martinovic Meho, of father Nusin and mother Nedziba Zekovic, born on April 10, 1945 in Visegrad, was residing in Brcko at M. nikolica Street No. 14, before the war a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

181. Martinovic Niko, of father Mate, born on June 12, 1956 in Donja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Smederevske Palanke Street No. 14, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Ulice and Crisis Headuarters in Bijela.

182. Martinovic Rasim, called "Car", of father Zuhdija, born on July 10, 1959 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at A. Dervisevica Street No. 3.

183. Matuzic (or Matuzovic) Vlado, some 25 years old, from Zivinice, before the war employed in the prison in Tuzla, deputy warden of the Gornji Rahic prison camp.

184. Mendes Dragan, of father Luka and mother Ruza Jurkovic, born on January 15, 1964 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 170, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

185. Mendes Luka, of father Pejo and mother Manda Lelic, born on January 20, 1944 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 170, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.

186. Mendes Mato, of father Ante and mother Mara Geljic, born on September 28, 1954 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 95, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.

187. Mendes Matija, of father Franjo and mother Ruza born on June 25, 1961 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 116, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

188. Mendes Franjo, from Bijela

189. Menzildzic Nerimin, called "Dvica", of father Mensur and mother Emina, born on May 27, 1958 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at N. Tomicica Street No. 4, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

190. Meheljic Hasan

191. Mehic Amir, of father Ibrahim and mother Hafiza Adzic, born on November 1, 1970 in Rasljani, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Rasljani No. 239.

192. Mehmedbasic Mirsad.

193. Mehmedovic Muhamed, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

194. Meskovic Jasmin, born in 1970 in Celic, Municipality of Lopare, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
195. Meskovic Muhamed, of father Alija and mother Safeta Causevic, born on August 15, 1948 in Celic, Municipality of Lopare, was residing in Brcko, at Zije Dizdarevica Street 40/2, before the war a policeman in the poliec station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
196. Meskovic Nijaz, of father Fadil and mother Sevala, born on June 10, 1950 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka No. 73, before the war private transporter, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.
197. Mikelini Ivica, of father Johan and mother Dragica Mladjenovic, born on September 25, 1962 in Sombor, was residing in Brcko, at Jerkovica Street No. 23.
198. Mikic Zdravko, called "Bela", of father Toma and mother Ljuba Babic, born no April 18, 1962 in Brcko, resising in Ulovic No. 71, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
199. Mikic Mirko
200. Micanovic Ivica, of father Mateja and mother Kata Filipovic, born on October 24, 1962 in Brezik, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, Savska street No. 70.
201. Micic Tomislav, of father Mija and mother Ruza Filipovic, born on February 20, 1946 in Donja Skakava, was residing in Jagodnjak, Municipality of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.
202. Miskovic Zvonko, of father Mate and mother Manda Martinovic, born on January 4, 1960 in Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 58, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
203. Miskovic Ivo, of father Ante and mother Ruza Josic, born on April 17, 1944 in Krepsic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.
204. Miskovic Mirko, of father Antun and mother Kata Domic, born on February 26, 1961 in Ulovic, Municipality of oBrcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 67, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
205. Mrkajevic Ferid, of father Muharem and mother Hanka Dedic, born on September 21, 1953 in Crveno Brdo, Municipality of Srebrenik, was residing in Brcko at Mustafe Glinca Street.
206. Mrkaljevic Asif of father Jusuf and mother Mevlida Hodzic, born on June 18, 1962 in Ulovic, municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 4.
207. Mujdanovic Vedad, of father Hasan and mother Cvijeta Vucurovic, born on October 5, 1972 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Mevludina Capica Street No. 33.
208. Mujanovic Nedzad, of father Refik and mother Mujesira Salkic, born on December 20, 1970 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at F. Mujanovica Street No. 7.
209. Mujanovic Hamid
210. Mujic Nihad, of father Dzevad and mother Samija Drinjak, born on February 13, 1971 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Banovicka Street No. 92.
211. Mujkanovic Samir, of father Salih, born on February 14, 1972 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Maoca.
212. Mujkanovic Ferid, of father Hamdija, born on July 1, 1963 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, membr of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

213. Mujkic Edin, of father Mehdin and mother Fatima, born on May 25, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at M. Tesica Street 14-b.
214. Muratovic Hilmo, of father Djulaga and mother Rasema Mujic, born on September 14, 1960 in Gracanica, was residing in Brcko at Stojana Milosevica street bb.
215. Music Resid, of father Mujo and mother Sevka Osmanbasic, residing in Gornji Rahic, Municipality of Brcko, before the war Under-Secretary of the Minister for State Security of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
216. Music Hazim, of father Muharem and mother Fatima Trumic, born on May 4, 1954 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Banovicka Street No. 126, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of the HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
217. Muslimovic Hajrudin, of father Sulja and mother Serifa Sakic, born on June 10, 1964 in Begovaca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Begovaca No. 4.
218. "Nikolas" from Englad, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
219. Numanovic Mumin, of father Nahod and mother Mulka Hadzic, boron on March 31, 1952 in Orasac, Municipality of Prijepolje, was residing in Begovaca, Municipality of Brcko, No. 40.
220. Nurdin, from Brcko
221. Omazic Armin, of father Nedzib and mother Samida Karalic, born on January 28, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Jusufa Kobica Street No. 10, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
222. Omazic Ibrahim, of father Abid and mother Smaila Sehic, born on July 2, 1959 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Banovicka Street No. 69.
223. Omerovic Smajo
224. Omic Indiro, of father Semsudin and mother Fehima Sisic, born on June 30, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at A. Dervisevica Street No. 2.
225. Osmabasic Muhamed, of father Sadik and mother Munira Hercegovac, born on April 3, 1973 in Ogradjenovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ogradjenovac No. 94, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
226. Osmanbasic Sabrija, of father Taib and mother Ferida, born on June 3, 1967 in Ogradjenovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ogradjenovac No. 96, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of the Bosnian Posavina.
227. Osmanbasic Semsudin, of father Mehmed and mother Saha Music, born on October 29, 1960 in Ogradjenovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ogradjenovac No. 106, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
228. Osmanovic Jasminka, of father Rahman and mother Mevlida Osmicevic, born on August 26, 1956 in Becko, was resding in Brcko, at Milana Tesica Street No. 13, before the war employed in the state security service in Brcko.
229. Osmanovic Osman, called "Osmo" of father Semso and mother Hajka Jukic, born on March 14, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at H. Jerkovica Street No. 160, before the war inspector for corporate crime, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.
230. Osmanovic Ferhat, of father Semso and mother Hajka Jukic, born on April 16, 1954 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at H. Jerkovica Street No. 160, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic

231. Osmic Zekerijah, of father Mevludin and mother Sefva Junuzovic, born on August 2, 1956 in Brod, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Olgice Gojkovic Street No. 1, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
232. Osmic Fajrudin, called "Carli", of father Sakib and mother Zejna Mujic, born on January 16, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Brod No. 10, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
233. Osojkic Husein, of father Mustafa and mother Alija Jukan, born on January 24, 1970 in Brcko, was residing in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko.
234. Odzakovic Fahrudin, of father Salko and mother Sevka Cosic, born on April 12, 1956 in Medjurecje, Municipality of Cajnice, was residing in Brcko, at Jusufa Kobica Street No. 38, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
235. Pamukcic Enver, of father Avdo and mother Fatima Omerovic, born on April 15, 1952 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka, member of the Criais Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
236. Pamukcic Faruk, of father Elmahir, born on March 15, 1950 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka, before the war policeman in the state security service in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.
237. Pamukcic Sefik, of father Almahir, born on September 12, 1952 in Brka, transporter from brka, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
238. Paric Danijel, born in 1972 in Gorica, Municipality of Brcko
239. Pekarevic Zijad
240. Pezerovic Sadik, from Gunja, Municipality of Zupanja, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
241. Pljeto Mensur, of father Nadzib and mother Emina Cosic, born on March 27, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at H. Sekovica Street No. 8, carathe athlete.
242. Petric Ivo, of father Mate and mother Ivka Tulumovic, born on June 4, 1959 in Dubrave, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at R. Ahmetbasica street, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
243. Petrovic Drazan, of father Petar and mother Anica Micic, born on February 15, 1963 in brcko, was residing in Dobrave No. 110, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
244. Petrovic Mladen, of father Petar and mother Anica Micic, born on August 18, 1961 in Brcko, was residing in Dubrave, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
245. Piljanovic Drago, of father Mate and mother Ruza Soljic, born on August 11, 1944 in Ulice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Alekse Santica street No. 7, member of the Crisis Headquarters in ulice.
246. Pilic Rasid, of father Hadzip and mother Suhbija Karalic, born on July 29, 1962 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Savska Street No. 15, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
247. Pljakic Ramiz, of father Hamdija, born on May 17, 1958 in the village of Ugao, near Sjenica, was residing in Brcko at Strosmajerova Street bb, before the war a military person, lieuteant, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

248. Porovic Zahir, of father Huso and motner Seljana, born on January 25, 1948 in Prijepolje, was residing in Brcko at Zije Dizdarevica Street No. 40/2, before the war a policeman, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.
249. Prodanovic Branislav, called "Bato", of father Sava and mother Vera Bosnjak, born on April 7, 1956 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Brace Ribara Street No. 12-a, a serb, who was harassing prisoners, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
250. Pupalovic Fadil, called "Tanja", of father Lutva and mother Dzamila Babajic, born on March 10, 1961 in islamovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Rahic No. 139, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO.
251. Ravkic Mevludin, of father Halil and mother Kadira Zlatic, born on September 21, 1959 in Rasljani, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Pavla Basica Street No. 111.
252. Ravkic Said, of father Mustafa and mother Fatima Hodzic, born on December 7, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Rasljani, Municipality of Brcko, No. 186.
253. Radosevic Zdravko called "Kesa" or "Kjesa", of father Ilija and mother Mara Tufekcic, born on June 23, 1962 in Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovic, membr of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-herzegovina.
254. Radosevic Jure, of father Ivo and mother Ruza Andjelkovic, born on January 24, 1968 in Brcko, was residing in Dubrave No. 154-a.
255. Radosevic Mato, of father Zvonimir and mother Lue Radosevic, born on October 4, 1965 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, R. Mehmedovica Street No. 12, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
256. Ramadani Neset, of father Dzezair and mother Devleta Zlatic, born on March 17, 1960 in Kumanovo, was residing in Brcko, at O. Dzindica Street No. 28, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
257. Ramic Ibrahim, of father Jusuf and mother Semka Meric, born on February 11, 1944 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Safeta Travnjakovica Street No. 12, specialist of internal medicine, before the war physician in the Medical Center of Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
258. Ramic Mustafa, of father Jusuf and mother Semka Meric, born on February 6, 1942 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Safeta Travnjakovica Street No. 10, before the war president of the Municipal Assembly of Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO for Bosnian Posavina in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.
259. Ramic, was cattle trader
260. Redzic Salamon, of father Mato, born on October 5, 1939 in Ulice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulice No. 70.
261. Redzo, prison camp warden in Gornji Rahic after Fikret
262. Ribic Senad, of father Sabrija and mother Hatidza Causevic, born on August 28, 1966 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Nikole Tesle Street bb.
263. Rizvanovic Admir, called "ramic", of father Ramiz and mother Safa Kukujevic, born on September 27, 1975 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Mevludina Capica Street.
264. Sakovic Semso, of father Mehmed and mother Devla Alimanovic, born on July 12, 1957 in Pokamen, Municipality of Pljevlja, was residing in Brcko, at Jusufa Kobica Street

No. 37, before the war director of "Vodovod enterprise (Water Supply company) in Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.

265. Salijevic Nermin, called "Gumeni" of father Feriz and mother Zarifa Bajramovic, born on November 24, 1969 in Brcko, was residing in Gunja, at Naserova Street No. 39, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.

266. Santovac Zeljko, of father Josip and mother Viktorija, born on January 7, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Ulice, Municipality of Brcko, No. 117, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

267. Santovac Ivica - Kresimir, of father Josip and mother Marija Grgic, born on May 25, 1942 in Ulice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulice No. 116, commander o fthe 6th battalion of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

268. Sarajcic Nurija, of father Hasan and mother Nura Hodzic, born on September 1, 1968 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka No. 150, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

269. Salihovic Husein, of father Ismail and mother Mevlida Imamovic, born on March 3, 1969 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Maoca No. 484.

270. Selimovic Fahrudin, of father Dzemal and mother Rasema Sarajlic, born on April 19, 1957 in Seona, Municipality of Srebrenik, was residing in Brcko at Franje Dasovica Street No. 56, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.

271. Serdarevic Mehmed, called "Mesa" of father Meho, born on January 19, 1950 in Palanka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Bratstva i Jedinstva Street No. 166, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

272. Sinanovic Sakib, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

273. Sinanovic Husein, of father Hamza and mother Dzamila Grbic, born on January 13, 1945 in Bosanski Dubocac, Municipality of Derventa, was residing in Brcko, at Ice Volovskog Street No. 28/III, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina. He tied one Serb to the passenger car and was dragging him along the streets of Gornji Rahic until the victim died.

274. Sluganovic Martin, of fatherMata, born in 1962 in Bukovac, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

275. Smajic Enver, called "Bake" of father Ramo, born on May 4, 1955 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at N. Sahica Street No. 34.

276. "Sova", from Croatia

277. Softic Sead, of father Salih and mother Rabija Dugalic, born on Septeber 6, 1971 in Gornji Rahic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Rahic No. 115.

278. Stjepanovic Zvonko, of father Petar and mother Janja Stjepanovic, born on February 15, 1950 in Ulice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulice.

279. Stjepanovic Ivo, called "Peles", of father Andrija and mother Ika Jurkovic, born on January 2, 1970 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

280. "Strucnjak" (Expert), a serb from Republic of Croatia, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

281. Sulejmanovic Lejla, of father Vasif and mother Refka Muslic, born on November 18, 1969 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Brace Biberovica Street No. 13, before the war an announcer in the local private TV station owned by her father.

282. Suljagic Mirsad, of father Nezir and mother Suhreta Smajovic, born on December 26, 1958 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Imrek Pavao Street No. 29, before the war a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

283. Suljic Damir, called "Makija" of father Smajil and mopther Zahida Fazlic, born on December 1, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Brace Suljagica Street No. 72, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

284. Suljo, commander of the diversion strike unit "Alibaba".

285. Tabakovic Salim, of father Abdulah and mother Hata Becirevic, born on October 14, 1969 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Maoca No. 491.

286. Tandir Nedzad of father Avdo and mother Sefika Kasumovic, born on April 29, 1959 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Banovicka Street No. 18.

287. Tandir Resid, of father Emin and mother Nura Elezovic, born on April 9, 1971 in Brcko, was resding in Brcko at G. Vasica Street No. 60.

288. Ranjic Sevalija, of father Mavludin and mother Musija Mehic, born on April 17, 1960 in Humci, Municipality of Lopare, was residing in Brka, No. 126, before the war chief of the Department for Crime Prevention and Detection of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornj Rahic.

289. Tatarevic Armic, of father Safet and mother Azra, born on February 19, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at I. Kunica Street No. 2.

290. Tatarevic Asmir, of father Mevludin and mother Zahida Fazlic, born on June 14, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at M. Sehica Street No. 2, before the war employed in the Port of Brcko.

291. Tatarevic Muhamed, of father Safet, born on May 5, 1960 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Fadila Hadziefendija Street.

292. Tahirovic Irfan , of father Spaho and mother Zineta Nukovic, born on April 10, 1967 in Omerbegovaca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Omerbegovaca No. 85.

293. Tahto Halil, of father Salko and mother Emina Grco, born n November 22, 1956 in Potpec, Municipality of Foca, was residing in Brcko at Jusufa Campare Street No. 20/b, before the war employed in the state security service in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

294. Tomic Bela

295. Tomic Misa, of father luka and mother Ana Hrgovcic, born on August 21, 1962 in Dubrave, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Dubrave No. 129, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

296. Tosic Milos, of father Cedomir and mother Nadezda Mladenovic, born on April 3, 1954 in Jabucje, Municipality of Lajkovac, was residing in Brezik, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

297. Turkusic Enes, of father Smail and mother Ferida Hasic, born on November 15, 1949 in Orasje, was residing in Brcko, at Ismeta Trobradovica Street No. 28, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

298. Tursic Muharem, of father Huso and mother Ajsa Catic, born on October 26, 1946 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at B. Simica Street No. 2, before the war a policeman in the police station in Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of Bosnian Posavina.

299. Tursunovic Zijad, of father Nurija and mother Mejra Sulejmanovic, born on July 11, 1961 in Brcko, was residing in Brod, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

300. Tursunovic Nurija, of father Husein and mother Pasa Jukan, born on September 10, 1939 in Rasljani, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, suburb Brod No. 10, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

301. Catovic Adem, of father Osman and mother Senia Becirovic, born on February 1, 1956 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at 16. NOUB Street No. 19.

302. Cosic Miroslav, of father Josip and mother Katica Pavlovic, born on September 26, 1955 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Markovic Polje Street 1-b, before the war a miller in his private mill.

303. Cosic Mustafa

304. Ugljar Slobodan, of father Drago and mother Ana Filipovic, born on July 13, 1965 in Donji Vuksic No. 11, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Ulice.

305. Ugljesic Ivica, of father Ante and mother Ljuba Bosnjak, born on April 23, 1961 in Gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornja Skakava.

306. Fazlagic Jasmina or Jasna, before the war employed in the Secretariat of Interior Affairs of Brcko.

307. Fazlic Muhamed, before the war a policeman in Brcko.

308. Fazlovic Bahrija, of father Avdo and mother Fatima, born on January 19, 1967 in Maoca, Municipality of Brcko, was resdiing in Maoca.

309. Fazlovic Novalija, of father Musa and mother Emina Mehic, born on January 1, 1948 in Islamovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at 16. muslimanske NOUB Street No. 70, before the war inspector for croporate crime in the state security serviec of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.

310. Fazlovic Ferid, of father Musa and mother Emina Mekic, born on May 5, 1954 in Islamovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Fadila Jahica Spanca Street No. 2, before the war chief of Detachment of the State Security Service in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

322. Fatima, Fata, before the war employed as waitress in the coffee-shop "Tromedja" in Boca, owned by Dilberovic Pero from Boca, organizer of the rape in Boca.

312. Facic Ahmed, of father Fasib and mother Ajka Mehic, born on September 27, 1942 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was resdiing in Brka No. 242, before the war private transporter and president of the local community of Brka, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.

313. Fikret, warden of the prison camp in Gornji Rahic

314. Filipovic nikola called "Niko", of father Blazo and mother Ivka Markovic, born on January 13, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 57, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

315. Filipovic Stjepan, of father Blazo and mother Ana Filipovic, born on February 12, 1959 in Lanisti, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at G. Lukica Street, before the war chief of the public security station in Brcko, one of the member of the military

command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

316. Filipovic Franjo, called "Prle" (or "Frle"), of father Martin and mother Mara Lucic, born on October 1, 1963 in Brcko, was residing in Lanista No. 19, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

317. Filipovic Franja, of father Martin and mother Ruza, born on October 4, 1963 in Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 34, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

318."Francois" from France, member of the 108th Brvanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

319. Francesevic Marko, called "Gero", of father Mija and mother Manda Lucic, born on October 27, 1963 in Gorice, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gorice No. 85, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Ulice.

320. Hajdarevic Mirsad, of father Esad and mother Hatidza, born on June 24, 1971 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Goje Vasiljevic Street No. 15.

321. Hajdarevic Uzeir, born in 1956 in Gunja, Municipality of Zupanja, before the work employed in the Yugoslav People's Army in Tuzla, chief of the counter-intelligence group for the area of Tuzla Corps, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

322. Halilovic Asif called "Marko", of father Meho and mother Hana Muslic, born on July 24, 1950 in brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Klanac Street No. 3.

323. Hamiz Salih, of father Himzo and mother Hanifa Babic, born on November 11, 1945 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Zaima Musanovica Street No. 13.

324. Hamdija, commander of the direvsion-strike unit "Pilots".

325. Hamidovic Adnan, of father Husnija and mother Mujesira Muminovic, born on October 28, 1968 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at 16. muslimanske HOUB Street No. 37, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

326. "Hans" from the Federal republic of Germany, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

327. "Hare", a policeman

328. Hasanbasic Senad, of fatehr Refik and mother Mujesira Salkic, born on August 27, 1974 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Mevludina Capica Street No. 5.

329. Hasanovic Mevludin, of father Ibrahim and mother Hadzira Omerbasic, born on October 5, 1958 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Omladinska street No. 42, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

330. Hasanovic Samir, of father Hamid and mother Zejneba Alihodzic, born on July 20, 1972 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Vojvodjanskih brigada Street No. 34.

331. Haseljic Mirsad, of father Ibrahim and mother Fedzreta Alijagic, born on June 8, 1955 in Gradacac, was residing in Brcko at Milaka Tesica Street No. 2, before the war a commander of the police station for traffic safety, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.

332. Hadzimuratovic Ibrahim, of father Hamdija and mother Zahida Alaga, born on March 22, 1964 in Stari Majdan, Municipality of Sanski MOst, was residing in Brcko, at Mevludina Capica Street.

333. Hadzic Galic called "Gale" or "Gali", of father Himzo and mother Safija Pasalic, born on November 21, 1947 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Osmana Djikica Street No. 23, before the war inspector in the Secretariat for Interior Affairs of Brcko, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.

334. Hadzic Enes, of father Huso, from Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

335. Hadzic Sado, of father Mustafa and mother ramiza Jusufovic, born on March 19, 1965 in Ulovici, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovici No. 10, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

336. Hadzic Sinan, of father Juso (or Huso) from Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

337. Helac Suad, of father Zahir and mother Sajma Hasanovic, born on August 1, 1964 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Jusufa Kobica Street No. 41, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

338. Hercegovac Semsudin, of father Sakib and mother Hatidza Dzafic, born on January 24, 1952 in Begovaca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Begovaca No. 36.

339. Hodzic Mirsad, called "Miko"

340. Hodzic Nijaz, called "Govedar", of father Abid and motherSejda Fazlovic, born on November 6, 1960 in Seoce, Municipality of Gorazde, was residing in Brcko, at D. Mihajlovica Street No. 22, before the war was inspector in the Secretariat for Interior Affairs in Brcko.

341. Hodzic Ruzdija, of father Nedzib and mother Remza Mesic, born on July 16, 1958 in Omerbegovaca, municipality of Brcko, was residing in Omerbegovaca.

342. Hrgovcic Zlatko, of father Ivo and mother Luce Maric-Blekic, born on november 12, 1961 in Dubrave, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Dubrave No. 46-a, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

343. Hrgovcic Tomislav, of father Petar and mother Luja Misic, born on January 1, 1950 in Dubrave, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Dubrave No. 47, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.

344. Hukicevic Sulejman, of father Meho and mother Rejfa Osmic, born on April 18, 1947 in Dizdarusa, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Jerkovica Street No. 134, before the war a private transporter, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

345. Husakanovic Jasmin

346. "Cadjo", a Croat from Slavonski Brod, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina

347. Cancareciv Andrija, of father Niko and mother Luce Lacic, born on August 23, 1950 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 203, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.

348. Cancarevic Andrija, of father Blaz and mother Kate Jurkovic, born on December 17, 1925 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, wasa residing in Bijela No. 29, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.

349. Cancarevic Grgo called "Tahir", of father Marijan and mother Mara Jurkovic, born on July 29, 1957 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 31-a, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

350. Cancerevic Niko, of father Mate and mother Manda Mijatovic, born on May 21, 1961 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at mose Pijade Street, before the war employed in the state security service in Brcko, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

351. Cancarevic Marko, of father Ivo and mother Petra Jokic, born on August 19, 1964 in Gornja Skakava, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornja Skakava No. 100, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posvaina.

352. Cancarevic Franjo, of father Andrija and mother Mara Gluhakovic, born on February 5, 1952 in Bijela, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bijela No. 29, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Bijela.

353. Carapic Vjekoslav, of father Niko and mother Ruza Blazevic, born on October 9, 1958 in Boca, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Gornji Bukvik No. 21, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Ulice.

354. Causevic Mirsad, of father Envert, born on September 29, 1954 in Brka, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka No. 194, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

355. Causevic Omer, of father Medo and mother Zejneba Hadzajlic, born on March 17, 1968 in Bijelo Polje, was residing in Brcko at H. Jerkovica Steet No. 159, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina, the main guard in Gornji Rahic prison camp.

356. Celikovic Osman from Cosat, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

357. Celjo Azedin, of father Safet and mother Iza Hasovic, born on July 3, 1967 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko, at Banovicka Street No. 84, member of the 108th Brcanska brigade of HVo of Bosnian Posavina.

358. Dzanka, commander of the diversion and strik unit "Manequens".

359. Dzfic Mensur, of father Mustafa and mother Hajra Capic, born on October 4, 1957 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Gojka Lukica Street No. 4, member of the Crisis Headquarters in Gornji Rahic.

360. Dzinic Blazo called "Bajica" of father Patar and mother Luca Lacic, born on November 6, 1949 in Donji Vitanovic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Vitanovici No. 31, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.

361. Dzonlic Senahid, of father Salih and mother Emina Pestalic, born on September 24, 1970 in Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Brka No. 7.

362. Sapinpasic Abdulah, called "Saja", presenting himself as "Alija's green beret", editor in the so-called station "Free Radio Brcko".

363. Sahmanovic Halim, of father Saban and mother Fatima, born on December 26, 1954 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at 16. muslimanske HOUB Street No. 108.

364. Serifovic Enes, of father Nail and mother Nafija Besic, born on July 13, 1956 in Humci, Municipality of Lopare, was residing in Brcko, at Franje Dasovica Street No. 41, member of the military command of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

365. Secerbegovic Muhamed, called "Hamo", of father Mehmed and mother Rasida Imamovic, born on April 8, 1952 was residing in Gornji Rahic, member of the Crisis Headquarters of Gornji Rahic.

366. Secic Muhamed, of father Osman and mother Fatima, born on February 25, 1970 in Ogradenovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ogradenovac No. 110, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
367. Simic Zarko, of father Ivo and mother Janja Mareljic, born on December 12, 1965 in Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 41, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
368. Simic Joza called "Zike" of father Pero and mother Jela Filipovic, born on November 6, 1964 in Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 44, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
369. Simic Marko, of father Blazo, from the village of Ulovic, Municipality of Brcko, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina, commander of military police in Ulice.
370. Simic Stjepan, of father Ivo and mother Janja Marojevic, born on November 30, 1972 in Bukovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Ulovic No. 41, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
371. Simo, from Prijedor
372. Sindric Fadil
373. "Sok" from Croatia
374. Sokcevic Marko, of father Ilija and mother Mara Babic, born on October 14, 1960 in Bukovac, Municipality of Brcko, was residing in Bukovac No. 104/b, member of the 108th Brcanska Brigade of HVO of Bosnian Posavina.
375. Suvalic Fedahija, of father Smajil and mother Dzemila Ahmetovic, born on May 9, 1965 in Brcko, was residing in Brcko at Mevludina Capica Street.

EVIDENCE: 617/95, 679/95, 634/95, 636/95, 638/95. 639/95, 640/95, 641/95 and 144/95; Report of Municipal Assembly of Brcko of September 10, 1994.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-140

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Banovici, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was retired and was living in Banovici when on June 18, 1992 he was arrested. Afterwards, on February 20, 1993 he was sentenced in Tuzla. He was exchanged after having spent one year in different prisons.

Secretariat for Economics and Administration of the Municipality of Tuzla on August 17, 1992 passed a decree 04-1-372-39/92 stating which apartments are thereby considered abandoned. In this decree the names were listed of the tenants, among them the name of the testifying witness 617/95-30.

This witness is testifying that in all the cases in was a question of the apartments resided by Serbs and that this decree was passed while he was in prison, and furthermore that at that time no judicial sentence was pronounced against him. In spite of all this, members of the family of this witness were forced to vacate the apartment and to take refuge with the acquaintances.

Members of the family of this witness were not allowed to take from their apartment any of their belongings. A Muslim family moved immediately into this apartment.

On that occasion, the witness was also deprived of his passenger car type "Zastava 101" although it was not included in this or any other decree.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Kurtic Fadil, Secretary of the Secretariat for Economics and Administration of the Municipality of Banovici, who passed the decree on expropriation of apartments, and

2. Kukic Mirsad, president of the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) in Banovici.

EVIDENCE; 617/95-30

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-141

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Rijeka, prison camp "Collection Center for Foreigners" in the former military barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in Ciotina Street, May 1992-January 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was living on the island of Olib near Zadar, where he was the owner of an apartment 60 square meters size. In May 1993 he was taken to the magistrate in Zadar who sentenced him because the witness was not having with him identification papers to a fine of an equivalent of 10 DEM. The witness immediately paid the fine.

However, instead of being released, on that same day he was taken in a police car to Rijeka and confined in the former military barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in Ciotina Street where the "Collection Center for Foreigners" was located.

In this 'center' which was in fact a prison camp, this witness had spent full 8 months. In this period in this camp another dozen of Serbs were also detained. The witness is of the view that this was a prison camp because it was guarded by the Croat police - the inmates were not allowed to go out and were spending all the time confined to their rooms. During the day they were allowed only to go out occasionally into the courtyard for a walk in the duration of some 15-20 minutes.

They were receiving two meals per day.

Serbs detained in this camp were harassed, and some of them beaten up. There was a total uncertainty as to what will happen to the inmates. They were often interrogated but they never received any decrees or warrants on arrests.

The witness in January 1994 was released from this prison camp at the intervention of the International Red Cross. Then it was made possible for him to enter the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia via Hungary in the following way: he was taken in a police car to the Croat-Hungarian border, where the group in which was this witness, was taken over by the Yugoslav Red Cross.

Thus, this witness remained devoid of all of his possessions and property in Croatia, of a fully furnished apartment in his ownership size 60 meters square in the island of Olib near Zadar and some 90 DEM taken from him when he was arrested.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Horvat Tomislav, inspector for foreigners in Rijeka

2. Nikolic Nikola, chief of shift in the prison camp
3. Virovac Tomislav, chief of shift who was issuing orders for inmates to be beaten and was extorting money from prisoners.
4. Fordic Nedeljko, from Rijeka, a policeman, who personally harassed and mistreated the inmates
5. Vrana Vlatko, from Erdut, member of the reserve police forces, outstanding in beating of prisoners.

EVIDENCE: 250/95-1

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-142

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Zadar, years 1992-1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was born in Zadar and was living there with her husband and three children in her house size 400 meters square in the Vlade Bagata Street.

The husband of this witness was a director of one socially owned company. However, since in the year 1991 pressure was made on him to resign, because being a Serb he could no longer hold the post of the director, he submitted his resignation and opened a private firm.

By the end of 1990 and the beginning of 1991 the family of this witness was on many occasions harassed by telephone calls and threats that they should move to Serbia.

When on May 2, 1991 there was a mass demolition of buildings owned by Serbs in Zadar, all the glass was broken on the ground floor part of the house of this witness.

Afterwards, during the night, an explosive device was thrown on the house of the witness. Investigating judge on the next day came for inspection. On that occasion the remnants were found of a plastic Coca Cola bottle in which was a mixture of some explosive matter and metal parts.

Soon after that also during the night, for the second time an explosive device was thrown on the roof of the house of this witness. The police again came on the next day for investigation.

When in July 1991 for the third time explosive device was thrown on the house of the witness, all the glass was broken. Then she noticed a passenger car type "126" with a young men in it cynically laughing saying "It is of no use, we will crush down everything again".

When for the fourth time the explosive was thrown on the house of the witness, street lighting in front of her house and in front of the houses of other Serbs was switched off, although the street lamps in front of the Croat houses were normally on. The witness is of the view that this was premeditated, in order to prevent in the dark to identify the persons throwing explosive devices.

Soon afterwards, for the fifth time the explosive was thrown on the house of this witness. This was done by some young man from the car type "Jugo". He was holding in his hand the plastic bottle which he threw but since it was stuck on the branches of the tree in front of the house, only the glass was broken on the house. On the next day the police again came for investigation.

The husband of this witness went to the police station to inquire into the investigating procedure but did not receive any information.

The family of this witness, in profound anxiety, started inquiring about the sale of the house but the potential buyers were either offering too low a price or were even demanding the house to be given to them as a gift.

In the night between July 26 and 27, 1991 at some 04:00 hours the explosive was thrown on the house of this witness for the sixth time. On this occasion the car of the witness parked in front of the building was completely destroyed.

Afterwards, their friends the Croats with the best intentions advised them to leave since they had the information that if they stayed they will be killed.

Thereupon the family of this witness left Zadar and their house was completely plundered and destroyed.

Further to this house, the witness was also the owner of the house in Krmcina (Saint Peter) in the vicinity of Zadar, size 400 meters square, with four apartments. This house was erased to the ground in the year 1993 and on that same land plot, as the witness has learnt, a new house is now being constructed.

According to the information of this witness, in Zadar some 80% of all Serbian houses has been looted and destroyed, as well as the houses of the owners in mixed marriages.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Livljanic Ivo, president of the Municipality of Zadar, now the ambassador of Croatia to Vatican.

2. Brzoja Ivan, of father Ljuba, born on October 12, 1954 in Nadin, Municipality of Benkovac, chief of the Police Directorate in Zadar.

EVIDENCE: 580/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-143

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Razanac, between Zadar and Rijeka, March-May 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the settlement of Razanac with weekend houses (summer houses) situated along the road between Zadar and Rijeka, the family of the testifying witness owned a weekend house size 180 meters square, completely furnished. Since the house was owned by a Serb, a retired officer of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), activists of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) - brothers Pavicic, Avgustin's son Emil and Zdenko Zagar from Razanac - agreed in the coffee-shop owned by Avgustin Miletic, to set this house on fire. This they did during the night between March 31 and April 1, 1991 at about 02:00 hours.

Investigating judge came to the place of arson and found out that the house was completely burnt down together with all the furniture in it and only the bare walls remained.

Judicial expert evaluated the damage to be in the amount between 1.3 and 1.4 million DEM.

Brothers Pavicic in the night between May 2 and 3, 1991 threw on the remnants of the house a large quantity of explosives so that the house was completely erased to the ground.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1-2. Brothers Pavicic, one of them called Zdenko and the other nicknamed "Kobo".
3. Zagar Zdenko, butcher from Razanac
4. Miletic Emil, of father Avgustin

EVIDENCE: 579/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-144

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, year 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) came into power in Croatia, a noticeable intolerance towards Serbs appeared, and the family of this witness, who was an active office of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) stationed in Samobor and residing in Zagreb, was exposed to various types of harassment and pressures, having the aim to force them to relocate to Serbia.

The wife of this witness, employed in the "Slavija-promet" company in Zagreb, was experiencing, as a Serb, various harassments and threats at her place of work: she was threatened that as a Serb she must leave for Serbia, that her husband is a Chetnick because he is a member of the JNA.

Their son, who was enrolled in the primary school "Nikola Demonja" in Zagreb was also boycotted and harassed by his school friends Croats, so the parents had to complain to the school principal.

Since January 25, 1991 when film was shown on television about illegal importation of arms into Croatia, all the officers of the JNA were under surveillance and their apartments were marked with small crosses and circles.

Every day they would receive telephone threats especially during April, May and June 1991, with the demand for them to go to Serbia. Military barracks "Sedam sekretara SKOJ-a" in Samobor where the witness was stationed, from September 12 to October 6, 1991 were under blockade: this meant that no one could leave the barracks and no one could get inside. Water, electricity and telephone lines were disconnected and supply of food made impossible.

Members of the ZNG (United National Guard) on September 25 and 26, 1991 started armed attacks on the barracks and on October 7, 1991 members of the JNA were forced to surrender. Afterwards, the witness had spent two months in various prison camps before he was exchanged.

This family was forced to leave in Zagreb their apartment and all of their belongings.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Petracic, mayor of the city of Zagreb
2. Vedras Mladen, president of the Executive Council of the city of Zagreb
3. Petrac Bozidar, president of the HDZ in Zagreb

4. Psenicak, chief of police directorate in Zagreb

EVIDENCE: 464/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-145

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Split, year 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Armed members of HOS in black uniforms, by the end of September 1991 entered the house of the witness who was living in Brocevac near Split, took him out of bed and immediately assaulted him physically. One of the HOS members kicked him with the boot on the nose. They placed handcuffs on his hands and took him away. On that same day they searched the other houses of Serbs in this village.

Although he did not have any arms which they were searching for, but only the insignia and the flag of the soccer club "Red Star", they nevertheless detained him in the prison in Katalinica hill. There, one guard continuously for two-three hours was beating him with the truncheon and boots, until the witness fainted. Then the guard brought a bucket of water for the witness to wash himself, and another guard continued the beating. During this torture, the guard would put the pistol barrel in the mouth of the witness and would pull the trigger with blanks.

From there, the witness was taken to the prison in Bilice where the guard ordered him to stand with his legs spread and arms lifted in the air. The guard did not permit him to sleep for the entire first night in this prison, because he was hitting the doors of his cell with the truncheon and was constantly provoking him .

The beating was continued through the entire 36 days, the time that the witness had spent in prison.

During the arrest, the witness was sentenced to a police custody in the duration of three days and he received the decree to that effect. Only after 15 days of his detention in the prison in Bilice, the witness was taken for interrogation with the investigating judge who suspended the detention and passed the decree. However, when the witness left the court building, the inspector who brought him there said that this can not be done and ordered the guard to return the witness to prison.

Thus the witness remained detained in prison and only after 35 days was exchanged. Then he went to the Serbian side.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of HOS

EVIDENCE: 316/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-146

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Jasenica, Municipality of Srebrenik, July 1995

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Village of Jasenica was populated with entirely Serbian population, which expressed at the beginning of the civil war its loyalty to the Muslim authorities, in the belief that life together with the Muslims was possible. Therefore, they remained living in the village.

When the war started in 1992, one number of Serbs from this village, relocated and their houses remained empty. At the beginning of the year 1993 Muslims moved in, the ones who escaped from the area of Bratunac and Rogatica, with whom Serbian population had correct relations.

There were no problems in the village until the middle of the year 1995 when Muslims started coming into the village, the ones escaping from Srebrenica. They started taking possession of Serbian houses, and harassing their owners and expelling them out.

Thus, on July 16, 1995 they came to the village and killed

Steva Tesic

after which act Serbs were forced to escape from the village.

The witness 799/95-34 testifies as follows about this event:

"...On July 20, 1995 one Muslim came to my house and asked for himself, him mother and his mother-in-law to spend the night in our house. Judging that it is better to receive them in the house than to have them enter by force, I accepted. When they entered, they told me that they intend to move in other members of their family also into my house.

Seeing that there is no life for me there any longer, together with my family, I left my house and went to a friend of mine and on July 24, 1995 we passed into the territory of the Republic of Srpska, where I am now living as a refugee with my family...".

Among the families who had decided to remain and live in the village, was also the family of the witness 743/95-4 who is testifying as follows:

"...Upon the arrival of the Muslims escaping from Srebrenica into the neighboring village of Podorasje, their armed groups started entering our village of Jasenica, and beating and harassing Serbs.

On July 17, 1995 they beat up married couple T.

One uniformed Muslim soldier with an axe in his hand came into my house on July 18, 1995 at some 14:30 hours. He told me that he likes my house and that we have to vacate it, threatening that he will kill me if I do not do so.

They were beating me with truncheons and harassing me in front of my children 8 and 10 years old although they knew that children were very seriously ill. As a consequence, my older child 10 years of age has stopped talking.

After all this, I escaped with my children to the neighbors where we were hiding until July 24, 1995 when I succeeded with children and only the bare necessities in escaping to Srebrenik...".

The witness is now living as a refugee in Brcko.

After the arrival of Muslims from Srebrenica, Serbs from the village of Jasenica started crossing into the Serbian territory, leaving behind all of their belongings and property.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Mrkaljevic Nermin
2. Mahmutovic Nijaz, both members of the police station in Podorasje

EVIDENCE; 799/95-34 and 743/95-4

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-147

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Tenja, near Osijek, year 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Village of Tenja in 1985 had the following national composition: 85% of population in the village were Serbs, and 15% were Croats. However, by the decree of the Municipality of Osijek for the land plots and housing construction permits to be granted in the territory of this village exclusively to Croats from Herzegovina, this composition was changed. Thus already in the year 1989 the percentage of Serbian population amounted to 65% and of Croats to 35%. As a consequence, two local communities were established: Old Tenja where Serbs were the majority and New Tenja where Croats had the majority.

Establishment of the branch of HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) in New Tenja in the spring of 1990 caused protests of the few Serbs who were living in this village. Croats immediately demanded establishment of the HDZ branch in the old part of the village, Serbs reacted and there was tension in the relations between the two nationalities. At the pressure from the president of the Municipality of Osijek, Zlatko Kramaric, assembly of the HDZ was convened in Old Tenja. The assembly was held with the mass participation by the HDZ membership from the surrounding villages, who have publicly provoked Serbs, carrying through the old part of the village the HDZ banners and drawing their fingers over their throats, thus showing the signs which for Serbs meant that there will be slaughters again, like the ones that occured during World War Two.

The Croats after this, started burning the hay in the villages with Serbian houses and the armed members of the HDZ would appear, headed by Antun Gudelj. All this was being done with the approval of the authorities in Osijek.

In the local community of Old Tenja, after the elections in Croatia and the HDZ victory at those elections, a written order arrived that on the local community building a Croat flag with the chess-board must be placed, which caused a revolt of Serbs who were reminded by this flag of the times of the Quisling Independent State of Croatia from the World War Two times.

Since the Serbs also placed their flag on the local community building, the compromise was reached with the assistance of the chief of the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Osijek, Josip Rajhl-Kira and the Serbian flag was removed.

However, a group of Croats from the village of New Tenja soon afterwards, on June 29, 1991, without any provocation, opened fire on the house of the Serb Zeljko Vukosavljevic. Immediately after that the patrol of the Ministry of Interior Affairs from Osijek arrived and through the loudspeaker demanded: "Give yourselves up!". Without waiting for the answer, they immediately opened fire on the house of Vukosavljevic family. On this occasion the owner of the house was wounded and his wife. This caused the reaction by the inhabitants of Serbian nationality who started gathering there and the patrol of the Ministry had to leave Tenja.

After this event, Serbs and Croats placed barricades between New and Old Tenja and there was a meeting of the presidents of the local communities of New Tenja Milan Knezevic and of the Old Tenja Mirko Tubic. The mediator at this meeting was Josip Rajhl-Kir. In order to pacify the situation, they went to Osijek but at the barricades in New Tenja they were stopped by Antun Gudelj with some 70 of his armed members of the Ministry of Interior Affairs, forcing them out of the car. They were threatening all of them with fire arms, and especially Kira and were pointing at Knezevic and Tubic, reproaching him for riding together with the 'Chetnicks'. At the end, Gudelj let them go to Osijek where a large number of the members of the Ministry of Interior Affairs had gathered, with the intention to force their entry into Tenja and continue negotiations. The car in which Josip Rajhl-Kir was riding together with Zubundzija Goran, vice president of the Executive Council of the Municipality of Osijek, and Milan Knezevic, president of the local community of Old Tenja, was stopped at the barricades at the exit point from New Tenja by Antun Gudelj, who came in front of the car with the pointed automatic gun. When the car was at some 10-12 meters from him, he fired a round of ammunition without any warning. On this occasion the following persons were killed:

1. Josip Rajhl-Kir
2. Zubundzija Goran, and
3. Knezevic Milan

while Tubic was wounded. After this Gudelj gave terrible beating with the riffle butt to the wounded Tubic, who remained a permanent invalid 100% after this beating. Kir, Zubundzija and Knezevic were killed because they opposed the extremist policies of the HDZ and strived for negotiations with the Serbian population.

This event had as consequence the beginning of exile of the Serbian population from these parts.

This was also aided by the stand of the official Croat authorities which made possible for Antun Gudelj to immigrate abroad and in this way evade criminal prosecution.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Gudelj Antun, from Tenja, now in immigration
2. Kramaric Zlatko, president of the Municipality of Osijek
3. Glavas Branimir
4. Mercep Tomislav, and
5. Jajezic Petar, who were especially active in fomenting hatred towards Serbian population in Osijek and its vicinity.

EVIDENCE: 619/95-1 and 619/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-148

DESIGNATION OF CRIME : Ethnic cleaning

PLACE AND TIME: Zaseok near Sinj, years 1991-1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this village only a few Serbian families were living. Since in August of 1991 the sons of this witness were on vacation and the war in Croatia started, they could not return to their home. For this reason, pressures were made on this witness so that she had to hide herself and in fear was spending nights in the shelter.

When the witness in January of 1992 celebrated the day of her Saint Protector St. John, a group of Croat soldiers who had black stockings placed over their heads, came to the front door which the witness had locked because she was alone. They first knocked on the door then threw two bombs from which one exploded on the terrace and the other one at the front door of the house. From the explosion all the glass was broken on the house and the walls damaged. Several shots were also fired on the house from the automatic arms. The witness in fear started begging them to let her go out of the house. They allowed her to do that and she left the house with only a bag in her hand, leaving all her belongings behind. When she escaped from the house, the house was set on fire and burnt to the ground.

Further to burning her completely furnished house to the ground, the witness was also looted of three cows with three calves and of her her other cattle. The witness is now living as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the Croat Amy.

EVIDENCE; 563/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-149

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Ada, near Osijek, Djakovo and Osijek, end of 1991 and beginning of 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was on November 8, 1991 working on his land together with his father and mother, at the place called Djurin Salas. Suddenly, from the woods, appeared a group of armed members of ZNG (United National Guard) who arrested them and took them away together with another 4 Serbs who were also arrested while working in their fields. They were all taken to the woods where their eyes and hands were tied and were transported to Djakovo and detained in the building of the Ministry of Interior Affairs. Immediately upon their arrival in Djakovo, they started beating them up, so tied, with truncheons, boots and riffle butts. They remained in the building in Djakovo for two days and two nights. During all that time they were exposed to beating in which participated Bator Ivica, member of the ZNG.

They were transferred from Djakovo to the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Osijek and the procedure was the same there. They remained for 15 days there. Members of the Ministry of Interior and of the ZNG (United National Guard) would break into the cells several times per day and would beat the detained Serbs without any reason. Among them was also Kovacevic Zlatko from Osijek. During these beatings, two ribs of this witness were broken and a serious injury caused on the eye of his father, while T. and M. had damaged kidneys.

From the other cells they could hear continuously screaming.

From there they were transferred to the investigating penitentiary in Osijek, where the captured members of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) were also imprisoned. There they were not beaten by the guards, but by the members of the ZNG and the detained Croats who were also located in this prison.

In this prison, before the exchange, there were some 40 detained Serbs from various villages in Slavonia.

They were exchanged on March 27, 1992. In the bus in which they were to be taken to the exchange point, entered Boras Pajo who started beating both with his fists and riffle butt the detained Serbs who were to be taken for the exchange and this in the very presence of the representatives of the International Red Cross.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Bator Ivica, member of the ZNG, before the war, forest guard in Tomin Hrast who was beating detained Serbs in the prison in Djakovo.
2. Kovacevic Zlatko, from Osijek, member of the ZNG, who was beating detained Serbs in the penitentiary of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Osijek.
3. Zivkovic, investigator in the Ministry of Interior in Osijek
4. Boras Pajo, major of the ZNG in Osijek, former boxer.

EVIDENCE: 619/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-150

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME; Gospic, years 1991-1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the victory of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) at the elections in Croatia, in Gospic pressures started on the Serbian population, aimed at forcing their exile from Gospic and from Croatia.

All Serbs through the new changes in the identification number contained on all the vital statistics and documents, received the figure "3" which designated them as members of Serbian nationality - as this witness learnt from one of her acquaintances who was at that time employed in the Secretariat for Interior Affairs of Gospic. Officials on the basis of this figure "3" in the identification number of citizens, could very easily determine who were Serbs and who were not.

In the company in which this witness was working as a controller, he was attacked by three armed Croats: Simic, Kurt called "Mali" and Zec nicknamed "Zecic". They beat him up and threatened him never to show for work again, so he left work.

The placing of mines also started in the coffee-shops and shops of owners of Serbian nationality.

Thus, the shop of Opalic was mined and during the night three newspaper stands of the "Borba" daily newspaper were set on fire.

All the writings in cyrillic alphabet were fired upon and then removed.

During July and August of 1991 throughout the city of Gospic every day a truck was cruising full of armed young men who were singing Ustashi songs. So armed they would intercept citizens of Serbian nationality and would threaten them.

Citizens of Croat nationality, through the HDZ. were in mass given arms and weapons. This was done publicly. Thus all the employed Croat in the Gospic hospital were given pistols.

The terror was publicly displayed by the end of September 1991 when the first Serbs were taken to prison camps. Massacred bodies of a number of them were to be found latter, while the others are listed as missing.

In the eastern part of Gospic where there was a lot of settled Serbs, Serbian houses were en mass plundered and set on fire, and the remnants of houses erased to the ground by bulldozers.

Thus, nothing remained of the house of this testifying witness.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Petri Miroslav, president of the HDZ in Gospic
2. Simic
3. Kurt called "Mali"
4. Zec, called "Zecic"

EVIDENCE: 648/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-151

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, years 1991-1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was living in the suburb of Ivanja Rijeka, in the surroundings of Zagreb. In this suburb there was a lot of Serbian families and the witness had his family house there where he was living with his wife, son, daughter-in-law and two grand-children.

After the elections in Croatia and the victory of the HDZ at those elections, graffiti started appearing throughout Zagreb with the contents insulting to Serbs.

In the suburb in which this witness lived, president of the local community started bringing Croats from Golubinci and other places in Srem and showing them the houses of Serbs. Later on some of the Serbs whose houses were so shown, would exchange their houses with these Croats.

The policemen in 1991 took away hunting arms and pistols from all Serbs in this suburb although they had legal right of possession.

This witness was finding every day at his place of work in the company "Elektrokontakt" in Zagreb where he was working for 27 years, on his typewriter, a piece of paper saying "Chetnick: are you still here?".

When on May 25, 1992 explosive device was thrown on the front door of the house of this witness, all the windows were broken.

At the same time, when in May 1992 the Croat day of statehood was celebrated, fire was opened on all the Serbian houses from the infantry armament. This witness in summer of 1992 requested a three-day leave in his company as a vacation and was granted this leave. When he returned, however, on the fourth day for work, he was given the dismissal notice with the explanation that he was absent from work without justification.

In this situation, the witness concluded that it would be best for him to leave Zagreb, which he did. He is now living as a refugee in Serbia.

When in July 1992 he was leaving Croatia, Croat customs officers harassed him at the border crossing and on that occasion took away from him all the money that he possessed - 1000 Swiss francs and 250 DEM.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Petracic, mayor of Zagreb
2. Vedras Mladen, president of the Executive Council of the city of Zagreb
3. Petrac Bozidar, president of the HDZ of Zagreb
4. Psenicak, chief oı police in Zagreb.

EVIDENCE; 506/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-152

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Maurovici near Visoko, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Muslim armed forces on June 20, 1992 in the early morning, made an attack on the village of Maurovici and on the other nereby Serbian settlements, in the Municipality of Visoko.

Since the population had no place to escape to, it accepted the call to surrender. After this, members of the Muslim army separated men and women, took the men to the prison camp in Visoko, while women and children were taken to the prison camps in Hlapcevici and Buzic Mahala.

During this time, Muslim soldiers systematically looted the property of Serbian population in the village of Maurovici.

In October 1992 a member of the Muslim military police in uniform came to the house of this witness in Maurovici, and told her that she must vacate the house on that same day by 10:00 hours at the latest, threatening that he will shoot her if she should not do so.

Since she did not have any place else to go, the witness remained in her house, but was forced to receive in her home two refugee Muslim families.

Since she was no longer able to live under such conditions, the witness in early December of 1992 succeeded in crossing into the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

In the village the witness left a house on two levels, size 10.5 x 7.5 meters, a barn, garage and other auxiliary buildings.

Her cow and her car were also taken away from her.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Jusufbasic Kenan, president of the Municipality of Visoko.

EVIDENCE: 799/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-153

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND CRIME: Osijek, year 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the elections and the electoral victory of the HDZ in Osijek, harassment started of all Serbs there.

At the beginning the distinguished Serbs were removed from the managerial posts and placed on lower-ranking positions, to be completely dismissed from work soon afterwards.

The euphoria of persecution especially culminated in September and October of the year 1990. Serbs were in masses harassed in Osijek.

Further to the regular police forces, members of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) would enter Serbian houses and apartments armed to the teeth, threatening them and demanding of Serbs to leave Osijek.

The armed members of the HDZ would also enter companies and would threaten the Serbs working there telling them that all Serbs will be either exiled or killed.

They would say that the hunting season for Serbs is on.

Some Serbs were arrested and taken away and there were never any news of them.

All the measures undertaken by the Croat authorities were aimed at ethnic cleansing of Serbian population so a large number of Serbs abandoned Osijek.

This was also forced to do on July 1, 1991 the testifying witness.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Glavas Branimir, president of the Municipality of Osijek
2. Sabic Ivan, lawyer, employed in the leather goods factory in Osijek
3. Boras Pajo, a former boxer
4. Tomljenovic Miro, worker in the leather goods factory in Osijek
5. Vuka Dusan, from Tenja near Osijek
6. Kantolic Josip, from Josipovac near Osijek, employed in "Sigurnost" company in Osijek.

EVIDENCE: 679/95-40

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-154

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME; Petrinja, year 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In Petrinja and its vicinity, since the year 1990 Croat nationalistic euphoria started to grow. Croats started replacing Serbs in the official authorities and managerial posts in companies. Serbs were harassed in various ways.

Croats also had, besides the regular police forces, 'protection squads' consisting solely of the Croat population. They were the armed civilians who were the foremost in their threats to the population of Serbian nationality. They would go to Serbian houses telling Serbs that they must leave Petrinja. They would also open fire on Serbian houses and have burnt down some of them.

Serbs were taken for informative interviews to the police station and some were arrested.

'Protection squads' started from May 1991 placing barricades throughout the city and at the exit points, making impossible movement of Serbs. Serbs could neither enter in nor go out of Petrinja. If someone would try to leave Petrinja or enter the town, he would be beaten or at least harassed in various ways.

In June of 1991 members of the Croat police and members of the 'protection squad' attacked inhabitants of the village of Jakukovac populated with Serbs, so the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) had to offer support to the population of this village.

Because of such pressures, many Serbs were forced to abandon Petrinja, and by the end of August 1991 this was also done by the testifying witness. This state of facts lasted until the liberation of Petrinja on September 22, 1991.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the Croat police and of the 'protection squads' of Petrinja.

EVIDENCE; 679/95-4

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-155

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME; Visoko, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness born in the suburb of Visoko, is stating that until the assassination of the marriage party of Serbian bride and groom in Sarajevo at the beginning of April 1992, the life in Visoko was mostly normal. However, after this event, barricades appeared in Visoko with armed men standing there, some of them with masks on their faces. The first encounter with these people on the barricades was a shock to all Serbs, and caused great anxiety among them.

The husband of this witness, who did not wish to respond to the summons by the Territorial Defense headquarters, was placed with another 7 Serbs, on the list for liquidation.

After the evacuation of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) from Visoko by the end of April 1992, the searches of Serbian houses started.

In the immediate vicinity of the house of this witness, in the sports center, Muslim units were stationed who have arrived from Bratunac.

The first attack on Serbs was made on May 3, 1992 when the village of Ravne near Visoko was attacked. On that occasion a number of Serbs were arrested and taken to the school "Ognjen Prica" where they were beaten up and harassed.

Muslims on June 20, 1992 executed the first organized military attack on Serbian villages in the vicinity of Visoko. On that occasion a large number of villagers was arrested, and villages burnt and plundered. One part of Serbs were killed, and a part taken to the prison camp in the military barracks in Visoko.

The witness was also arrested in mid-1992 and after one month of detention was released 'on parole' on condition that she reports every day at 10:00 hours to the police station. She was kept under house arrest and was not allowed to leave.

Because of all this, by the end of August 1992 she escaped from Visoko, leaving in this town her two-story building with a garage, a weekend house and two passenger cars.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Jusufbasic Kenan, president of the Municipality of Visoko
2. Halilovic Hajrudin, called "Mrco"
3. Ramic Nisret, called "Mindjusa" from Seoce near Visoko

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-156

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Banovici, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs in Banovici made up for approximately one fifth of the population. In this city was also living the testifying witness, whose family was one of the economically most prosperous in Banovici. The witness was the owner of two houses, a large orchard, a forest and 12 hectares of arable land. In the beginning of the year 1992 all Muslims who were members of the SDA party (Party of Democratic Action) which was in power in Banovici, formed their military units with the insignia of "Green Berets". They started immediately threatening Serbian population that they will be expelled and killed as a minority.

Members of the 'Green Berets' searched houses of Serbs and their apartments, taking away everything that they fancied.

Thus, on June 6, 1992 in the morning, they made a detailed search of the house and other premisses of the testifying witness. Some 40 Muslim soldiers took part in this search, headed by Berberovic Dedo. When they started the search, they announced that they are looking for weapons, which they did not find so they left. However, on that same day around 14:00 hours they came again with one gun. They told the witness: "You said that you do not have weapons, but we found this gun in the brook, hanging from a tree". Although the witness was saying that he knows nothing of that gun, he was arrested and taken with his son to the Railways Directorate building.

They were released after interrogation of several hours. However, when they came home they could see that in the meantime everything that took fancy of the Muslim army members was taken from their home. Also the money was taken from the witness 24,000 DEM, 5,200 USD, family jewelry, household appliances.

The witness was arrested for the second time on June 20, 1992. He was taken again with his son to the Railway Directorate building where they found another 150 detained Serbs, many of them beaten up. They remained in prison for three days and then were released.

They remained free until August 10, 1992 when for the third time they were arrested. Then the witness was taken to the judge who sentenced him to 60 days in jail. He was taken immediately to serve the prison sentence in Tuzla. When this witness returned after serving the sentence in Tuzla to Banovici, he found out that all his property was taken away in the meantime. In his house five Muslims families had moved in and were living there, and all the land that he owned was distributed to the Muslims and his forest cut down.

After this, the witness lived with his family in only one room and had to remain in Banovici until August 1994 when the Muslim authorities finally permitted him to leave Banovici.

The witness was deprived of all his possessions which was in the value of some 7-8 million DEM.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Avdic Kasim, of father Nuraga, president of the Municipality of Banovici
2. Sehovic Nihad, of father Hasan, commander of the 119th Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
3. Rahmanovic Mehmed, chief of the Secretariat for Interior Affairs
4. Kukic Mirsad, president of the Executive Board of the Municipality of Banovici
5. Kurtic Fadil, chief of the Department for Economics of the Municipality, who took away all of the possessions of the witness.
6. Berberovic Dedo, of father Emin, some 40 years old, captain in the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), one of the commanders of the 'Green Berets" in Banovici.
7. Berbic Muradif, of father Zecir, member of the police force in Banovici
8. Livadic Nihad, police captain, before the war an officer in the JNA
9. Kocic Esad, called "Nafaka", prison camp warden, was employed in the Railways transport.

EVIDENCE: 679/95-36

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-157

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Orasje, years 1991-1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In Orasje until the war started, there were some 400 Serbian families. The village had a majority of Muslim population and was surrounded with villages having majority population of Croat nationality.

After the political parties HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) and the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) were formed during the year 1991, local population established their units in which the Croats were bearing insignia of the HVO (Croat Defense Council) and the Muslims insignia of the "Green Berets".

Both ones and the others started sending threats to the Serbian population, saying that they will be either expelled or killed. They were saying that Croats and Muslims had formed special units with the task to slaughter Serbian population.

Serbian population was told that they must leave Orasje as soon as possible. Threats were growing from day to day.

Then the arrests started of Serbs.

Muslims with whom the members of the family of this testifying witness 679/95-31 were friends, were telling them confidentially in early April 1992 that they will all be slaughtered if they do not leave Orasje immediately. The witness took seriously this warning and with his family left Orasje on April 16, 1992.

In Orasje remained the brother of this witness with his family and he was arrested in early May 1992 and taken to the prison camp, where he was so terribly tortured that he died of the inflicted injuries in February of 1993.

The witness, while leaving Orasje, left the house with the ground floor and one story, two shops in the house, of the value according to the estimation of this witness of some 200,000 DEM.

When the witness 679/95-13 was told by his colleagues at work who were not Serbs, that he would have to leave Orasje, he took this for a joke. However, they continued telling him that, so he took it more seriously.

The decisive decision to leave Orasje he took when he saw that weapons and ammunition were brought into the house of his neighbor Bela Hovic, which were then from that house distributed to the Croat and Muslim population. Bela Hovic was from time to time checking on the armament by shooting at the roof of the witness's house.

Concluding that he can no longer stay in Orasje, the witness left Orasje on April 17, 1992 together with his family. At that time some 350 families of Serbs left Orasje, so that only some 20 Serbian families remained there.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Benkovic Marko, of father Maros, born in 1953 in the village of Ugljara, Municipality of Orasje, was at the head of the Croat armed formations in Orasje.
2. Bela Hovic

EVIDENCE: 679/95-31 and 679/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-158

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, December 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On December 13, 1992, members of the police force under the command of Musan Topalovic called "Caca", the commander of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the Muslim army, came to the apartment of the testifying witness in Sarajevo, at Ognjena Price Street.

This group was headed by Topalovic's deputy Senad Pecara and with him were another five uniformed policemen.

Senad informed the witness that he has to leave the apartment because their fighter is to move in. He gave the witness half an hour's time to gather his personal belongings and to bring the key to their command station.

The witness did what he was told because he knew that in the case of contrary, he will be killed. This even more so since in his neighborhood two women living at Sime Milutinovica Street No. 1 on the first floor were killed.

For this eviction from his apartment the witness did not receive any decree or receipt.

He complained to the Municipal Assembly of Sarajevo city and to the member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina Mirko Pejanovic, but did not receive any reply from them.

Afterwards, the witness was living with friends until he had a chance to escape from Sarajevo. He is now living as a refugee in Belgrade.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS;

1. Topalovic Musan, called "Caco", commander of the 10th Mountain Brigade of the so-called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, before the war a musician playing in restaurants, was residing in the suburb of Bistrik.
2. Pecara Senad, some 35 years old, before the war an economist, Topalovic's deputy.

EVIDENCE: 647/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-159

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Sibenik, end of 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; After the victory of HDZ at the elections in Croatia, terrible pressure started on Serbs in Sibenik. At the meeting organized by the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) in Sibenik, there was a public outcry: "For one Croat - a hundred Serbs!".

Serbs were in masses dismissed from work and the testifying witness was also expelled from work when she wanted to use her legal right to maternity leave because she was just about to give birth. Before that she had signed a declaration of loyalty to the Croat state, but this did not help and she was fired.

Serbs were being threatened over the telephone with the words "You must leave and abandon everything within 24 hours" and similar.

All this forced the witness to escape from Croatia and she is now living as a refugee in Serbia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Jurac Anto, of the Crisis Headquarters in Sibenik
2. Bubalo Pasko, president of the Municipality of Sibenik.

EVIDENCE: 716/94

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-160

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME; Sisak, year 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION; Although a Croat by nationality, this witness was exposed to various types of pressure after the victory of HDZ at the elections in 1990 because she was married to a Serb.

An unfavorable climate was created towards Serbs. Members of the family of this witness would receive anonymous telephone calls at night, threatening them that they have nothing to look for any longer and that they should leave Croatia.

During the years 1990 and 1991 in Sisak shops owned by Serbs were mined and destroyed.

Husband of this witness was a shoemaker by profession and was employed privately while she was working in a nursery.

Pressure was made on the witness at her place of work and her colleagues Croats started treating her with suspicion because she was married to a Serb.

Such a climate was created that Serbs in Sisak could no longer survive. All this reminded the husband of the witness of the times of World War Two when Ustashi slaughtered his father in the church in Glina in 1941.

Pressure was also made on the son of this witness. Croats would say that their time has come and that they will do with Serbs the same things as in 1941. These threats were every day becoming more open and more frequent.

Therefore, the family of this witness decided to leave Sisak and came to Yugoslavia, leaving behind their entire property: the witness her job and her husband the shop in which he was working as a private shoemaker, including their apartment and the weekend (summer) house in the vicinity of Sisak.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Members of the unit "Yellow Ants" commanded by Garbin Jadranko, former inspector in the Secretariat for Interior Affairs.
2. Brodarac Djuro, chief of police
3. Milankovic Slobodan, owner of the firm "Diving and Mining Services"
4. Brelic Drago, member of the HDZ

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-161

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, 1992-1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the war actions started in April 1992 in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Muslims took over all the power in Gorazde. The entire city was held by the armed Muslim soldiers and Serbs were dismissed from all government bodies.

All Serbs were fired from work and could not find work.

The authorities started relocating some of the Serbian families from their apartments and moving them to the apartments of some other Serbian families, so that in one apartment even several Serbian families were living together. In the vacated apartments Muslim families were moved in.

If some Muslims would decide to take someone's apartment and move into it, they would evict from that apartment the Serbian family. This was happening every day, especially in the suburb of Vitkovici.

The police on May 17, 1994 blocked all the Serbian apartments. All the remaining Serbs from the suburb of Vitkovici were placed on trucks, and were allowed to take only the bare necessities, and were relocated to the village of Sasici. These Serbs were placed in Serbian houses in this village which was under police surveillance. There was a daily check up if all the Serbs are present there. They were not allowed to leave the village. If they intended to go to Gorazde, they had to announce their visit one or two days in advance to the police.

Before his relocation to Sasici, the testifying witness did not leave his apartment in Gorazde for an entire year, because he was threatened by his Muslim neighbors, as was every other Serb threatened if he dared leave his apartment. Once Serbs would enter the town, Muslims would curse them and assault them. Especially cruel were the Muslim children against Serbs. They practically did not allow Serbs to pass the street.

All Serbs from the year 1993 had to perform labor duties. They were forced to do the dirtiest jobs: to clean the town, to kill stray dogs, to remove corpses of those killed and bury them, to cut and chop wood. During their work, Muslims would make fun of them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Efendic Hadzo, president of the Municipality of Gorazde and president of the Martial Law Presidency in Gorazde, now the ambassador of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Vienna.

2. Rascic Rijad, from Gorazde, deputy president of the SDA (Party of Democratic Action) and member of the Muslim Martial Law Presidency.
3. Borovina Enver, from Gorazde, member of the Muslim Martial Law Presidency.
4. Kuljuh Hasa, from Gorazde, chief of the economic affairs department of the Municipality of Gorazde, member of the Muslim Martial Law Presidency.
5. Plah Fehim, from Gorazde, was the secretary of the Municipality of Gorazde, member of the Muslim Martial Law Presidency.
6. Merkez Ibro, chief of Secretariat for Interior Affairs of Gorazde, organizer of the 'reserve police force'.
7. Begovic Dzevad from Gorazde, chief of the Center for Public security in Gorazde.

EVIDENCE: 205/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-162

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Villages of Mutnica, Gornja Vraca, Perin Han, Raspotocje, Drivusa and Janicko vrh in the Municipality of Zenica, June 5, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the early morning of June 5, 1992 strong Muslim forces armed with tanks, cannons, anti-aircraft guns, mortar launchers, machine-guns and riffles, suddenly attacked the following villages in the vicinity of Zenica, populated with Serbian inhabitants: Mutnica, Lokve, Gornja Vraca, Perin Han, Raspotocje, Drivusa and Janicki vrh.

The cause for this attack were the alleged claims that Serbs in these villages were armed (which is denied by the testifying witness). The aim was actually to have as many Serbs killed as possible, to have their houses destroyed and the remaining population expelled from this area.

According to the testimony of this witness, who was an eye-witness to this event, Muslims killed some 10 Serbs and wounded a large number of others.

Serbs during the attack were asking through an intermediary, for the Muslims to stop the attack saying that they will all be killed, which the Muslims accepted after two hours of an even stronger fire. Muslims demanded for all male Serbs from the stated villages to gather in certain points, to check that they are not armed. Then they said that men should give some sort of statement while they are searching the villages, and that then they will be released and free to go home. However, they gathered men and took them to the penitentiary in Zenica.

Muslim authorities through this action almost completely ethnically cleansed this area from Serbs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sisic Siradj, from the vicinity of Zenica, during the attack was commanding the Muslim armed forces on the right-hand bank of Bosna river.
2. Kelestura, name unknown, Muslim, by birth from the village of Gornja Vraca, former officer in the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army), commanded the Muslim armed forces on the left-hand bank of Bosna river.
3. Beslo Mujcin, commander of military police of the city of Zenica, and
4. Boncina Branko, Slovenian by origin commander of the city and of the Territorial defense of Zenica.

EVIDENCE:283/94-9

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX- 163

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Lukavac, year 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: According to the census of the year 1991 in the Municipality of Lukavac some 30% of Serbs were living, 60% of Muslims and 8% of Croats. Lukavac was inhabited by members of 18 different nationalities and had a character of 'a Yugoslav' town.

At the multi-party elections in 1991 the majority of votes in the Municipality of Lukavac was won by the Party of Democratic Action (SDA) which enabled Muslims to be appointed to the most responsible functions in the municipality. At the sessions of the Municipal Assembly no proposal could be adopted if tabled by the delegates of some other nationality.

Serbian settlements in the territory of the Municipality of Lukavac during the year 1992 were often the target of assaults of the Muslim armed forces.

The witness 799/95-32 states as follows:

"... For this reason, the village of Smoluce was completely destroyed and the entire population escaped both from this village and from the Serbian hamlets of the village of Orahovica.

My departure to the territory of the Republic of Srpska was postponed four times. For this reason we had difficulties, mostly of material nature, because I had to sell all of my furniture for almost nothing, and I was left without any means of support.

Since I was a well known person in town and had a certain reputation before the war, on several occasions on the local TV station in Lukavac and over the radio they were broadcasting that I am a Chetnick or a Chetnick stool-pigeon and similar.

I used to receive telephone threats from unknown persons cursing my Chetnick mother.

On several occasions a detailed search of my apartment was made...".

According to the estimation of this witness, in Lukavac now only some 400 Serbs are living, treated as citizens deprived of any rights. Furthermore, they are prohibited from leaving Lukavac.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Hasanhodzic Sead, of father Osman, a lawyer, in his house in 1986 the first illegal organization of the SDA in Lukavac was formed, which was publicly disclosed after the eruption of war, president of the Municipality.
2. Bacic Bajro, a lawyer, president of the Executive Council
3. Burgic Mustafa, engineer of technology, commander of the Territorial Defense
4. Arapcic Ismet, machine technician, former reserve sergeant of the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army), commander of the 117th Muslim Brigade.
5. Gegic, professor of literature, chief of the Ministry of Interior Affairs
6. Damir, chief of state security service in Lukavac
7. Kartag Behid, retired policeman who in 1994 replaced Damir as head of state security service
8. Ceric Vuk, engineer of electrical and mechanical engineering, former director of "Soda"company, a Croat by nationality.

EVIDENCE: 799/95-32

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-164

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Banovici, year 1991-1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs at the beginning of war were making some 18% of population in Banovici. After the elections and the coming into power of the Party of Democratic Action (SDA) Serbs were dismissed from the leading positions in the Municipality.

When the war started in Croatia in 1991, president of the Municipality Hukic Mirsad organized the departure of some 300 able-bodied Muslims from the area of the Municipality of Banovici for Croatia for military training and participation in the Croat armed forces.

Most of these men returned in 1992 to the Municipality of Banovici. At the same time, a large number of Muslims were admitted to the reserve units of the police force, while Serbs employed in the interior affairs services were dismissed.

In every company there was a committee of general people's defense, which disposed with a certain fund for armament, which money was early in 1992 withdrawn from the companies where it was kept until then. The entire arming activuties were taken over by the newly-formed military formation called the "Patriotic League", composed exclusively of Muslims. Their commander in the territory of Banovici was Hukic Mirsad.

At the beginning of the year 1991 control points were placed at the entrance points to Banovici and a special regime of control established, imposed on Serbs. These control points and barricades were reinforced in early April of 1992 so that all movement was made very difficult for Serbs.

In Banovici at the beginning of June 1992, prison camps for Serbs were established, located in the Railway Directorate building, in the barracks near the school in the village of Banovici, in the old administration building of "Helios" company and in the Headquarters of the Territorial Defense in front of the post office building.

On June 26, 1992 Military Tribunal was established composed of Kadric Atif, chief of the Ministry of Interior Affairs, Halickovic Emin, member of the business board of Banovici Mines, Dedic Mirsad and another member. They pronounced en mass prison sentences for 60 days of detention, and were sending the detained to the Military Investigation Penitentiary in Tuzla. Their procedure was of a purely formal nature with an in advance prepared and Xeroxed text-form where they would only insert the name of the particular defendant.

Among the first Serbs in Banovici to be arrested was the testifying witness 799/95-29, a retired person, who was arrested on June 20, 1992. On this occasion his car was expropriated. He was taken to the basement of the Railways Directorate building where he remain for one month.

When the witness was released from prison camp, Kadric Atif informed him that the witness is to spend 6 months under house arrest, that he is not allowed to leave his home, that his life is not guaranteed and, if he should be arrested again, that the only guarantee that he can give him is that the witness will not be killed in prison.

The witness upon release from jail did not receive any document as to why he was detained and imprisoned. He was ordered to report to the prison authorities every day, which he did for the full 67 days.

When the witness came in front of his apartment building, he was stopped by the president of the house committee Lugavic Misret and informed that he can not longer enter his apartment, which was in the meantime expropriated and in which a Muslim family has moved in. He was also told that every access to the building is prohibited to him.

The similar thing happened with the sister of this witness and with his mother 86 years old, who were also evicted from their apartments. On the occasion of eviction, mother and sister of the witness were beaten. Since then they were forced to live in the garage.

Most of the other remaining Serbs in Banovici were evicted from their homes. They were also forced to live in cellars, barracks and garages.

The witness was living until the mid-1993 with his friends and from then on was hiding in cellars and sheds.

Some Serbs were still being arrested and interrogated. There were those who were taken to prison and never returned and nothing is known of their fate.

Some Serbs were taken to dig trenches in Dolovi, near the village of Banovici, and they would return beaten up, as was the case with L.I. and his brother Z.

This witness left Banovici in August of 1994. For this service he paid one Croat DEM 1,200.

In Banovici he left a fully furnished two-room apartment with central heating, a weekend (summer) house in the vicinity of Banovici, a car type "Zastava 128" and a garage.

In Banovici after August of 1994 a very small number of Serbs remained, mostly those in mixed marriages.

The witness 799/95-30 testifies as follows:

"...On May 13, 1992 I was watching from my window in Banovici 18 busses leave the bus station. In the busses were women and children, Muslims and Croats from Banovici, who left in the direction of Split and other places mostly in Croatia. They were also over the next days leaving by busses Banovici.

However, we Serbs were prohibited from leaving Banovici and practically that is when our sufferings begin. Our movements were restricted and on the street or in the neighborhood we were exposed to harassment, insults and threats. Our until-yesterday's friends and neighbors, Muslims and Croats, would now avoid meeting us.

Military police started evicting Serbs from their apartments and houses. Such was the case also with R.B. who was together with his wife and mother-in-law evicted from his apartment. Since then he was forced to live in his garage. The same thing happened with the B.R. who was together with her family evicted from her apartment and lived in a shed in the nearby woods. Due to all this, I was leaving my apartment only when I really had to and this I was doing together with my daughters and in a clandestine way.

On June 25, 1992 two military policemen came into my apartment ordering me and my daughters to go out. Then they placed us in a van and took us to the prison camp in the Railways Directorate building.

The next day, on June 26, 1992, they told us that they will release us to go home, but that we can no longer associate with Serbs and that we must not try to escape. Then they showed us a room from where we could hear great noise and screaming and told us that it is their soldiers who are there, drugged and drunk.

Upon our release from prison, some Muslims were coming often to my apartment with alleged decrees for moving into this apartment. They wanted to throw us out, they were harassing us, they were pounding on the looked doors and were threatening to kill us all. This caused great distress especially of my daughters, who were experiencing such shocks and trauma that the elder daughter tried to commit suicide. I succeeded in arranging so that we can stay in our apartment, after we have accepted a four-member Muslim family to live with us.

While going to town, Muslims would always harass us, spit on us, insult and curse us.

Military policemen still were coming to the apartment, searching our personal belongings, allegedly looking for weapons, taking away with them all the valuables.

Under such conditions of permanent fear, the feeling of helplessness, austerity and uncertainty, we lived in Banovici until October 1, 1993 when we succeeded in leaving the town through exchange.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Avdic Hasan, mining engineer, president of the Municipality of Banovici
2. Hukic Mirsad, engineer, president of the Executive Council of the Municipality, commander of the "Patriotic League" for the Banovici area
3. Huseinbasic Camil, chief of the headquarters of the Territorial Defense in Banovici
4. Livadic, captain in the former JNA (Yugoslav People's Army), commander of the Territorial Defense forces
5. Kadric Akif, chief of the Ministry of Interior Affairs, member of the Military Tribunal
6. Zolic Ethem, called "Edo", chief of state security
7. Varesevic, of father Mujo, former cadet of the Military Academy and investigator in the prison camp in the cellar of the Railways Directorate building
8. Berbic Muradif, called "Mure", worker at the railways
9. Halilovic Emin, member of the business board of the Banovici Mines, member of the Military Tribunal.
10. Dedic Mirsad, member of the military Tribunal.

EVIDENCE: 799/95-29 and 799/95-30.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-7/S

IX-165

DESIGNATION OF CRIME; Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Dugo Selo, near Zagreb, year 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness 768/95-2 testifies as follows:

"...What I have experienced from the beginning of war in Croatia until the time when I moved out, I would not wish on anyone to happen. I was experiencing all that in a very dramatic way and especially my children were appalled.

Propaganda on radio and television was so intensive that my children, who were at that time 11 and 8 years of age, started hating Serbs.

We have never before emphasized that we are of Serbian nationality, but were always saying that we are all equal, that we are all Yugoslavs, that we are living in our joint state. But unfortunately, the Croats, and most of all the members of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) and all the other structures, started publicly speaking about Serbs as of negative individuals, saying that all the evil is coming from them, that they are Chetnicks who came to liquidate Croats.

This is what they were also telling the children in school and the children started considering Serbs as negative personalities, until my husband and myself explained to them what does it mean to be a member of one nation and that we do not wish evil or will do anything evil to anyone. Pressure was being made in school on them, and also on their way home from school and from home to school, children were threatened that they will be killed, that they will be liquidated, that their parents will be killed, which all had a very negative effect on the development of our children and deep anxiety took them over.

At the beginning of the year 1991 my Croat acquaintances warned me that it would be a good idea if I was to go away from my apartment. There was a lot of pressure on and harassment of the Serbian population. In our suburb there were rumors that all the Serbian families will be placed in prison camps located on Martin breg.

Pressure and harassment were also reflected in the fact that members of the Croat nationality were saying that it is their shame to live so close to the Serbs, that they are ashamed to talk to Serbs, to have to meet Serbs at their place of work, that Serbs should leave Croatia and that Croatia is only for the Croats.

I know that many Serbian families have perished. The family of J.Z. when he was taken to prison, was by force evicted from their apartment in Dugo Selo and later on I do not know if he survived. I also know that the son of M.S. was beaten up. That young man was beaten up just because he was a Serb. He was then inflicted with serious body injuries.

In Dugo Selo there were some [illegible]20 Serbian families and none of them remained in their apartments. All of them were evicted by force and under pressure have abandoned Dugo Selo.

That is what I have done myself with my family. We left in Dugo Selo our apartment from which we took only some of the belongings...".

The witness 768/95-1 testifies as follows:

"... I graduated from military school and was employed in the barracks "Zagrebacki partizanski odred" in Dugo Selo. Near the barracks was also my apartment.

Provocations of the army and of Serbs intensified in the year 1990 although they were also felt during the previous years. The life for Serbs in Croatia from the year 1990 became unbearable.

It all started with the media campaign and propaganda against Serbs and the JNA army, with simultaneous glorification of everything Croat.

In that year also started the arrival of people from Herzegovina, which was a well calculated move, because previous inhabitants of Dugo Selo were getting along very well with us Serbs living there.

Members of the HDZ party started putting on the flags with the chess-board field on their cars, and were placing stickers with the insignia "C.R.O.", as the designation of the Croat state.

Croat population in masses started arming itself. They formed their armed formations, the guard, which was dressed in black uniforms just like the Ustashi during World War Two.

They marked the houses and apartments of military persons and Serbs. This was in the function of pressure on us to relocate.

Tudjman was offering many facilities to the members of the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) who would leave the JNA and join the ranks of his military formations.

An attack was being prepared on our military barracks on June 24, 1991, but was given up at the last minute. First they switched off our gas supply, then the water supply, telephone and electricity. They did this also to the members of our families. They did not allow us even to get any food supplies.

I learnt from my best man that every conversation from our apartments and the barracks is being bugged.

Our barracks were surrounded by some 2,500 Croat guards. They were provoking us every day. They would perform exercises in the vicinity of our barracks. They would swear out loud, throwing tear gas on the barracks. For this reason we did not dare go out of the barracks.

The same thing was done to our families.

When from our barracks second lieutenant M. went out in his car to town, on his way he was thrown out of the car, harassed and the car was taken away.

Once when I was taking an injured soldier to the hospital, I experienced serious harassment and assaults. On my way they were threatening me, swearing at me, trying with their vehicles to throw me off the road.

Every visit to the members of the JNA was prohibited and only Muslims and Croats who were with us in the barracks, could have visitors, but even they were not allowed to bring into the barracks any food.

Members of the police force have kidnaped the family of our commander T.R. and then demanded that he surrenders and leaves the army. The same thing happened to the family of our officer Dj. Finally, members of our families under pressure, abandoned their apartments and came to the barracks.

Five officers from our barracks were proclaimed war criminals and this was publicly announced. Among them was myself, but I do not know why I was proclaimed a war criminal, except for the fact that I was a Serb.

For all these reasons, and because of constant pressure on the members of my family and knowing that for liquidation of every military superior officer three persons were appointed for reprisal, I decided to leave the army and I did so on October 31, 1991. With the assistance of the soldier, a Sloven, I went to Slovenia, and from there I came to Serbia...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

Members of the HDZ (Croat Democratic Community) from Dugo Selo

EVIDENCE; 786/95-2 and 786/95-1.

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INFORMATION ON WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROATIAN ARMY TROOPS AGAINST SERB CIVILIAN POPULATION OF WESTERN SLAVONIJA ON THE OKUČANI - STARA GRADIŠKA ROAD ON MAY 1-2, 1995

On May 1-2, 1995, the Croatian Army troops launched a strong attack on the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road nearby Novi Varoš to cut off the refugee column, comprised of Serb civilian population of Western Slavonija, withdrawing from the Croatian Army attack. The refugee column was moving from Okučani and heading toward Stara Gradiška and the Sava river, planning to cross over the bridge near Gradiška into the territory of the Republic of Srpska (RS).

On that occasion, members of the Croatian Army relentlessly killed Serb people in the column, most of whom were women, children and elderly, moving by moto-cars, tractors, animal-drawn carts, riding on bicycles and going on foot.

Hundreds of corpses, whose number has yet to be established, and car wrecks were left along the road. For days Croatian authorities were removing and burning bodies and car wrecks whose smell carried by the wind was felt on the opposite bank of the Sava river in the territory of the Republic of Srpska. It was only after the traces had been washed from the road that Croatian authorities granted representatives of international organizations and UNPROFOR access to that area.

Testimonies given by numerous eye-witnesses (now living as refugees in FR Yugoslavia and RS) to the examining magistrates in FR Yugoslavia and RS, bear witness to suffering of Serb civilians from that refugee column.

Among others, the following persons were also killed during that attack:

1. Zoran Vukadinović, father's name Bogdan, born on October 2, 1971, in Pakrac,
2. Milan Cicvara, father's name Marko, born on August 7, 1946, in Pakrac,
3. Ignjatije Odlović from Benkovac,
4. "Šuber" from Okučani,
5. "Migel", private retailer from Bodegraj,
6. Branko Bosanac,
7. Simo Kosovac,
8. Ilija Đurašinović,
9. Stevo Pravica,
10. Milan Bajić,
11. Milan Milašinović, father's name Jovan, born on April 28, 1958, in Rajić,
12. Vukašin Tešanović, father's name Ljubomir, born on January 14, 1944, in Prosjek, Prnjavor, from Banja Luka,
13. A refugee nicknamed "Rumeni",
14. Milka Kesić,
15. An unidentified person from Rajić,
16. Nikola Stanić,
17. Željko Lauroš, from Okučani,
18. Nemanja Kojić, 9 years of age
19. Dajana Kojić, 7 years of age,
20. Milan Gajić, from the village of Medari,
21. Branko Vujić, from the village of Bodegraj, Nova Gradiška,
22. Dušan Ljiljak, father's name Ilija, born on January 1, 1925, in Ladevac, Nova Gradiška
23. Wife of Dušan Bošnjak, from Trnava,
24. Momčilo Dojić,
25. Wife of Momčilo Dojić,
26. Ostoja Dejanović,
27. Vukašinović
28. Janko Grubor, father's name Dušan, born on August 15, 1959, in Velika Kladuša,
29. A daughter of the priest Savo Počuča, from Okučani,
30. Predrag Mišlić, father s name Milan, born on January 1, 1954, in Šibovac,
31. Ignjatije Orlović, father's name Đuro, born on January 29, 1950, in Nova Gradiška,
32. Joco Bogić, born on January 1, 1957, in Okučani,
33. Milovan Crnić, father's name Slavko, born on February 13, 1967, in Boljanica, K. Varoš,
34. Ranko Daić, father's name Milan,
35. Zoran Daroboš, father's name Simo, born on January 1, 1968, in Bastaja, Daruvar,

36. Stevo Dulić, father's name Milan, born on June 7, 1947, in Vučjaci, Osijek,
37. Boško Goronja, father's name Lazar,
38. Željko Laloš, father's name Nikola, born on December 1, 1969, in Nova Gradiška,
39. Milivoj Maksić, father's name Pero, born on January 1, 1956, in Daruvar,
40. Zoran Marić, father's name Slobodan, born on June 27, 1969, in Gornji Vakuf,
41. Branislav Miščević, father's name Branko, born on October 27, 1956, in D. Bogićevci,
42. Dušan Mihajlović, father's name Joco, born in Livađani,
43. Nikola Milikšić, father's name Stevan, born on November 24, 1938, in Nova Gradiška,
44. Rajko Milisavić, father's name Sreta, born on November 15, 1942, in Raotići, Skender Vakuf,
45. Milan Nikolić, father's name Stevo, born on September 1, 1967, in S. Orahovica,
46. Gojko Pucarević, father's name Savo, born on September 29, 1956, in Skender Vakuf,
47. Anđelko Radulović, father's name Anđelko, born on, September 26, 1967, in France,
48. Boro Stanković, mother's name Ankica, born on April 2, 1969, in Okučani,
49. Nedeljko Stojanović, father's name Petar, born on January 1, 1940, in Jošavka, Čelinac,
50. Milorad Škorić, father's name Vinko, born on September 4, 1963, in Mašićka Šagovina,
51. Nedeljko Živković, born on January 1, 1958, in Okučani.

Only excerpts from a smaller number of testimonies deposited by witnesses: are presented here.

Witness 628/95-11 stated:

"... I took my tractor and trailer at Okučani, collected the most essential personal effects and together with my neighbour joined the refugee convoy which was moving from Okučani toward Bosanska Gradiška.

The convoy set out to break through at around 05.00 hrs in the morning.

The Croatian Army, deployed near Novi Varoš in the Prašnik Forest, which is some 50 m away from the road, opened fire fiercely from small arms and heavy weapons at the civilian convoy. There were heavy civilian casualties. Vehicles went up in flames. The *breakthrough lasted for a total of 8 hours along an around 4-meter-long stretch of road near the Strug canal.*

The convoy often had to stop, and when the attackers were pushed back, it would resume its journey. I sighted a very large number of civilian corpses along the road; the vehicles which continued their breakthrough sometimes had to pass over them.

As a rough rule of thumb, we left behind between 400 and 450 dead civilians on that road.

I recognized among the dead only Zoran Vukadinović and Milan Cicvara

When we crossed the Strug canal en route to the Sava river, we repeatedly came under Croatian Army shelling ..."

Witness 628/95-1 stated the following:

".. When at around 20.00 hrs. on May 1, 1995, the Croatian Army cut off the road from Okučani to Nova Gradiška nearby Novi Varoš, the line used by Serb refugees who were coming from the direction of Okučani, I sighted at the place called Pustara a yellow Mercedes with Okučani registration plates coming from the direction of Okučani and heading toward Nova Gradiška.There were 5 passengers in it.

I saw two Croatian soldiers intercept the car and order the driver to pull over. I clearly overheard them talk and one of them shouted: 'Come here, you have five Serbs here, slaughter them'. He was probably calling one of his friends who were standing by the road. Soon after that five Croat soldiers rushed onto the road, stopped near the car and started shooting at the passengers with automatic rifles until they used up all of their ammunition.

Having killed all passengers in that car, they pushed the car off the road and into the canal on the right. The shot down passengers had remained in the car..."

Witness 654/95-5 stated:

"... The aggression by the Croatian armed forces on Western Slavonia was launched on May 1, 1995. On that day the evacuation of civilians from Okučani to Gradiška was organized. I was engaged in the discharge of this task as well. I transported women and children by my bus and completed four rounds on that day. Bus drivers L. N., R. M., and M. Č. were also engaged in the execution of this task.

I completed the last round at around 21.30 hrs.

Although the Okučani-Gradiška section was persistently being shelled and bombed by Croatian aircraft during our previous rounds, we nevertheless managed to break through without apparent damage.

A column of motor-cars, tractors and trucks was also moving along this road from Okučani toward Gradiška.

At around 21.30 hrs I set out to Gradiška with a busload of women and children. My bus was followed by another one driven by M. Č. They shelled our buses on this occasion as well. For the first time on that day, however, my bus came under small arms fire opened by persons in houses and in yards along the road, as well as from the nearby Prašnik forest, when we reached the approximately 500 m long section of the road stretching from the middle of the village of Novi Varoš to the bridge over the Strug. In response to this, I speeded up and managed to reach the other side of the Strug canal without any damage.

Passing through the mentioned part of the village of Novi Varoš, I saw them shoot at a "Zastava 101" which swerved to the right and crashed against a gate as well as a "Zastava 750" which was also shot at from small arms. It swerved to the right and crashed against a house by the road. I could not make out what was happening with the passengers in those two cars because it was dark and I dared not reduce speed. I saw in front of me a tractor with an old man at the wheel and pulling a trailer with several civilians on it. I saw them shoot the old man down with a rifle from a yard on the left-hand side of the road. When the old man fell to the right of the steering wheel, the tractor swerved to the right, hit against a pole and then turned over. As far as I could see, the civilians remained on the road but I did not see what happened to them after that..."

Witness 654/95-2 stated:

"... At around 05.15 hrs. in the morning on May 2, I left Okučani by truck for the Sava river. I went via the village of Novi Varoš even though shooting could be heard coming from that direction overnight and in the morning. When I was about to enter the village of Novi Varoš, I heard the distinctive sound of Singapore rifles from both sides of the road. I heard bullets whizzing above the truck. At the entrance to the village I saw a tractor with things scattered around (bedlinen, dishes and other) and a motionless man over the wheel. When I got into the village I saw a large number of tractors and passenger cars and dead bodies around them.

As those in the houses on the left side of the road in the direction of the Sava kept increasingly firing at my truck, I speeded up. To avoid having to drive over dead bodies, I had to leave the road and drive along the pavement and the foot path on the right instead. This is how I managed to pass through the village without stopping and how I got out of the village of Novi Varoš without being hit.

In view of the situation that I was in, I could not give any estimate as to the number of Serbs killed along the road through Novi Varoš. I saw the following among the killed: Ignjatije Odlović from Benkovac, a person whose nickname was 'Šuber' from Okučani, and 'Migef, a private retailer from Bodegraj.

On my way from Okučani to Gradiška I passed by the UNPROFOR points at the place known as Pustara, near the exit from Novi Varoš, as well as by the point at the very exit from Novi Varoš in the direction of Gradiška. I did not see any Blue Helmets in those places. The points were completely vacated..."

Witness 654/95-4 who was in the vicinity of Benkovac on May 1 also stated the following:

"Around noon I sighted a plane, probably a MiG. It was coming in from the south and heading toward Pakrac and when it was between Rađenovac and Bijela Stena, over a place known as Tromedja, I saw it drop bombs which exploded immediately and I heard a strong detonation. I later heard that at the place called Tromeda near Bijela Stena there were a convoy of 400 civilians who were bombed by that plane and that great many were killed as a result.

I set out from Okučani to the Sava river at around 21.00 hrs. I was riding a bicycle. Throughout my ride shells were falling in the immediate vicinity of the road along which the convoy was moving. Most of the vehicles were moving with their headlights on.

At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš I sighted a small tractor make 'Fergusson' which had hit a pole by the road and the bodies of an elderly man and a woman nearby. Not very far from there I saw a tractor make 'Ursuz' turned over in a ditch with the bodies of a man and a woman near it; a dark blue passenger car make 'Jugo 45', with 3 dead bodies inside; a white 'Mercedes 300' which had hit a pole by the road with two dead men inside. Not very far from there was a motor-car make 'Regata' and I did not see anyone inside. These motorcars and bodies were scattered over a 50-meter-long stretch of road, and ahead of them, some 100 meters away, I found other means of transport which had stopped and been turned over on the road. There were a number of civilian bodies around as well. I had to pass round those bodies on my bicycle and sought to get away as quickly as possible.

As far as I remember, I saw at least 25 killed civilian bodies. I was able to sight all this, as I mentioned previously, because most of the vehicles were not moving.

When I reached Gradiška, I saw my own car make 'Lada Caravan' in a street there; it was parked with its headlights on and with its doors open. This surprised me because I knew that I had left my car behind at Benkovac. I soon learnt that the car had been driven from Benkovac to Gradiška by two women R. M. and K. M. who had been wounded in Benkovac; the one that was less seriously wounded drove in it some wounded children to Gradiška. Upon their arrival in this town they went to hospital..."

Witness 654/95-6 stated:

"... In the morning of May 2, I saw that many Serbs had moved out of Okučani in a convoy heading for Gradiška-upon-Sava from which town we received news that Croats kept attacking convoys in the village of Novi Varoš. I heard that there had been many casualties during the previous night's attack on the convoy.

At around 17.50 hrs on May 2, I set out for Gradiška.

At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš I saw a host of smashed-up passenger cars, tractors and trucks. A large number of killed civilians lay scattered on the road. At the same time, our column was being attacked by Croats who were on the left side of the road in the Prašnik forest in the direction of which we were heading. This is why we were making slow progress and quite often the column had to stop and fight in order to advance. Our progress through Novi Varoš lasted until the following day May 3 so *that we only reached Gradiška-upon-Sava at around 19.00 hrs. Throughout that time we often had to stop over and at certain points we were held up for as long as several hours.*

I would not be able to give a precise estimate now as to the number of killed civilians at Novi Varoš. Among the killed, I also saw several months old children laying dead near the bodies of their dead mothers. I counted three dead infants near their mothers and there were certainly many more, but I could not bear to look at that sight and sought to avoid paying more attention to them.

While I was thus unable to inspect the victims more closely, I nevertheless recognized among the dead the following persons from the village of Rajić: Branko Bosanac, Simo Kosovac, Ilija Djurašinović, Stevo Pravica, Milan Bajić and Milan Milašinović, and from Bjelovar, Vukašin Tešanović from Banja Luka and a refugee whom I knew by his nickname 'Rumeni'.

I learnt from N. S. that on May 3 he saw the Croats clearing up the road through Novi Varoš, removing damaged vehicles and burning down dead bodies, and then washing the road..."

Witness 628/95-2 stated:

"...At around 18.00 hrs on May 1, 1995, I decided to get on my tractor and force my way into Gradiška. At Okučani I collected my most essential belongings and gave a ride to my mother, uncle, aunt and my neighbour. When we reached the paytoll on the highway I sighted a shell-hit woman laying on the road. A tractor was parked near a pole on the Dubovac fly-over and there were a dead man near it and a wounded woman. Near the UNPROFOR point, previously manned by the Nepalese battalion, I saw two smashed-up cars and two or three civilian bodies nearby.

I continued to force my way while the road and the nearby area were being showered with shells. Meanwhile, a column had been formed of tractors, trucks and other vehicles which were moving in the same direction as I was. I saw some of those vehicles being hit by shells and even some resulting casualties.

At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš the Croats intensified their shelling from the direction of the Prašnik Forest. On my way along that road I came across a large number of smashed-up cars and other vehicles as well as across dead bodies.

Near the cafe 'Složna braća' I sighted several casualties, including Ignjatije Lukić. The same situation was in evidence all over the village of Novi Varoš up to the exit, the demolished bridge over the Strug canal.

I was not in a situation to assess the number of victims I saw by the road. The following day, when we crossed over the Sava river, the Croats killed the following persons who were about to enter Novi Varoš: Milka Kesić, who, having decided to return to Okučani, left Gradiška by car. On the same occasion they also wounded severely T. S..."

Witness 628/95-3 stated:

"... At around 04.00 hrs in the morning on May 2 we left for Gradiška taking the road via the village of Novi Varoš. Civilians were moving on tractors, trucks, cars, and other vehicles, and I and other defenders went on foot. When I arrived at Novi Varoš, I saw a number of dead civilians along the road, smashed-up tractors and cars, i.e. the result of the Croat attack on the civilian convoy which sought to break through on May 1 and 2. While I was moving along this road in a column of civilians, Croatian armed forces fired at us from small arms and artillery weapons from the nearby Prašnik Forest as well as from some houses by the road.

I did not recognize anyone from among the killed ones, but did see in person five bodies whom I had not known before. As far as I could make out, the largest number of civilians had been killed at the place known as Pustara and near the bridge across the Strug..."

Witness 628/95-1 stated:

"... We managed to break through the village of Novi Varoš, and were followed by a column of civilians. During our breakthrough of the village of Novi Varoš, I saw a large number of killed civilians who had sought to break through after 20.00 hrs on May 1. There were some children among them as well.

A large number of trucks and tractors carrying a considerable number of killed civilians stood on the road. I saw an arm of a child hanging from one of the wheels of a burning truck.

After the breakthrough we reached the Strug canal; we were followed by a civilian column which had also come under the Croat attack. There were heavy casualties in this column as well..."

Witness 628/95-10 stated the following on his Novi Varoš breakthrough:

"... During our passage through Novi Varoš in the early morning hours of May 2, we came under most fierce fire from Croatian armed forces. I saw turned over cars, trucks and tractors. As far as I remember, at around 09.00 hrs I reached the last few houses in the village of Novi Varoš en route to Gradiška-upon-Sava. Due to the enemy's fire we were forced to stop and look for a safer shelter. I saw there several civilians who had been shot dead, one of which was a man from Rajić, whose name I do not know. Not far away from that spot I sighted Rade Petković who was running toward the Sava river. I have not seen him since and do not know whether he is alive. Then I was captured, and I had to go on foot in the direction of Okučani. I saw a large number of turned over vehicles along that road, I saw things covered in blood, women's hair fallout, etc., but did not see any corpses along that road. I only saw in a ditch the body of Milan Cicvara from Smrtići, whom I had known previously. I also met Croatian soldiers on the way..."

In his statement witness 618/95-4 said:

"... I set out on a tractor driven by my nephew together with my wife and my mother and his wife and two little children. At Novi Varoš the Croats, who had taken

positions in a nearby forest, opened small arms cross-fire at us. This happened, if I remember correctly, after 17.00 hrs. I saw that many people who had been sitting on tractor trailers were shot and fell on the asphalt road, while the younger ones jumped out, took cover near the road and fled in the direction of the Sava river. In this total commotion I saw Jela Vuković from Gredani, born in 1913, who had been wounded and fell from one of the tractors, as she was screaming for help: 'Don't leave me here!

We passed fast through the village on our tractor and managed to get away unhurt. During our ride, I could only see a little in the total disarray and turmoil, but I did spot at least 15 dead civilians on the asphalt road and a considerable number of casualties staggering by the road and pleading for help..."

Witness 618/95-5 told the investigating judge:

" As soon as we entered the village of Novi Varoš, I saw a large number of civilians killed the night before when they attempted to force their way in the direction of Bosanska Gradiška. The corpses were laying on and by the asphalt road all along its section through the village of Novi Varoš up to the Strug canal. According to my estimate, there could have been over 100 corpses along that section of women, old men and even of children, I think. While we were moving along this section we were sporadically shelled by the Croats. When the civilian column came close enough, Croats opened most fierce fire from their small arms and other weapons from the abandoned village houses and the forest nearby. I was not in a situation to see what was happening behind me in the column, and I later heard that many people had been shot down there.

I found out later on that they shot down in the civilian column Nikola Stanić and Željko Lauroš from Okučani, and that B. R. and M. Lj. were wounded..."

Woman witness 715/95-4 stated:

"...On May 1, 1995, when Croatian Army launched attack against Western Slavonija I was in Okučani. At around 17.00 hrs I took my daughter and other children into my motor-car and drove them to Gradiška. While driving back to Okučani, I saw a long column of Serb people leaving the area of Okučani.

At around 21.00 hrs I had returned to Okučani and because shooting was heard close by I took my relatives into my car and drove them straight away to Gradiška. The column was very long because there were a large number of trailers pulled by tractors, animal-drawn carts and motor-cars. The column was mainly comprised of the old men, old women and children. We were under the most fierce fire along the section of the road stretching from the village of Novi Varoš to the Strug canal. Croatian soldiers were relentlessly shelling the column. People on trailers and tractors were falling from them on the road. Their bodies remained laying by the road or on trailers and animal-drawn carts. Sizeable numbers of killed women, children and old men remained on the road. Those who survived were heading toward the Sava river. Tractors and vehicles, some of which went up in flames, remained on the road as well.

I would not be able to give a precise estimate as to the number of killed Serbs. But, I know that there were a large number of bodies left laying on the road. Fire opened by Croatian soldiers had lethal effects, because they fired from a very close range.

After a while I saw on Croatian television that that section of the road stretching from Okučani to Gradiška was completely clean. However, when I had been moving along that section in a column a few days ago, it had been completely jammed with vehicles and bodies of the killed Serbs. In the meantime, they removed and cleaned all the traces.

The column was also bombed from the air and shelled from artillery.

Two children of my neighbour Gordana Kojić were killed in that column: Nemanja Kojić, 9 years of age, and Dragana Kojić, 7 years of age.

Their mother Gordana who was seriously wounded is presently being treated at the hospital..."

Woman witness 715/95-2 stated:

"... I had lived in Okučani until May 1, 1995, when Croatian Army launched the attack. I set out from Okučani toward the Sava river with my one and a half year old daughter.

When we reached the village of Novi Varoš, half-way from Okučani to Bosanska Gradiška, members of the Croatian Army opened fire at us from artillery and small arms.

There I saw a vehicle hit by a shell which was in flames and covered with blood stains.

Having crossed into the territory of the Republic of Srpska, I remained in the village of Orahovo near Gradiška until August 4, 1995. When Croatian Army attacked Orahovo, I was inflicted two wounds..."

Witness 715/95-3 pointed out in his statement:

"... In the morning hours of May 2, 1995, I was on a tractor moving in a column, which was attacked by Croatian Army soldiers when it reached the village of Novi Varoš.

Along that 3 km long section of the road there were so many killed Serbs that one could pass the whole length of it without once stepping on the ground.

Along that road there were turned over tractors and Croatian soldiers were setting them on fire and killing women and children leaving their bodies laying on the road or by it. I saw Croatian soldiers killing Milan Gajić from the village of Medari and wounding his father in the back.

I saw that M. D. and his son N. A. were inflicted seven wounds.

I was driving a tractor pulling a trailer loaded with wounded people.

I know that scores of Serb corpses were left laying on the road and that Croatian Army collected and piled them, splashed gasoline over them and torched them.

When my wife had heard of the alleged death of our son, she suffered a stroke and died several days after that in the Republic of Srpska..."

Witness 715/95-36 stated:

"... While moving toward the bridge over the Sava river and Gradiška, somewhere in the middle of our progress, I noticed sizeable numbers of turned over tractors, animal-drawn carts, passenger cars, trucks, etc.

While I was moving along the road, I saw scores of corpses of women, children and men on the road and in the canal by the road.

As we advanced further on, the number of destroyed and turned over vehicles and dead bodies considerably increased. The largest number of people had been killed in the area of Novi Varoš, nearby the 'Šeik' Inn.

When I had reached the Strug canal, an aircraft flew over the column and discharged several air bombs, opening machine-gun fire later on.

I am positive that 1,000-1,500 bodies of the killed Serbs were left laying on the road from Okučani to the bridge over the Sava river and Gradiška..."

Woman witness 715/95-33 stated:

"... The column of Serbs heading toward Gradiška was being persistently shelled by Croatian Army from the direction of the Prašnik Forest. Croatian aircraft were flying over the column bombarding it. As a result of bombing scores of Serbs from the column were killed.

The column went on to force its way leaving the dead laying on the road and by it. The road from Okučani, where the column had been formed, to the bridge over the Sava river and Gradiška is 14 km long.

According to my estimate, there could have been 400-500 killed Serbs.

Among the killed there was a large number of women, children and elderly. There were scores of the wounded who could not move on and remained on the road or by it.

At the UNPROFOR point on the bridge over the Sava river, the members of the peace-keeping forces were looking and laughing at the people. It looked as though they took pleasure in watching the Serb people suffer.

While moving toward the bridge over the Sava river, I saw when the following were killed: Branko Vujić, from Bodegraj, municipality of Nova Gradiška, Dušan Ljilak from Ladevac, municipality of Nova Gradiška and great many other people whose names I do not know..."

Woman witness 715/95-8 stated:

"... On May 1, 1995, at around 16.00 hrs, I set out from Okučani to Gradiška. I was driving my motor-car. I caught up with the column of tractors, animal-drawn carts and trucks heading toward the Sava river. At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš the Croat Army opened fire at the column from the direction of the Prašnik Forest. However, we continued to move on because it was a low-intensity fire.

When we had come close to the Sava river, all of a sudden appeared Croatian aircraft and started bombing the column. Bomo explosions were heard. As a result many vehicles went up in flames and great many refugees were killed. Refugees who came later told us that Croatian Army tanks had run over the Serbs fleeing toward the Sava river. After that Croatian Army soldiers had splashed gasoline over their bodies, torched them and finally washed the road from Novi Varoš to the bridge over the Sava river..."

Woman witness 715/95-34 stated:

"... On May 1, 1995, at around 17.00 hrs, I left Okučani by bus for Gradiška.

We were in the column of vehicles heading toward the Sava river. As a result of fierce shelling of the column from the direction of the Prašnik Forest by Croatian Army a large number of Serbs from the column were killed and their bodies remained scattered all the way long to the bridge over the Sava river.

I know that wife of Dušan Bošnjak from Trnava was killed by Croatian soldiers close to the bridge over the Sava river..."

Witness 439/95-21, a priest of the Serb Orthodox Church, who had chanced to be in his house in Okučani on May 1, 1995, stated in his testimony as follows:

"... On the day of May 1, I took my wife, children and two women from Okučani in my car and drove them to Banja Luka.

Next day, on May 2, at 07.30 hrs, I was on my way back to Okučani. In Gradiška I took in my car Milka Kesić, from Okučani. She sat on my right-hand side seat in front. I crossed the bridge over the Sava river and Strug canal. When I was about to enter the village of Novi Varoš a machine-gun burst was fired at my car from the houses on the right.

Milka Kesić who was shot to death fell on to my side. Although I had nine bullet wounds I continued driving my car until it stopped. Under incessant machine-gun fire I managed to get out of the car and ran for about 200 m toward the village centre where I fell.

Just in front of me I sighted a terrible scene. There were a large number of cars scattered around while scores of dead civilians were laying by them A number of frenzied people were aimlessly moving around vehicles exposed to small arms fire. A large number of vehicles were burning. There were women, children and elderly who managed to find shelter in the houses on both sides of the road.

From a house, some 10 m away from me, a civilian who had taken shelter there came out running to help me. They carried me to a nearby house where I was extended first aid. I do not know for how long I remained laying there. Some civilians in my vicinity managed to carry me to a car and drive me to the Banja Luka hospital.

I am not able to give a precise estimate now as to the number of killed civilians at Novi Varoš. I can also say that there were scores of women, children and elderly. Also, I do not know what has been done with the bodies of the victims that remained at Novi Varoš. Those who came after me were saying that Croats had burnt their bodies.

Among the wounded I saw V. R., M M., and many others whose names I cannot recall at the moment though I know them well.

Among the killed I recognized Momčilo Dojić, wife of Momčilo Dojić, Ostoja Dejanović and a man named Vukašinović..."

Witness 439/95-14 stated:

"... In the morning of May 2, 1995, we were close to the village of Benkovac. By the road we saw a group of four Croatian soldiers who had blocked the road. We hid in the nearby bushes watching in that direction. I saw when a vehicle drawn by white horses came there. A man and a woman wearing civilian clothes were on it.

More civilians were following them. Croatian soldiers stopped them and I heard voices saying: 'Slaughter them. What are you waiting for?' Not before long, Croatian soldiers reversed the vehicle drawn by horses in the opposite direction and speeding the horses headed toward Okučani. I saw the man and the woman laying in the vehicle. I suppose that Croatian soldiers had slit their throats because I did not hear any shooting.

We continued forcing our way toward the Sava river. When we were about to enter the village of Lađevac I saw some soldiers in military camouflage climb out of a helicopter nearby the railroad. I also heard them speaking in a foreign language that I did not understand. Having heard another helicopter approaching, we moved on.

While seeking a way to break through the encirclement of Croatian forces to Gradiška, I saw Croats setting houses on fire in the villages of Rajići, Rađanovci, Vrbovljani, Čovac and Gređani. While passing them, those houses were still burning..."

Witness 439/95-8 stated:

"... to render impossible the withdrawal of Serbs toward the bridge over the Sava river at Gradiška, they attacked a refugee column by night on May 1-2.

On May 2, at around 03.00 hrs, I was some 2 km away from the village of Novi Varoš - toward Gradiška. Although I did not see, I heard that many people had been killed. However, I heard screams and moans of the attacked civilians.

At around 09.00 hrs I saw an ambulance vehicle moving from Okučani toward Gradiška. A shell hit it at some 200 m away from me. When the vehicle had stopped small arms fire was opened at it.

Since I knew that my relative Gojko Malešević from Lađevac was at the wheel of the vehicle I headed toward it to see what had happened to him and help him. When I managed to reach the vehicle which had already been in flames I saw three corpses burning. Among them I recognized Dušan Ljiljak, over 70 years of age, from Lađevac.

I did not find Gojko, but I saw blood traces leading from the ambulance vehicle to the woods.

Having arrived at Gradiška, I learnt that Gojko Malešević though seriously wounded managed to escape. Later he was transferred to the Banja Luka hospital..."

Witness 439/95-9 stated:

"... On May 2, in the village of Bobare I met a woman from Trnakovac who told me that the other day, at around 19.00 hrs, Croatian Army soldiers had attacked the truck she had been on. She told me that after launching a "Zolja" missile at the truck, Croatian soldiers had opened close range fire at women and children through the tarpaulin covering the truck.

That woman survived. However, her sister's child whom her sister had held in her lap was shot to death. According to her account, some 40 civilians were on the truck. She fell from the truck and managed to escape. It was her belief that no one on the truck had survived. She told me that the truck make "FAP" had had a yellow tarpaulin...

... From Bobare we headed toward the village of Cage nearby Okučani. Croatian Army had already captured the village. From one of the houses we heard desperate screams of a woman who was shouting 'Mitar!' Then we heard a Croatian soldier cursing and saying: 'Get up!' Again we heard screams of the woman and then shooting. After that, we did not hear any more screams.

The night of May 2-3, we spent hidden in the canal running along the road Okučani-Stara Gradiška at the village of Novi Varoš. The canal is some 400 m away from the road. We heard engine humming of a dredging machine on the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road at the village of Novi Varoš. Simultaneously, we heard screams and sporadic shooting. That is why I think that Croatian soldiers were killing wounded civilians who were trying to force their way from Okučani to Gradiška.

At around 23.00 hrs, I felt a very specific smell coming from the direction of the former 'Složna braća' inn, on the left of the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road - somewhere in the middle of the village of Novi Varoš. That is why I think it was the smell of human bodies. It was a smell familiar to me since I had already happened to come across human bodies burnt shortly before by Croatian soldiers. That is why I am able to recognize that smell.

Not before long, fire and smoke appeared on the road followed by a strong detonation. After that, some excavating machines arrived and carried on some operations.

We remained hidden until dawn waiting for shooting and fire to cease.

In the evening hours of May 3, we managed to cross the Sava river...

In the town, I was told by V. R., B. M., and Z. N. that while they had been withdrawing from Okučani, through the village of Novi Varoš, they had seen scores of killed Serbs laying on the road and by it. They saw them at the very place where I felt that specific smell. They also saw a large number of turned over tractors, motor-cars and trucks at the same place. Proceeding from those facts I concluded that Croats collected corpses by dredging machines, set them on fire and buried them using excavating machines.

They also told me that they had seen Croats washing the road and streets in the village of Novi Varoš. I also saw a cistern on the same road. I could see all that because it was a moonlight night.."

Witness 439/95-10 stated:

"... In the morning of May 2, we were informed that the village of Novi Varoš had been captured by Croatian Army units. The road to Gradiška was thus cut off...

Following our arrival in the village of Novi Varoš I saw scores of killed Serb civilians, turned over tractors, motor-cars and animal-drawn carts on the streets. On the street I also saw a bus that had been completely drilled with bullets. A large number of corpses were laying by it. Those were probably the bodies of passengers who had tried to escape. Streets were covered with blood and corpses.

As far as I could see, which was difficult because it was dark, I saw around 70 killed civilians, women, children and elderly. In view of the fact that I did not stay long there I was not able to recognize anybody among the victims.

... Close to my hiding place, some 5 m away from me, a group of Croatian soldiers killed a wounded man whose name I did not know. He begged them not to harm him telling them that he wanted to surrender. When they had killed him, I heard one of them saying 'Damir, run!' After that they ran away..."

Witness 439/95-11 stated:

"... On May 1, at around 19.00 hrs, I found myself at the southern part of the village of Novi Varoš. I saw a column of civilian population moving on tractors, animal-drawn carts, bicycles and on foot. The most numerous were the elderly, women and children.

Suddenly Croatian Army troops opened fire at the column moving toward the Strug canal. Some 20 civilians were killed at that place and tractors and animal-drawn carts turned over on the road.

I was some 200 m away from the scene. I saw that civilians who survived ran toward the Strug canal..."

Witness 439/95-12 stated:

"... On May 2, between 07.30 and 08.00 hrs, Croatian Army stopped the head of the refugee column by opening sudden fire. They opened fire from the Prašnik Forest, on the left-hand side of the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road. The forest is some 80-100 m away from the road.

Civilians tried to get out of the vehicles they were driving on. However, the moment they got out they were killed. Some were killed while still on them. Two ambulance vehicles transporting wounded were also moving in the column. Small arms fire was opened at those vehicles as well As a result one of them was demolished.

Stricken with panic civilians from the vehicles started running and managed to reach the right side of the road. Following a relatively deep canal stretching along the road they resumed their advance moving on foot toward Stara Gradiška.

At that moment I found myself in the middle of the column. I was going on foot. When I grasped the situation, I started crawling along the edge of the road.

As a rough rule of thumb, there were some 150-200 dead civilians on that section of the road stretching from the entrance to the exit of the village of Novi Varoš. We that were not hit had no chance of removing the killed and wounded because we were being under incessant fire of the Croatian soldiers. All of us were looking for an opportunity to get away from that place.

Among the killed, I recognized my friend Zoran Vukadinović, born in 1971, from Okučani.

Only at 17.00 hrs did I manage to cross the bridge to Gradiška..."

Witness 439/95-13 stated:

"... When the attack commenced I remained at a place called Kućerine to help the remaining civilians. At around 11.00 hrs my son left by bus heading to Gradiška and at around 14.00 hrs my wife left with a neighbour on his tractor. It took place on May 1.

While breaking through the Croatian Army encirclement we had to pass very close by them. I noticed that there were foreigners among them. I heard clearly that they were speaking in German language which I am familiar with because I had worked in Austria for four years before the outbreak of the war. I also heard some other foreign languages but I did not understand them. I saw those soldiers, constituting the organic elements of the Croatian Army, at the village of Ladevac when they had landed by helicopters at the playground nearby the railroad to 'cleanse' the village. Those soldiers landed by two helicopters. According to my estimate, there were some 70 soldiers.

Resuming our breakthrough, we reached the place called Benkovac. When I had spotted a group of 5 Croatian soldiers we hid ourselves by the Sloboština river. From our hide-out we saw those soldiers stopping a horse-drawn cart with a man and woman on it. According to my estimate, they were old people. One of the soldiers climbed onto the cart, approached the woman, slit her throat and pushed her down in it. The other soldier did the *same with the old man on the cart. After that, soldiers reversed the horse-drawn cart with corpses on it and headed toward Okučani. This happened in the morning of May 2, at around 06.30 hrs. We dared not interfere because a stronger Croatian unit was a few hundred meters away from us watching the scene and approving of the soldiers' behaviour who were screaming and shooting in the air while slaughtering those civilians.*

In seeking a way to break through and reach the Sava river we passed through a number of villages. We saw some of them. The villages of Rajčići, Radenovci, Trnakovci, Bijela Stena, Vrbovljani, Čovac and Gredani were burnt down and some houses were still in flames.

In all the villages we heard women screaming by their houses. They probably remained there because they did not want to leave their houses.

We were forced to go back and head again toward the village of Rajići because we did not succeed in by-passing Croatian soldiers. Upon reaching the Jovića river flowing through the village, we hid ourselves under a fly-over.

There we heard a woman quarreling with Croatian soldiers not allowing them to drive away her livestock. I think I know who the woman was because I recognized her voice.

I could also see my house from there. First I heard my dog barking and shortly after that a shot and his whining.

The overall area we crossed could have been some 25 km in diameter. However, while forcing our way we covered a distance of some 150 km in three days. This much we needed to reach the Sava river and cross over it..."

Witness 439/95, the ambulance vehicle driver, stated:

"... On May 2, I was assigned to evacuate an ambulance vehicle to Gradiška. It was a vehicle make TAM 110 *marked with a distinctive Red Cross emblem that could have been seen from a great distance. I switched on rotation light.*

When I drove the wounded to Gradiška the other day, I had no problems either on my way to Gradiška or back.

I set out from Okučani at around 07.00 hrs.

While passing through the village of Novi Varoš, I saw scores of turned over vehicles on the road and a large number of killed civilians. From the forest on the left-hand side of the road Croatian Army troops opened fierce fire at the vehicle. I moved on passing round numerous corpses and turned over vehicles because I could not stop. The vehicle was under incessant small arms fire. As a result Dušan Ljiljak, sitting next to me, was inflicted a mortal wound and ceased to show any signs of life.

I was also shot in the back and blood started running down my mouth.

Soon the vehicle came to a halt because the engine had stopped working.

Radmilović who had also been in the vehicle was wounded. We laid down by the seats because we could not get out of the vehicle. I think that we remained laying in that *position for an hour and a half, i.e., until an artillery shell hit the vehicle. Only when the vehicle started burning did Radmilović and I get out of it.*

Meanwhile, the motor-car moving behind my vehicle had been also hit and the two men who got out of it were trying to find shelter under my vehicle. When I came out, I saw that my vehicle had already been in flames, as well as Dušan Ljiljak and the two men.

I managed somehow to reach a small bridge and hide myself.

I would not be able to give a precise estimate now as to the number of killed civilians who were left laying by the road and on the road leading to Novi Varoš. However, I can say that there were scores of them..."

Witness 439/95-18 stated:

"... By night of May 1-2, 1995, at the village of Novi Varoš, the Croatian Army troops cut off the Okučani-Gradiška road along which a Serb refugee column of civilians was moving..

... While passing through the village of Novi Varoš I saw scores of killed civilians in the village itself, as well as at its exit - on the road leading to the Strug canal. According to my estimate there were some 250 victims.

Among the victims I recognized Zoran Vukadinović from Okučani, Milan Milašinović from Rajići, Janko Grubor from Okučani and the daughter of the priest Savo Počuča from Okučani.

In addition to the killed, I also saw a large number of turned over tractors, animal-drawn carts, motor-cars, as well as a number of ambulance vehicles with the Red Cross emblems..."

According to the witnesses' statements, the following units were implicated in the killing of civilians and other crimes committed during the aggression of the Croatian Army:

1. *Helicopter-borne Assault Detachment troops of the Croatian Army,*
2. *An element of the 2nd Croatian Army Guards Brigade "Gromovi",*
3. *An element of the Croatian Army Guards Brigade "Kune"*
4. *An element of the 5th Croatian Army Guards Brigade "Orlovi"*
5. *Elements of the 125th Home Defence Regiment (Kutina) and others.*

CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROATIAN MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES IN KRAJINA[1]

On August 4, 1995, military and police forces of the Republic of Croatia launched a military and police action throughout the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK) during and after which they committed serious violations of international war and humanitarian law provisions, especially those concerning protection of civilians, non-military facilities, cultural property, etc. The scale and forms of violations of international war and humanitarian law provisions committed by Croatian military and police forces are still subject to investigation and documentation carried out by the Committee, non-governmental organizations and UN organs.

Information gathered so far, as well as systematicity, manner, conception of the plan, goal and consequences resulting from the Croatian actions (250.000 Serbs abandoned their homes while around 5.000 remained), give reasonable grounds to claim that numerous criminal acts of genocide have been committed by Croatian military and police troops against Serbs in Krajina, who had lived there for centuries.

In fact, the attack launched against Krajina made irrelevant the status of the UNPA Sectors South and North (Krajina) in the same way as it invalidated, in the previous case, the status of Sector West (Western Slavonia) - thus breaching the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities of August 29, 1995, reached under the auspices of the UNO, UN second resolution, Vance plan, etc.

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[1] The information deals with violation of international humanitarian conventions which occurred during and after the military action of the Croatian armed forces launched throughout Sector South and Sector North (Krajina) in August 1991, and thereafter... Based on the available and verified data, this information offers a more comprehensive survey of individual killings of civilians and other crimes committed by members of the Croatian military and police forces.
In addition to the usual practice of the Committee, data contained in this information have been partly taken over from other organs and organizations primarily because it was not possible to gather information and evidence by conducting on-site investigations and because traces of crimes were destroyed by perpetrators.

I

Prior to the attack launched against Krajina on August 4, 1995, standing Croatian Army operated for months from the territory of the internationally recognized B&H, conducting artillery and shelling attacks against Serb towns of Glamo~ and Grahovo, aiming at civilian targets, destroying houses and other facilities, and making civilians take to flight.

The offensive against Krajina was launched from a number of directions in a planned way - from the occupied towns of Grahovo and Glamo~, from Petrinja - to Glina and from Ogulin - to Saborsko. En route toward Biha}, the members of the Croatian Army and police conducted combat operations in coordination with the members of the 5th Corps of the Moslem Army. Several tens of thousands of artillery shells were indiscriminately fired. Also, helicopter-borne assault groups were engaged and supported by members of the Ministry of Interior Special Forces and a large number of Croatian Army guards brigades.

Damage inflicted on civilian facilities and civilian casualties (shelling, etc.), arising as a consequence of the offensive launched against Krajina on August 4 and 5, 1995, has not yet been assessed because of the quick seizure of Krajina and difficulties caused by inaccessibility to the spot, after the withdrawal of the Serb army and civilians from Krajina and denial of access, in the first days of aggression, even to the UN organs themselves and others. Neither the extent of civilian casualties (killings by shelling and in other ways) nor the extent of destruction of civilian facilities, churches, cultural and historical treasures, etc., has been estimated yet. Nevertheless evidence gathered so far, reports of non-governmental, international and other organization, as well as other information indicate that several thousands of Serbs were killed or reported as missing[2] during and after the attack launched against RSK.

There is, however, much more available evidence and information concerning attacks conducted by Croatian Army troops against civilian refugee columns heading toward the territory of the Republic of Srpska (RS), i.e., FR Yugoslavia. Refugee columns were fired at from artillery weapons, bombarded by aircraft and ambushed by infantry units at certain locations. The facts concerning the whereabouts of a part of the convoy from the areas of Glina and Banija, at the location of Lonjsko Field nearby Sisak, driving down the high-way toward Belgrade, have not been established yet.

Immediately following the accomplishment of military operations, members of the Croatian Army and police forces committed (and continue to commit) serious violations of humanitarian and war law in the course of the so-called cleansing actions carried out throughout Serb villages. Systematic looting, burning of houses and killing of remaining civilians (mainly elderly people who did not want to or could not depart) were being conducted (and are being conducted) and traces of crimes removed. Croatian soldiers or policemen took an undetermined number of persons to the camps located in Split, Zadar, [ibenik, Karlovac, Kutina, Gospi}, Ivani} Grad and elsewhere. Representatives of international humanitarian organizations have been denied access to some of those camps.

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[2] Relatives and others are still looking for their next of kin whose names have not yet been entered in the lists of the killed, imprisoned or missing persons.

Nearly 1,000 Serb civilians, mainly the elderly, women and children, took refuge in UNPROFOR headquarters compound in Knin, asking for safe passage to the RS, FR Yugoslavia or other states. Upon the demand of the Croatian authorities, UN representatives in Knin transferred 40 persons who allegedly committed war crimes to the Croatian custody. Having learned of the fate which befell their relatives and neighbours, as well as their homes, the remaining Serbs who had sought shelter in UNPROFOR compound in Knin refused to stay in Krajina and came to FR Yugoslavia.

The offensive launched against Krajina is a continuation of Croatian policy and action concerning ethnic cleansing of Serbs on the part of the "internationally" recognized Croatia. Prior to military and police operations carried out in 1991 - Medak Pocket, Miljeva~ki Plateau, Maslenica, Western Slavonija, Krajina - Serbs had been subjected to deliberate and lasting intimidation and various forms of pressures, including killings. Since then, over 500,000 Serbs were forcibly expelled from Croatia.

Following forceful secession, 2-3% of Serbs remained in Croatia, which indicates a drop of around 9% percent as contrasted with 12% of Serb population living in Croatia before the outbreak of civil war. Meanwhile, Croatia gradually adapts its legal system in the field of human rights to the newly emerged ethnic composition thus "legalizing" ethnic cleansing unprecedented in the contemporary world.

II

Massive killings of civilians without any military justification took place while the military operation was ongoing in Krajina, even though it is well known that Croatia's offensive did not encounter much resistance by Krajina Serb forces. By the end of August, shelling of refugee columns resulted in apparent consequences, especially in the Glina area, on the Glina-Dvor road and other areas in Croatia and RS through which refugees passed. It took members of the Croatian police quite a while to remove scattered things and belongings of the killed and wounded[3] Serb refugees.

Concerning consequences of shelling of refugee columns there are reports of mass graves located in the municipality of Slunj, as well as of killings resulting in at least

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[3] Information from the confidential report of the ECMM stationed in the area before and during the so-called military operation "Storm" throughout Krajina

80 dead Serb civilians from the column and from other parts of the Glina area and elsewhere.

Fleeing civilians were killed by shelling of the Croatian Army whose members ambushed the column and attacked it in coordination with the 5th Corps of the Moslem Army.

Registered criminal acts of war crimes which include killing of civilians read as follows:

On August 5, 1995, a group of twenty Serb civilians was driving on a truck in the direction of the village of Kova~i}i and further on, toward the UNCRO compound. At the village of Kova~i}i, a group of Croatian Army troops opened fire at the truck and killed three persons: Nikola Dragi~evi}, Jovo Andi} and Pero Bilbija from the village of Pola~e. On the same occasion, a bullet fired from the gun of a Croatian Army soldier hit the hand of Mara Dragi~evi}, wife of the killed Nikola, amputating off her hand a number of fingers. Croatian soldiers left three other wounded persons laying on the street. Croatian soldiers arrested the survivors from the truck.

On August 5, around 10.00 hours, 13 Serb civilians were on the trailer being pulled by a tractor near the place called Vrbnik. Croatian soldiers stopped them and ordered @ivko Stojakov and his girl-friend to climb out of the trailer. Stojakov was unarmed and was not in the military service in Krajina. As soon as they got out, one of the Croatian soldiers fired at him all the bullets from the cartridge clip of his automatic rifle, shooting him to death. They threatened to rape the girl-friend of the killed. After several hours, they dropped her off at the UNCRO compound in Knin. The fate of the remaining 11 civilians from the tractor trailer is unknown. They were not seen at the UNCRO compound.

On August 5, during artillery shelling of Knin, Nenad Dukovi} and his wife Nedeljka Dukovi}, from Knin with a 45 day-old baby and Nedeljka's brother Dragan Mirkovi}, found shelter in a skyscraper. Next morning, Croatian soldiers found them They took away Nenad and Dragan Mirkovi} while Nedeljka with her baby was taken to the UNCRO compound. Since then, Nedeljka knows nothing about the whereabouts of her husband and brother. Also, their names do not appear either on any of the lists given by Croatian authorities to the UN or on the lists of displaced persons.

On August 6, a person who was provided refuge in UNCRO compound in Knin informed the representatives of the Helsinki International Federation that he saw 20 dead bodies, including women and children, along the Kralja Petra Street in Knin.[4]

On August 6, \uro Borojevi}, father's name Ljuban, from the village of Borojevi}, municipality of Kostajnica, was killed in front of his house. His estate was set to fire.

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[4] Information concerning the afore-mentioned cases have also been presented in the Report of the Helsinki International Federation for Human Rights - August 17-19, 1995; Canadian brigadier general A. Forrand also confirmed this Information to the Helsinki international Federation.

Milo{ Borojevi}, father's name Nikola, born in 1948, from the same village was also killed. Milo{ Borojevi} was slaughtered and his body set to fire together with his house.

On August 6, Luka Dobra and his wife Milica Dobra, 91 and 89 years of age, from the village of Pruklјen, were killed and their bodies set to fire together with their house.

On August 6 and 7, Croatian Air Force bombarded refugee columns in the territory of the Republic of Srpska. As a result 10 persons were killed and 50 were wounded at the place called Petrovac (Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that there exists TV footage attesting to that crime). Croatian *MiG-21* aircraft were also engaged in bombardment of the refugee column moving along the road Novi Grad-Prijedor. On this occasion an old woman Marta Galago`a from Vrginmost was killed and her disabled son Rade Galago`a was wounded. Also, three other person were wounded, including two children.

August 6-8: In the village of Jo{evci nearby Glina, the body of an elderly man was found. His head and both his arms were severed from his body. Remains of at least four persons burnt to death were found in the barn. Two of them were identified as Cvijo Matijevi} and his wife Desanka Matijevi}.[5]

August 6-9: On the road from Jabukovac to Kostajnica, in a ravine beneath the hamlet of Donja Pastru{a, some 30 demolished tractors were found (which transported at least one hundred refugees), exhibiting traces of bullet holes. It is claimed that these people were killed from an elevation called @ili} by the Home Guardsmen Battalion from Slunj and 2nd Guards Brigade of the Croatian Army.[6]

August 6-8: At least ten civilians were killed at Veljun, between Slunj and Karlovac.[7]

August 6-8: In the village of Dobropoljci nearby Benkovac, while rounding up civilians to be taken to collection centres, Croatian soldiers killed Petar [aponja, father's name Tomo, because he had instinctively turned his head when ordered to lie down on the ground.[8]

On an unspecified day in August, in the village of Oton nearby Knin, Croatian soldiers asked a Serb man to slaughter a calf for them. While he was doing it, he heard an automatic rifle burst. The soldiers killed his mother, born in 1906.[9]

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[5] Report of the Croatian Helsinki Committee, according to "Borba" of August 29, 1995.

[6] Data from the Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[7] Croatian Helsinki Committee data.

[8] Statement given by Stevo Karan, a disabled person from Dobropoljci, who came with Serbs from the Zadar detention camp, according to the "Dnevnik" of September 20.

[9] "Feral Tribun" of October 16, 1995.

On August 8, five elderly and helpless persons were killed in Dvor na Uni.[10]

On August 9, on the road from Glina to Dvor na Uni, at the place called Trgovi, a refugee column was ambushed and attacked by infantry forces. One person was killed while the witness was wounded in the arm.[11]

On August 9 or 10, in Ja{ovica nearby Petrinja, Slavko Stupar, about 60 years old, was killed. His throat was first slit, then he was finished off with an axe and burnt. In addition to him, another 10 Serbs were killed in the same place.

On August 9 or 10, in the place called Donji Hrastovac nearby Sisak, Stevo Bo`i}, 70 years old, was killed.

On August 10, not far from Knin, an old man was killed an hour after he had been visited and seen alive by UN police. It was established that he was shot in the back of the head.[12]

On August 11, the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) Team found a male corpse in the village of Golubi}. The man was shot in the back of the head and in the right side of the body.[13]

On August 12 or 21, in the village of Komi} nearby Udbine, Mara Ugarkovi}, born in 1921, immobile, was burnt to death in her house, as well as Petar Lavrni}, born in 1933, and his mother Sava, born in 1903. In the same village, Mika Pavlica, born in 1904, was also killed in front of her house, nearby school, and then burnt. In the hamlet of Poljice, Boja Mirkovi} was killed. Witnesses also claim to have seen the corpse of Staka]ur~i}, about 80 years old, in the vicinity of her house. Later, the witness heard that two elderly men Rade Sunajko, born in 1909, and Mika Sunajko, born in 1912, were killed in the hamlet of Poljice. [14]

On August 16, the UN Human Rights Team found four bodies in the village of @agrovi} nearby Knin. Three of them had bullet holes in their heads, while the fourth was too decomposed to identify either sex or cause of death. The killed persons were about 50 years of age. One of the persons had three of his fingers amputated off one hand. In response to the question of the UN representatives concerning discoveries of corpses, general ^ermak replied that there were probably 200-300 bodies in the hills with bullet holes in their heads.[15]

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[10] Statement given by a "Liberation" journalist, according to "Jedinstvo" of August 15, 1995.

[11] Data filed with the Committee under No. 658/95-2.

[12] Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to UN spokesman R. Lepage.

[13] According to the ECMM report.

[14] Data filed with the Committee under No. 876/95.

[15] From the report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, statement of UN spokesman, C. Gunnes, "Ekspres" of August 19; V. Heiden from International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, etc.

On August 16, three dead bodies of Serb civilians were found in the village of Zvijerinac.[16]

On August 16, in the village of Svinjica, two unidentified dead bodies of civilians were found, while four persons (Dejan Malba{a, father's name Jovo, Bogdan Vukeli}, father's name Milan, Du{an Grba and Nikola Milakovi}) are being kept on the list of missing persons. All of them were first arrested.

August 17-19: Croatian general ^ermak gave the International Helsinki Federation Mission to the Krajina lists (4 lists concerning period August 6-13) which he claimed contained information on the alleged bodies interred in the mass grave in Knin. After studying the documents, mission members found out that lists, made by Croatian police of [ibenik district, contained data on 104 bodies of civilians, some of which were and some were not identified. They also found that it was not true that all those persons were buried in Knin cemetery. From the list they determined that those were civilian bodies (lists also contained data on military) which were found by Croatian authorities in Strnica, Kosovo, on the Gra~ac-Otri} road, Otri}, @egar, Knin cemetery (according to the list, 41 civilians were buried in Knin cemetery), Knin hospital, Biljane Gornje, Donji Srb, on the Srb-Donji Lapac road, in the woods near Srb, Bruvno, Mazin, Podgrade, Bukovi}, Golubi}, Kova~i}i, Plitvice, Li~ko Petrovo Selo, Udbina, on the Kakma-Pola~e, ^ista Mala, Kri~ke, Ivo{evci, Frka{i}, Bio~ine, Donji Lapac, Bjelini, @itni}, Drni{, etc. According to data contained in the lists, 31 civilians were buried in Zadar cemetery, 3 civilians in Korenica cemetery, 16 civilians in Gra~ac cemetery. No burial place is given for 12 civilians. Croatian authorities told the mission that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had participated in all the phases of the process of identification and burial of civilians killed in the attack conducted by Croatian Army. Upon checking whether that claim was correct with the ICRC, it was found out that it was not true.[17]

On August 17, in Daruvar, an unidentified person threw a hand grenade at the house of a Serb resulting in his death.[18]

On August 18, in the village of Hristovac Gornji, the body of Mile Stojkovi} was found.[19]

On August 18, in the village of Kakanj, south of Knin, two persons were killed by Croatian soldiers.[20]

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[16] Data from the Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Human Rights Team Report, etc. (confidential ECMM report whose representatives were stationed in the area before and during military operation "Storm" launched by Croatian forces against Krajina).

[17] These lists issued by the Croatian Ministry of Interior are also filed with the Committee.

[18] ECMM report.

[19] Statement by Croatian Helsinki Committee.

[20] UN observers; spokesman C. Gunnes; information conveyed by AFP; "Borba" of August 24, 1995.

On August 21, in the village of Bijeli Klanac nearby Krnjak, members of the Matijevi} family who were trying to find out what had happened to their relatives Cvija Matijevi} and Desanka Matijevi}, both about 65 years old, found in their house in the village two partially burnt bodies. They also saw at least two more partially burnt bodies close by the house. The same group also saw the body of a 10 year-old child. The body was badly decomposed and partially eaten by animals.[21]

On August 25, in the village of Grubori, 5 corpses were found. Among them were the bodies of Milo{ Grubor, born in 1915 - shot with two bullets in the back of the head; Jovo Grubor, 65 years old - killed in the field while watching over cows grazing there; Marija Grubor, 90 years old - burnt in the house; Milka Grubor, 51 years old - killed nearby her house; and \uro Karanovi}, 45 years old. Crimes were committed by the regular units of the Croatian Army.[22]

On August 27, in the village of Go{i} nearby \evrska, eight Serb civilians were killed, all about 70 years old, out of which seven were bearing the same surname Borak. The following persons were killed: 1) Savo Borak, 2) Vasilj Borak, 3) Grozdana Borak, 4) Marija Borak, 5) Kosa Borak, 6) Milka Borak, 7) Du{an Borak, and 8) Joko Ma`ibrada. All the killed persons were secretly buried in Knin cemetery, under ordinal numbers from 550th to 554th, without marks bearing their names and surnames. Croatian Ministry of Interior refused to hand over the bodies of the killed to their relatives so as to hide committed war crimes.[23]

By the end of August, the remains of five persons were found in the village of Golubi}.

By the end of August, bodies of two killed men were found in the village of Radasnica. The head of one of the victims was thrown some 50 meters away from the body.[24]

On September 11, in Knin, the ECMM Team found the bodies of two elderly women who were shot in their heads.

On September 12, in Knin, the body of a Serb man, who had been previously maltreated by Croatian soldiers was found.[25]

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[21] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

[22] Findings of the Croatian Helsinki Committee given at the Press Conference of November 3, 1995; Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; statements given by "Amnesty International", etc.

[23] Findings of the Croatian Helsinki Committee given at the Press Conference of November 3, 1995; Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; "Feral", "Politika" of August 18, etc.

[24] Statement of UN representative in Zagreb; statement given by C. Gunnes by the end of September.

[25] The ECMM first special report on Krajina, following Croatian offensive against RSK.

On September 18, in the Mokro Polje area, Croatian soldiers broke into the house of an old Serb woman (82). One of them killed her by simultaneously shooting her in the mouth and stabbing her in the chest.[26]

On September 24, the son reported to the Kistanje police that his 85 years old father was missing from the village of Kakanj where he had lived. Later, he found his father's body in the well. The victim called Du{an [ari} was brought humanitarian aid by the International Red Cross activists on September 18.[27]

Special report of the ECMM of September 1995, classified as "confidential", *inter alia*, states: "there are numerous reports of killings of Serbs, especially in the Knin area where at one time five to six bodies were being discovered every day. A common murder method was slit throat or shots in the back of the head ... there exist numerous indications that killings are taking place. However, it is difficult to gain access to the area and conduct on-site investigations to find out what has actually happened. On August 10, the ECMM Team from Knin tried to find out and establish facts relating to persistent rumours about Croatian Army burning corpses in a church in Knin. Access was denied ... On August 29, the ECMM Team visited mass graves in Gra~ac and counted 71 graves ... There are still many Serbs whose whereabouts are unknown and the ECMM Team is gathering names of the missing persons..."

On September 28, in the village of Varivode nearby Kistanje, nine Serb civilians, from 60 to 85 years of age, were killed at their doorsteps. Their bodies were mutilated and disfigured. The murderers wore Croatian Army uniforms.[28]

On September 29, in Kistanje, an old woman (80) was found dead in her looted house. She was killed by Croatian soldiers.[29]

On September 29, in the village of Zrmanja Vrelo, a 50-year old Serb was killed as follows: four armed Croatian soldiers burst into his house where he had been with his mother; they woke him up, put the rifle barrel to his neck, took him out to the nearby forest and killed him by firing four bullets at his chest.[30]

By the end of September 1995, in hamlets nearby Zrmanja, the following murders were committed: Milan Mar~eti}, 47 years of age, was killed in the hamlet of Gudura and Du{an [ujica, 72 years of age, was killed in the hamlet of Milanovica - Milan Mar~eti} and Du{an [ujica were killed by some ten members of the Croatian Army, who wore bullet-proof vests. Vlado Milanovi}, 50 years of age, Boro Mar~eti} and Gojko Komazec, 57 years of age, were also killed in Milanovica. On the day of murder, Gojko

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[26] "Amnesty International", Slovenian Section, according to "Tanjug" of October 24, 1995.

[27] ECMM, "Politika" of October 10, according to "Feral Tribun", etc.

[28] Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN, ECMM, Croatian Helsinki Organization, "Ekspres" of October 10, etc.

[29] "Amnesty International", Slovenian Section, according to "Tanjug" of October 24, 1995.

[30] According to the testimony of his mother, "Politika" of October 18, 1995.

Komazec was seen at the police station in Gra~ac. His body was found with three bullet wounds in his stomach. ^anak \uro, 80 years of age, was killed in the hamlet of ^anci - his son was killed as a Croatian guardsman. Vujanovi} Marta, 89 years of age, was also killed in ^anci. Vujanovi} Marta, 87 years of age, was killed in Oton Polje and Du{an Brki} was killed in Palanka.[31]

By the end of September, in the village of Brdo nearby Vojni}, Croatian soldiers killed Stanka Grudi} Raji}, and in Plo~e nearby Grada~ac Milka Banjeglav. First she had been scalped and then killed.

By the end of September, \ura Mandi} from Tomin Gaj nearby Gra~ac was killed after being tortured - his arms and his head were cut off. Upon identification, Ministry of Interior did not allow his relatives to bury him.[32]

From the beginning of Croatian offensive against Krajina to November 1996, UN representatives in Krajina found 1,000 grave-sites in the former Sector South.[33] It was not specified whether civilians or military were buried at those sites and buried persons were not identified by names. It was stated that some of the graves contained even up to 7 Serb bodies.

Croatian Helsinki Committee issued public statements (by the beginning of November 1995) claiming that it had identified the existence of 715 tombs with crosses by the beginning of November 1995: 21 in Korenica, 6 in Vrlika, 6 in Mandi}i, 8 in Vodote~e, 77 in Dvor, 142 in Petrinja, 14 in Mali Sas, 38 in Glina, 7 in Gornja Oraovica, 2 in Krbavica, 15 in Miklunanu{i}u, 5 in Karamarkovi}i, 2 in Poljana, 5 in Ostoji}i and 4 in Vranji}i. The number of buried bodies in those graves is unknown because Croatian authorities do not allow on-site investigations of graves for which they themselves claim to contain Serb bodies. There are mass graves in Gra~ac. The Croatian Helsinki Committee states that 59 Serbs, killed by the beginning of the month, and 81 Serbs, killed by the end of the month, were buried in Gra~ac cemetery in August. By the beginning of October, 124 Serbs were buried in the same cemetery. Also, by the end of October another 156 Serbs were buried in the same cemetery. On November 1, 247 new tombs with crosses appeared.

By the end of September, in the village of [tikovo, Croatian soldiers killed 246 residents, looting and burning the village. Only five [tikovo residents managed to escape death.[34]

III

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[31] Cited from the report of the Croatian Helsinki Committee.

[32] Reports of Croatian Helsinki Committee.

[33] Statement by UNPROFOR spokeswoman Susan Manuel; "Politika" of November 3, 1995.

[34] "Ekspres" of October 26. 1995

Upon completion of the military and police action and capture of Krajina, Croatian authorities undertook (and continue to undertake) systematic measures to search the terrain. In addition to killing of civilians, all the remaining Serb houses and estates were being looted, burnt down or demolished and livestock was being taken away. The remaining civilians, mainly the elderly, were being taken to camps where they were being subjected to interrogations, torture, maltreatment and most versatile forms of pressures. In the afore-mentioned "confidential" report of the ECMM, which is concerned with violations of human rights regarding Serbs and Serb property after the military action of August[35], it is stated, *inter alia*, that "long after the cessation of military operations, practically all the houses were totally pillaged and many of them completely burnt down..." It is also said as follows:

"In some cases it is difficult to separate 'looting' from 'burning' because it is usually carried out in combination. Illegal taking over of property in the form of real estate throughout the captured territory is being carried out with (tacit) consent of the highest Croatian authorities. Looting includes taking away of either alive or killed cattle. Croatian Army units, individuals and citizens bear responsibility for occurrence of most of those incidents."

"Widespread destruction, carried out mainly through burning down of rural areas and most of the small villages, is alarming. As a result, Serbs are actually prevented from returning to their homes. In the Sector South, most of the property is partially or totally demolished. The small town of Kistanje is completely destroyed."

According to numerous successive reports of other international organizations, as well as other available information, it is evident that acts of demolition and burning occurred:

- On two separate occasions on or around August 17-18, in the area between Knin and Drni{, where along the 18 km long road 45 Serb houses were burning, UN observers saw arson teams. One arson team wearing military camouflage was operating an antitank gun and firing incendiary rounds into houses in the Bulja{ area, between Knin and Drni{.[36]

- South of Drni{ to Knin and the surrounding area around Knin, there are hundreds of buildings that have been burnt and looted.

- Upon completion of military operations, Knin was systematically and completely looted. Looting was carried out by the 4th and 7th brigades of Croatian Army that entered the town first. The second wave of looters was comprised of Civilian Police and Military Police units. The UN military observer team in Knin revealed that 21 buildings were heavily damaged.[37]

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[35] See: p. 6.

[36] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

- Two boxes of PMA-2R, antipersonnel mines that are used for mining roadsides and houses were found in Ivo{evci. In the vicinity, mission members saw four members of Croatian Special Police. Most of the buildings were damaged in varying degrees by burning and looting.

- Kistanje was completely looted and burnt. The only undamaged building was the Orthodox church. According to the mission opinion, the church was deliberately left undamaged. School and post office buildings were destroyed. On August 17, a group of four Croatian soldiers was seen moving in and around buildings. While the mission was still in Kistanje, smoke began pouring out from behind buildings on the main street that goes toward Knin.[38]

- The following towns of Banija and Kordun were destroyed during and after military action: Glina, Petrinja and Topusko, while the villages of Dugo Selo, Trep~a, Kirinje, Katinovac, Grmu{a, Staro Selo, Bovi}, etc., were burnt down after the military action.

- Seventy per cent of the village of Donji Lapac was destroyed, whereas the villages of Siveri}, Kosovo, Vrbnik, Radu~i}, Kri~ke, Ivo{evci and @agrovi} were substantially damaged. Marks bearing the names of the villages were removed from many sites.

- The village of Srb was completely burnt and pillaged.

- According to the statement given by UN spokesman on September 27, 1995, 73% of the houses was burnt in 240 villages in former Sector South.

- Each house in the village of Frka{i} nearby Korenica was looted, and vandalized. Houses were burnt at Debelo Brdo. Hundreds of houses along the Srb-Otri} section went up in flames. In Sector North houses at Javni}, Kosna, Donji @irovac, Bruvno, Gornji Klasni} and Paukovac were destroyed.[39]

- According to a statement of the Force Commander for Sector South, A. Forrand on October 12, 1995, they had visited 389 villages and established that 16,578 Serb houses had been burnt down or severely damaged.

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[37] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

[38] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

[39] Statement by C. Gunnes, UN spokesman, Press Conference of September 8, 1995.

Upon the capture of Krajina, Croatian authorities arrested sizebale numbers of persons and took them to schools and sports halls turned into camps. The number of the arrested remaining Serbs is unknown. Major detention centres were at Zadar, [ibenik, Split, Knin, Sisak, Karlovac, Kutina, Gospi}, Novska, Ivani} Grad and Sinj. Prisoners were subjected to torture and inhuman treatment in those places of detention.

Croatian authorities held captive over 750 Serbs who had taken shelter in UNPROFOR compound in Knin, persistently demanding that "war criminals" be transferred to them without providing any concrete data on wanted persons. The elderly and children aged from 1 to 14 comprised the majority of the persons held there.

Presently, six hundred persons, out of seven hundred in UNPROFOR compound in Knin, have declared that they want to leave Croatia (which they did later on). From their experience they believe that the Croatian Army will not protect them. Upon their subsequent arrival to Serbia, they avoided talking about their experiences either because they were afraid for their relatives who remained in Croatia or their uncertain future status.

There were cases in which captured Serbs were used as a human shield. (For instance, 11 persons from the Retarded Persons Home nearby Topusko.) Later, UNPROFOR members found a number of the bodies of the killed, among which one in a wheelchair.[40]

The mentioned confidential report of the ECMM informs of individual cases of maltreatment and inhuman treatment. In UNCRO compound for Sector South, the observer team talked to an old Serb man from Markovac who had been severely beaten up by Croatian soldiers. An old woman (81) from the same village was beaten with a rifle butt by Croatian soldiers. They put her against the wall and fired bullets around her head. Four other men were verbally insulted by Croatian soldiers. One of them was beaten up twice - once when he showed them his Croatian citizenship paper.

In former Sector West, captured by Croats after the aggression launched on August 21 and 22, Croats driving their cars with "checkered" symbols insulted and maltreated Serbs in two small villages south of Pakrac. Some of them entered Serb houses and intimidated them.

On August 10, at Vrginmost, a group of Croats beat up 17 Serb refugees (13 men and 4 women). UN representatives were prevented from intervening.

During the passage of a Serb refugee column through Sisak on August 7, Croat civilians took Serbs out from the column and beat them up, smashed their cars, showered them with stones and rubbish and looted their personal effects, with open consent of Croatian police securing the passage of the column.[41]

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[40] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, etc.

IV

As a result of looting, demolition of homes and destruction of households which took place during and after Croatian military offensive, Serbs were forced to abandon their ancestral land[42], where they had managed to preserve their specific culture in the midst of Orthodox Church and Roman Catholic Church. Serbs were forced to abandon all their sacred values - churches and monasteries, museums, historical monuments, treasures of their cultural and artistic heritage, as well as the graves of their ancestors. They left a total of around 950 monuments of culture, 80 libraries and over 122 schools.

The fate of the of the Krka Monastery and Krupa Monastery (allegedly set on fire and grazed to the ground with its fresco-paintings), as well as of other monasteries, dating back to the earliest times of Serb settlements in that region, is not known. According to the insufficiently verified data, the artistic treasure of the Krka Monastery (which dates back to the 14th century) was looted, as well as 43 Orthodox churches in the areas of Bukovice and Ravni Kotari, including other parts of Krajina as well. The Dalmatian Eparchy of the Serbian Orthodox Church (SPC) practically does not exist any longer.

V

Immediately after launching the military and police offensives against Western Slavonia and Krajina, Croatia went on to legalize the newly emerged internal situation following the expulsion of the Serbs from their ethnic areas. On September 21, 1995, Croatia adopted a Law on the temporary take over and administration of specific property, whereby it, in effect, confiscated all real estate from expelled Serbs, as well as from all other persons who did not have Croatian citizenship. Also, the eventual return of Serbs does not appear feasible with the institution of almost insurmountable bureaucratic measures, such as the possession of documents (Croatian citizenship papers, identity cards, birth certificates, right of ownership certificates) which cannot be obtained given the prescribed time limits.

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[41] Data filed with the Committee under No. 259/96.

[42] The first historic records of the Serbs settling the region of Krajina date back to the year 882 (Frankish chronicle, etc.). It was in the 16th and 17th centuries that the Serbs settled the region of Lika, Kordun, Banija and Slavonija en masse at the invitation of Austrian emperors.

Simultaneously, in numerous legal proceedings Serbs are being charged with rebellion and war crimes and sentences are being pronounced without the right to adequate legal representation.

Since the beginning of the forcible secession from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Croatian authorities, guided by plans and programmes of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) headed by Dr. Franjo Tu|man, subjected Serb people to intolerable living conditions. By exerting most versatile and systematic pressures and killings, Croatian authorities forced Serbs to abandon their villages and towns.

By conducting military operations, mass killings and expulsions in the civil war, Croatian authorities committed crime of genocide against Serbs, eradicating all traces of their life in those parts where they had comprised majority before the outbreak of the conflict. (Examples of Medak Pocket, Miljeva~ki Plateau, Ravni Kotari, Mirlovi} Field, Maslenica, Western Slavonija, Krajina, etc.)

The cases of mass liquidation of Serbs in Gospi} and Pakra~ka Field, murdering of the Zec family in Zagreb, demolition of Serb-owned objects in Zadar and their expulsion, mass discharges from their jobs due to their "disloyalty" and numerous other examples throughout Croatia, also make constituent components of a planned strategy carried out against Serbs in Croatia designed to change the ethnic composition and to reduce their share below three per cent in the total number of the population in Croatia.

INFORMATION ON WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROATIAN ARMY TROOPS AGAINST SERB CIVILIAN POPULATION ON THE SRBOBRAN - JAJCE ROAD ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1995

Following the attack launched by Croatian Army troops against Srbobran (Donji Vakuf) on September 13, 1995, Serb civilian population, most of whom were women, children and elderly, fleeing from the Croatian Army attack was moving by animal-drawn carts, tractors, buses, trucks and on foot from Srbobran and its surroundings toward Jajce and Banja Luka. A large number of civilians were driving their cattle ahead of them.

On September 13, 1995, some 3 km before Jajce, at a place called Bravnica, members of the Croatian Army 2nd Guards Brigade ambushed and attacked that column moving from Srbobran toward Jajce. They started relentlessly killing the unarmed civilians in the column who were completely taken by surprise. Civilian population offered no resistance whatsoever.

During the attack some were immediately killed and some were wounded. According to the testimonies given by eye-witnesses, more than half of the passengers from only one bus (50 seats plus 30 persons who were standing) were killed and wounded as a result of the fire opened by Croatian Army troops. Moreover, they also launched a "Zolja" missile at that same bus full of victims and set it on fire together with the wounded and dead inside it.

A first-hand account of the suffering of Serb population in that column has been given by eye-witnesses from the column who had actually seen what had happened and who had lost some of their closest kin or they themselves had been seriously wounded. Their minutes have been taken by examining magistrates. In order to safeguard confidentiality of witnesses their names have been left out and given instead code numbers under which their statements are filed with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

From their statements it is clearly seen that Croatian Army has undertaken measures to remove evidence by taking away the bodies of the killed people without delay. This is why the exact numbers of the killed and wounded are yet to be established. However, it may doubtlessly be concluded that there have been a large number of victims.

Witness 715/95-12, 58 years of age, from that refugee column, stated:

"... I was on a bus overcrowded with passengers so that not only all the seats were occupied but a large number of men, women and children had to stand.

When the bus, moving in a refugee column consisting of tractors and animal-drawn carts, reached the village of Bravnica, some 3 km before Jajce, members of the Croatian Army deployed there opened fire at the bus and killed most of the passengers on it. After that they set the bus on fire burning thus all the bodies of the killed and wounded inside it.

The Croatian Army troops were relentlessly killing Serbs in the column, most often women, children and elderly, including also those who were going on foot and driving their cattle. I saw Croatian soldiers shooting at the column moving ahead of and behind my bus. Soldiers were shooting at all that was moving.

Somehow I managed to jump out of the bus through the window and save myself.

Croatian soldiers caught me and closed me in a nearby house in which there were 33 of us. There were 18 wounded among us though. However, women and children comprised the majority.

They loaded the wounded on a truck and drove them away. I know nothing of their whereabouts.

I know that scores of Serbs in the column moving from Srbobran to Jajce were killed and that the Srbobran-Jajce road was jammed with the column of refugees.

I saw that the following were killed:

1-2. Two children of Novo Jankovi}.

One of the children fell and his intestines came out while the other died in his grand-father's arms. Croatian soldiers retained their dead bodies saying: 'We have to bury them'. They took them away some-place..."

Witness 715/95-13, 61 years of age, stated:

"...I had lived in the village until September 13, 1995, when I took to flight from Srbobran and headed toward Jajce with 9 members of my family: my wife, two daughters-in-law and five children, from 7 to 16 years of age. We took with us only our most essential personal belongings. In Srbobran we climbed onto a bus overcrowded with people fleeing toward Jajce and Banja Luka. All the seats were occupied and nobody could make even the slightest move in the bus.

A big freight vehicle crowded with people was moving ahead of the bus. There must have been about 100 people on it.

When we set out from Srbobran to Jajce the bus was passing a very long column of tractors, animal-drawn carts and people driving their cattle, as well as a large number of trucks loaded with people fleeing toward Jajce.

All of a sudden when we approached Bravnica fierce fire was opened at the bus and column moving ahead of and behind it. A large number of passengers on the bus were killed. Somehow I managed to get out of it. We started rescuing wounded and killed from the bus. I took out of it my wife who was wounded in the head and

3. my grand-son Borisav,

who was also wounded. He died an hour later. My grand-daughter Dijana was also wounded. I managed to take out of the bus my daughter-in-law An|elka who was also wounded and had her left arm severed as a result. I also took out of the bus the son of my elder daughter-in-law Mira. He was wounded in the right arm.

Also, during that attack were shot my daughter-in-law

4. Mira and her daughter
5. Danijela.

They remained laying dead inside the bus that was suddenly hit with a 'Zolja' missile. It went up in flames. The bodies of my daughter-in-law and her daughter Danijela that remained inside the bus burnt together with it. I really do not know how many people remained inside the bus. Most of them were unfamiliar to me because they came from different villages. All those who remained inside the bus burnt together with it.

There were many women, children and elderly helpless people.

Soldiers who had previously opened fire and launched a 'Zolja' missile at the bus, ordered us who came out of it to follow them and took us to a house.

They detained me and a group of Serb civilians, women and children in a house in the village of Bravnica for five days. After that, they took us to Livno where we were imprisoned in a sports hall. We stayed there for 5 days. We were exchanged nearby Bosanska Gradi{ka.

My wife who was wounded was also exchanged with me.

In the bus was also the wife of my brother Ranko with her three children:

6. her son Velibor, about 14 years of age,
7. her daughter Daliborka, 23 years of age, with her son
8. Dragan, 6 years of age.

All the three children were killed. Only my daughter-in-law - the wife of my brother Ranko and her daughter Suzana were saved. They are currently being treated at a hospital.

I do not know the names of other killed persons because they were not from my village.

The Croatian Army troops opened fire not only at the bus but at the whole column moving ahead of and behind the bus. When I left the bus I saw scores of killed people laying on the road. The Croatian Army troops killed not only fleeing Serbs but also the cattle driven by Serb people, as well as horses drawing carts. I do not know how many people were killed but I did see scores of victims laying on the vehicles and by them on the road..."

Witness 715/95-14 stated:

"... I had lived in Srbobran until September 13, 1995, when it was attacked by the members of the Moslem Army. People were leaving their houses and flats and heading toward Jajce and Banja Luka. Fleeing Serbs in a very long column were moving mainly on tractors, animal-drawn carts and buses. A large number of inhabitants were driving their cattle and moving on foot.

I managed to climb onto one of the buses together with my disabled son, born in 1968, in Bugojno. He had half his foot amputated.

When we had reached the village of Bravnica, fierce fire was opened from all directions.

A large number of passengers inside the bus were shot to death while some of us managed to climb out of the bus. I got out of the bus and managed to take my son out of it as well. Then there was a strong detonation. The bus which had been hit was caught on fire from all sides and went up in flames.

A large number of the killed and wounded remained inside the bus and burnt with it. I do not know the exact number of the people left inside the bus. The bus burnt to the ground.

When I climbed out of the bus I saw scores of killed people from the column moving ahead of and behind the bus.

Among the killed inside the bus I knew only the bus driver

9. Zdravko Bandulaja who had lived in Srbobran.

Suddenly, Croatian soldiers appeared on the spot and ordered us to carry the wounded with us to a nearby house. First they singled out the wounded and allegedly took them to be treated at a hospital.

My son was taken to Mostar. I do not know anything about him..."

Witness 715/95-15, 67 yeras of age, stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I set out from Srbobran together with Serb people toward Jajce and Banja Luka. At a petrol station I managed to climb onto the bus heading toward Jajce together with my wife and my sister. When we had reached the village of Bravnica fierce fire was opened from all directions at the bus and at the column moving ahead of and behind it. The bus immediately came to a stop. Concentrated fire was being opened at the bus. A large number of passengers inside the bus were immediately killed. I was among those who managed to flee the bus the moment it had stopped.

In the bus remained my sister

10. Milja Avramovi}, born in 1924, in the village of Barbari}i nearby Bugojno.

When I left the bus, it exploded and went up in flames.

We tried to rescue the passengers from the bus. While trying to rescue my still alive sister from the bus my hair caught on fire and burnt. However, I did not succeed in taking her out. I do not know how many people remained inside that bus but I do know that all of them completely burnt down with it.

When we came out of the bus the shooting was still going on..."

Woman witness 715/95-16, 60 years of age, a housewife, stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I set out on a bus from Srbobran to Jajce. An exceptionally long column of tractors, animal-drawn carts and people driving their cattle was heading toward that direction.

Our bus came to a village some 3 km before Jajce. Then they started shooting at the bus. I managed to flee the bus with several other passengers. After the bus had been hit with a shell it went up in flames. A large number of passengers who remained inside the bus burnt with it.

On the animal-drawn cart in the column nearby the bus was my son-in law:

11. Mihajlo Zeljko, from the village of Blagaj nearby Vakuf.

There was with him also his wife, that is my daughter

12. Jovanka Mihajlo,

as well as their three children. During the attack, my daughter and my son-in-law were killed while one of their sons was wounded. I took the other two children with me and little Jovan was taken by Croatian Army. I believe that he is probably being treated at some hospital.

I was taken together with children to Livno and was exchanged later..."

Witness 715/95-17, 62 years of age, a pensioner, stated:

"... A large number of residents of Srbobran waited for the bus onto which my wife and I climbed. It moved on and we passed many trailers pulled by tractors, animal-drawn carts and people going on foot...

There were many wounded and killed persons inside the bus. Since I was sitting on the seat on the left side at the rear wheel of the bus I managed to jump through the window. I helped my wounded wife to get out of it as well. As soon as we came out of the bus it went up in flames and from that moment on it was impossible to climb onto it again. All the wounded and killed remained inside it and their bodies burnt together with the bus. I do not know how many people remained inside the bus.

I know that the bus driver Zdravko Bandulaja, about 40-45 years of age, from the village of [ali}i, remained inside the bus. His body remained inside the bus because he was among the first who had been shot..."

Witness 818/95-21 stated:

"... On September 13, I climbed onto the bus with my old mother in Srbobran. The bus set out to Jajce. There were many passengers on the bus - all of them elderly, women and children.

While we were approaching the village of Bravnica, we heard shooting directed at the column we were moving in. Moans were heard inside the bus because there were many wounded and killed. When the bus stopped we started running. However, Croatian Army soldiers appeared and caught us.

Later I heard that 22 passengers were killed and 15 were wounded inside that bus.

The following were killed:

13. Stojan Kaurin, 70 years of age, from Srbobran,

14. his daughter-in-law and

15. his grand-son, as well as

16-21. six members of the Jankovi} family.

While approaching the place where the bus had stopped, I saw scores of turned over animal-drawn carts on the road and bodies of dead people laying by them. I would not be able to give a precise estimate as to the number of killed people along that section of the road. We were exposed to precise fire at a close range..."

Witness 818/95-12 stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I was on the animal-drawn cart moving in a refugee column heading toward Jajce. In front of the village of Bravnica fierce fire was opened at the column. On that occasion, my daughter and son moving on the animal-drawn cart ahead of me were wounded. My daughter was wounded in the head and my son was wounded in the hip and in the right leg.

My neighbour's children, 13 and 17 years of age, told me that their parents Mihajlo and Jovanka Zeljko had remained laying in a pool of blood on the road..."

Witness 818/95-12 stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I was on the animal-drawn cart moving toward Jajce together with my three children. We had to move in a column because ahead of us and behind us there were a large number of animal-drawn carts, trailers pulled by tractors, passenger cars and trucks.

At the village of Bravnica fire was opened at us resulting in a large number of killed and wounded. On that occasion I was wounded in both my feet. My younger son, born in 1979, was also wounded in the abdominal part, thorax and head..."

Woman witness 818/95-2 was also in the column moving from Srbobran toward Jajce on September 13, 1995. She stated:

"... I climbed onto the bus with my old granny and sat on the seat at the rear of the bus. It was a very large bus. Since all the seats were occupied passengers had to stand in between the seats. I am positive that there must have been around 80 passengers.

When we approached the village of Bravnica fierce fire was opened both at the bus and at the animal-drawn carts moving in a column by the bus. Bullets piercing window-panes of the bus resulted in screams and moans of the many wounded and killed people inside the bus. Immediately after that, the bus stopped and we started coming out of it.

While still on the bus I felt severe pain in my right leg, thorax and in my head. I got out of the bus crawling on my hands and knees. I saw that my granny's leg was almost severed from the knee downward hanging only on a tiny piece of skin. Thereafter arrived Croatian soldiers covered with disguise: they had green bands tied round their heads and their faces were painted with some kind of yellowish and greenish colour.

While still on the bus, that is before it had stopped, I saw that the fire was also opened at the column of vehicles moving ahead of and behind the bus. I saw killed people, including children, falling from those vehicles. In front of the bus I saw the body of Marinko Zeljko, a young boy, and the body of his sister Marijana.

I know that inside the bus were killed

22-23. two children and

24. a woman.

I saw a mother carrying out of the bus her child though I did not know whether it was alive. On that occasion was killed

25. mother of Svetlana Gudalo from Turbet.

I know that

26. a mother

was also killed leaving after herself two children 4 and 7 years of age.

Later I learnt that the members of the 2nd Guards Brigade of the Croatian Army participated in the attack on the bus..."

1. The members of the 2nd Guards Brigade of the Croatian Army are responsible for killing of Serb civilian population.

COMMITTEE FOR COMPILING DATA ON CRIMES COMMITTED
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
268/95
BELGRADE

THE ČELEBIĆI CAMP FOR SERBS

(MAY - DECEMBER 1992)

BELGRADE, February, 1996

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1. THE ČELEBIĆI CAMP FOR SERBS

1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

1.1.1. To the northwest of Konjic, the municipality to which it belongs, on the Sarajevo-Mostar road and by the railway line, some 5,5 kilometers in the direction of Jablanica from Konjic, is the place of ČELEBIĆI (15 degrees and 30 minutes east geographical longitude, 43 degrees and 41 minutes north geographical latitude and 286 m. above sea level).

A JNA military facility had been built here for the storage of liquid fuel, about 1300 meters long and up to 125 meters wide. At the very entrance is the front gate post, with another adjacent room, a corridor and a lavatory. Near the gate is the administrative building with offices and dormitories. Behind it is the entrance to a concrete corridor which gradually descends below ground level, and the atomic shelter door is at its other end. Within this structure there is also a smaller building - a room which served as a firefighting equipment storage. Within the compound there are several hangars - storehouses and a number of manholes with valves and other fuel decanting installations.

1.2. THE TAKING OF ČELEBIĆI AND ITS TURNING INTO A CAMP

1.2.1. On April 20, 1992, at 24.00 hrs. sharp, Muslims and Croats attacked this building in which there were 14 JNA soldiers and took it.

The next day a meeting was held between representatives of the SDS, the SDA and the HDZ from Čelebići and it was agreed that Serbian women and children could leave the place; Croatian women had already left earlier. Thus on April 22, 1992, at 12.00 hrs. a convoy of three trucks and around 20 passenger cars with women and children aboard set out escorted by Muslim armed forces and went to Serb territory - Borke.

Proof: Committee Documentation under No. 243/95-13

1.2.2. This military facility was turned into a camp for Serbs in which they went through untold suffering.

1.2.3. In the beginning this camp was run jointly by Croats and Muslims. The first warden was RASIM MIŠUNOVIĆ, a Muslim, who, before the beginning of June 1992 was apparently promoted and the Croat ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ was appointed the new warden.

1.2.4. When in the first half of June 1992 misunderstandings started between the Croats and the Muslims, according to some witnesses, the camp passed into Muslim hands.

Be that as it may, one thing is certain: the Muslims were by far more cruel than the Croats.

1.3. ARRESTS

1.3.1. After the attack by Croats and Muslims and the seizure of Serb villages, the inhabitants:

a) were arrested en masse at their homes or in other places.

b) were captured, or

c) surrendered so as to save their wives, children, parents and other next of kin who had remained in the village at the mercy of the Muslims and Croats,

d) some were caught through deception

In addition, persons were arrested for various reasons, as a rule being accused of alleged possession of radio stations or weapons or of having committed a criminal offence, and were taken to this camp. The largest number of people were incarcerated in May, 1992, when villages or parts of villages inhabited by Serbs were occupied, so that already then the camp was "filled to capacity". Later people were brought in sporadically.

1.3.2. The majority of the inmates were brought to the camp directly, after a shorter or longer journey. In some instances they were taken to other camps (a larger group was first taken to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic, the Secretariat of the Interior of Konjic, and a smaller group was taken to Trnovo, etc.) but later they would end up in this camp. A number of the people captured had been in other, Croatian camps: Ljubuški - the old prison, Grude - the school, in "Lora" in Split, and others.

1.3.3. It is characteristic in all instances that immediately after a village was taken the houses would be set to fire and people would be killed; captured Serbs would be severely beaten on the spot. Many were killed immediately after capture.

1.3.4. On May 9, 1992, the Muslims attacked the village of Idbar with the objective of capturing the men who had remained, as the majority had previously left for Bradina to get together with other people and mount a defence. They surrounded a house in which there were a number of people, women and children. MITHAD PIRKIĆ shot at random around the house and some less valuable things were also seized. They caught 8 men and a women, M., and took them to Čelebići that same evening. The next day they took

the men to the sports hall at Musala and returned them after 21 days; M. remained at Čelebići all the time.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

1.3.5. The witness 454/95-19, together with his wife and two children, was arrested on May 13,1992 in Konjic by Muslims in fatigues with HVO insignia. They were taken to Čelebići. They spent a night in the camp and were then released but ordered to stay at Brdjani. The witness was arrested again on June 16,1992 and again brought to this camp. Of all the camp inmates who have been interrogated, this witness was the first to have been detained in Čelebići. For the time being it has not been ascertained whether people had been brought to this camp before this case.

1.3.6. Donje Selo was attacked on May 20,1992. Two days after that, on May 22, 1992, it was taken. ŠEFKO HODŽIĆ, who led the attack, addressed Serbs through a megaphone telling them to surrender. Then the Muslims called individual Serbs by telephone trying to talk them into surrendering and promising that nothing would happen to them. Under immense pressure the Serbs decided to surrender. Thirty of them, bearing a white flag, descended to the road to Konjic and surrendered to members of the HVO and the Muslim TD. After they had been ordered to lay down their arms they were transferred in groups of ten to the sports hall at Musala. On the morrow, May 25,1992, three of them were moved to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7.

1.3.7. After attacking Vrdolje on May 21, 1992, the Muslims and Croats surrounded the houses and captured Serbs, took them to camps, and some of them ended up in Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/94-1.

1.3.8. After the village of Cerići was taken, on May 22,1992, a group of 28 Serbs who had surrendered around 1 p.m. was transferred by lorry to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 594/94-19.

1.3.9. After their attack on Bradina on May 25,1992 and the raid of the village on May 26, Croats and Muslims surrounded the houses, drove the Serbs out of their houses, looted and set fire to the houses and other buildings and captured the inhabitants, mainly women, children and elderly men and took them to "Mića's cafe". They beat them up on the spot and seized their valuables. Then they took them to the centre of Bradina, ordered them to strip all their clothes but their underwear. Then they had to run the gauntlet composed of soldiers who beat them. Those who fell fared the worst - they were trampled upon. Then the men were transferred by truck to Čelebići or to the sports *hall in Konjic, and the women and children to the elementary school at Bradina where they were kept for several days.*

Proof: Witness 234/95-12 and 607/94.

1.3.10. The Croats arrested the doctors P.G. and R.M. and the dentist Ž.M. in the Infirmary in Bradina and then took them to the centre of the village where they joined the others. En route they were beaten. From the mass of the captured people they singled out V.V., V.Ž and S.Ž and killed them. They transferred the whole group to the sports hall at Musala and after a short stay there brought them to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 234/95-3, 292/3-95 and 380/94.

1.3.11. A characteristic account is the one given by the witness 260/94: On the morning of May 26, 1995, Croats and Muslims surrounded the house in which he was with his family, relatives and neighbours. They drove them all to a clearing in front of the cafe of MITAR KULJANIN and there they separated the men from the women and children. They beat them immediately. They beat them for a full hour with rifle butts, boots, pieces of wood and other objects. The witness saw REDŽA BALIĆ beating his son-in-law B.M. with a cable. G.V. and G.M. were beaten up. The two of them were forced to swallow half a page of the daily "Oslobodenje" each with a picture of Draža Mihajlović. At a certain moment two airplanes flew over the place and then they were beaten even more. After the beating they were taken to the cafe of PERO MRKAJIĆ and on the way they were stripped of all their gold, money, documents and other belongings. Their documents were burned immediately. At the cafe all of them had to run the gauntlet and were beaten up before they boarded the lorry. M., alias "K" and K.B. sustained grave injuries. There were about 80 of them. All of them were transferred to the Čelebići camp. En route they came across Muslims who spat at them, swore at them and showered various abuse at them.

1.3.12. In Bradina that day and in the days that followed a number of arrests were made of people who were in hiding.

Proof: Witness 234/95-11, 488/94-1 and 221/4-7.

1.3.13. An interesting case is that of the witness 148/95, who, after Bradina was taken, was in the trenches with his neighbours, defending the village:

"My son ZDRAVKO, 13 years old, was a pupil of the seventh grade of elementary school. They took him out of the house in the village of Bradina, and, driving him in front of them, they forced him to call me to get out of the trench and surrender. As they were behind him with a weapon pointed at his back, you can imagine what the child went through; and not only him, but me myself, seeing my boy walking in front of them with their gun barrels against his back and fearing that they might kill him any

moment. To save my boy's life and prevent them from killing him, I came out of the trench and I surrendered."

Immediately thereafter the witness was beaten up and transferred to the Čelebići camp.

1.3.14. After Bradina was taken, a group of 40-50 Serbs surrendered on May 27, 1992 in order to save the lives of their families, which had remained in the village, in view of the fact that the attackers started killing people and setting fire to houses right away. After that other groups and individuals surrendered. All those who were caught or surrendered were divided into three groups: those who had arms, those without arms and women and children. Of men there were a total of 84-88.

The moment they laid down their arms, they were lined up against the supporting wall of the cutting below which passes the tunnel Ivan-Sedlo, 3 kilometers long, which is near the centre of Bradina. Having forced them to remove their upper clothes, they took all their effects and documents from them. Thus they took from the witness 243/95-4 his watch and his gold wedding ring. They had them all climb a lorry and then beat them up in it. Whoever managed to climb faster fared better so that the older and feebler ones got beaten more. They were beaten with rifle butts, metal sticks, boots, and other objects. Some fainted. Some suffocated in the tarpaulin-covered lorry as it was hot outside.

They shoved a rifle barrel up the mouth of the witness 86/1-95 and pierced his head and he was unconscious most of the time. He has a hazy recollection of having been taken to Čelebići by truck. They rocked the truck so as to overturn it. They arrived in Čelebići on that same day between 11 and 11.30 a.m.

Proof: Witness 243/95-6, 86/1-95, 274/95 and 488/94-2.

1.3.15. On May 26, 1992 a group of 18 Serbs surrendered to the Croats and Muslims near the railway station in Bradina.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.3.16. On the evening of May 26 a group of 100 Serbs was taken to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic and transferred to Čelebići the next day.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.3.17. The Croats and Muslims attacked Donje Selo for the first time on May 20,1992 around 3.30 p.m. The attack lasted till evening. G. was working in her garden and she saw five cars from which men in uniforms disembarked and immediately surrounded the house of J.A., a policeman. G. fled in the direction of her mother-in-law's house. She saw them surrounding her own house and they started shooting immediately. A number *of people fled the area. They took to the forest and hid. The witness went out of the forest in the evening and saw her house as well as the houses of A.J., Ć.P., Ć.M., Ć.O, S.M and others burning.*

At dawn, on May 21,1992 the shelling of the village started. The shells landed in the forest and in the village itself. That evening 11 villagers hid in a cave near the house of G's mother- in-law and the house on M.Ć., some 16 square metres in area, in front of the entrance to which there was a rock so that the entrance was shielded. There they hid until May 24. Afterwards they went to the house of Ć.T.

On May 26, when there was a renewed attack, about 200 Muslims and Croats surrounded that house. The people inside were driven out. While they searched the house SADIK TELETOVIĆ killed MIŠA ĆEĆEZ. The killing was witnessed by N.Ć. and T.Ć. The brother of the killed MIŠA was beaten up. Then they were all taken to the Cooperative Centre, from which he and G. were transferred to Čelebići in a vehicle.

Proof: Witness 221/4-3.

1.3.18. Around 9 a.m. on May 27,1992 a group of 86 Serbs came to the centre of the village of Gornja Bradina and surrendered to Territorial Defence units from Konjic.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.3.19. After the attack on Brdjani, a large number of Serbs were forcibly taken to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 147/95.

1.3.20. Five Serbs captured at Gornja Raštelica were taken to the silo in Tarčin. From there they were transferred to the Čelebići camp on May 28,1992.

Proof: Witness 243/95-12 and 488/94-7.

1.3.21. After the attack on Bradina, on May 25,1992, a number of women hid in the forest for five days. Afterwards they returned to the village where they were caught by the Croats and Muslims and locked up in the school. PERO BARUNČIĆ came that same evening and asked M. where her husband was. She said that she did not know. They singled her out together with M.D. and Dj. and transferred them to Čelebići where they arrived on May 29,1992 about 4 p.m.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27, 412/94-16 and 412/94-27.

1.3.22. A group of 12 Serbs was captured on Mt. Bjelašnica. They were beaten and tortured en route, at the hotel "Mrazište" on Mt.Igman and in other places. After spending one night in Tarčin they were taken to Čelebići on May 30,1992. After having

been accorded the "standard welcome ", they were placed in "No.6". This group included: PERO MRKAJIĆ, caterer, who was later killed, Dj.Dj., M.R., Dj.M. Dj.Z., the witness and others.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

1.3.23. After Bradina had been taken, RAJKO DJORDJIĆ was retreating with his group towards Kalinovik planning to cross over to Serb territory. Another five men joined them on the way. After spending several days in the forest, in the rain, mud and cold, they surrendered on May 30,1992 near the village of Ljuta. They would not have done so had they not been deceived. The Muslims had promised to let them go the moment they surrendered their arms. But they did not set them free but bound their hands on their backs with wire and took them to the school in the village of Ljuta. HOS members beat them in the school.

They beat RAJKO DJORDJIĆ especially hard, slashed with a knife and tore the JNA uniform that he was wearing. All their money and valuables were seized. They spent the night there. On the following day they were driven, tied, to the village of Šabići, to the school, where they were also subjected to maltreatment. From that point other soldiers took them to the "Famos" hotel on Mt. Igman. There were HOS members, HVO members, "Lilies" and members of the Muslim Territorial Defence there. At the hotel they had to identify themselves and then were beaten and insulted. After an hour or so they had to run the gauntlet composed of soldiers who beat them all the way from the entrance to the hotel to the "Tam" van which was to transport them further. En route they were moved from this vehicle into a lorry. When the lorry came, the guard fired a burst and killed DRAGAN VUJIČIĆ, wounded K.Dj. in the stomach, K.Dj. in the head driving one of his eyes out, and Ž.R. in the arm. No medical assistance was extended to anyone. They passed through the villages of Vrdolje, Džepi and Živašnica. They stayed a while in each and the assembled Muslims showered abuse at them, spat at them and threw various objects at them. Eventually they arrived in Konjic. There they stopped near the Community Centre and then in front of the building of the Secretariat of the Interior. Their escorts beat them and insulted them and were joined by the crowd which had gathered. They forced RAJKO DJORDJIĆ to stand although he had been badly beaten up and unconscious for a while, showing him around as a captured "Chetnik duke". In front of the police department they ordered him to kiss their emblems, and, as he refused, they beat him some more and forced him to kiss a wild boar which they had caught on Mt. Bjelašnica and loaded onto the lorry. From the Police Department they went to the motel and home of ZEJNIL DELALIĆ, who had worked in Austria and held a high office in their army. There they unloaded the boar and continued their journey, with a strong armed escort and police cars with their rotary lights on. RAJKO DJORDJIĆ continued to be on show as a "Chetnik duke" and was constantly beaten.

Thus they passed through the entire city. The truck was followed by a police car in which rode JASMIN GUSKA, head of the Public Security Service in Konjic, PERA BARUNČIĆ, commanding officer of the police station, AMIR BEGIĆ, head of the

Crime Service of the Secretariat of the Interior, and in another car was RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, Mayor of the city, otherwise a doctor, an urologist.

A total of 26 of them arrived in Čelebići in the afternoon of May 31, 1992.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 412/94-23, 65/1-95, 488/94-5, 221/4-5, 243/95-12, 243/95-7, 488/94-3 and 509/94-5.

1.3.24. In the evening of June 15, 1992, the Croats and Muslims surrounded a house in Idbar and then searched it looking for arms and a radio station. They shot at random around the house and arrested M. They also arrested Lj. and other villagers and transferred them all to Čelebići on that same day.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

1.3.25. In the evening of July 12,1992 REDŽO BALIĆ and SALKO LJEVO came to the house of R. in the village of Zukići and took her to a car and then brought other Serbs to the spot: Dj.S., S., his wife, JELENKO and his wife ANDJA DJORDJIĆ, who were later killed, Dj.Va. and Dj.Ve., their sons, M., their aunt J.G. and B. (13 years old), their daughters G. and B. (14 years old) and her son. HAMO NIKŠIĆ was at the wheel. They were all transferred to the camp in Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

1.3.26. On June 15,1992, Muslims and Croats invited Serbs from Brdjani to Podorašac for negotiations. Sixty-three men came. They were all put aboard a truck by force and driven to the camp at Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 178/94 and 440/94-1.

1.3.27. On the following day, June 16,1992, the witness 454/95-19, who had already been in a camp earlier, was picked up by FIKRET (f.Safet) RAMIĆ and the son of SALKO HALILOVIĆ and arrested on the orders of AGAN (f.Emin) RAMIĆ, commanding officer of a Muslim unit and FADIL ŠPAGO from Konjic - both were his neighbours. He too was taken to Čelebići.

1.3.28. Other arrests, captures or the surrendering of groups and individuals in different places are described by the witnesses: 243/95-8, 221/4-6 and 445/95-22.

1.4. TRANSFERS, RELEASES, EXCHANGES

1.4.1. The first camp inmates in Čelebići were registered after May 10,1992, when this facility started to be operated as a camp. The camp existed until December 9,1992 when the last group of 32 "inveterate Chetniks" was transferred to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic.

1.4.2. Very few people were released directly from this camp. They were gradually transferred to Konjic and from there either exchanged or, in a smaller number of cases, released.

1.4.3. A group of 28 Serbs from Cerići was in the camp for one day and right away, on May 23, transferred to Musala. Then they were transferred in groups: 20 on June 5; On June 17; a group of 50 on August 13; On August 21; a large group (over 80) from Bradina in late August; in the beginning of September; on October 5 - 17 of them; at the end of the same month - 30 people and on December 1 all the camp inmates except for 32 whom they moved on December 9 so that nobody remained.

The staff was also transferred and the Čelebići camp was dismantled.

1.4.4. Only seldom and only few people were actually released. The only exceptions were on August 31 when 20 detainees were released and on November 17 when several of the inmates were set free. As for individual releases they took place on: May 28 (released by DELIĆ); on May 30 (an elderly man released after interrogation); on June 10 and 15; on July 22 (a doctor but required to report to the camp for regular duty); and on August 19 and 31 (individual inmates released by DELIĆ). On August 31 a larger group was released, consisting of 20 inmates, as attested to by the witness 509/94-5. On October 16,1992 another doctor was set free. ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ personally released one Serb towards the end of October and another one on November 18,1992.

All of the released prisoners were given a written decision to that effect. Only one of the detainees escaped while working outside the camp. There may have been other cases but we have no such knowledge to date.

1.4.5. The inmates were placed in "the ward", then in "hangar No.6." and "tunnel No.9". The "ward" was vacated and reserved for the gravely injured.

After representatives of the International Red Cross (IRC) came on August 31,1992, all the camp inmates were moved from "No.9" to "No.6." so that no one remained in the "tunnel". After most of the Serbs had left, the group in the "ward" stayed till the end.

Attesting to this are witnesses 147/95, 274/95, 100/94, 221/94-1, 221/94-3, 234/95-11, 234/95-12, 243/95-12, 243/95-6, 243/95-7, 260/94, 412/94-15, 412/94-23, 440/94-1, 488/94-2, 607/94, 630/1-9 4, 243/95-4, 221/4-6, 148/95 and 594/94-20. (The testimonies of these persons also confirm the data given in the previous two chapters).

1.4.6. The witness 221/4-7 was incarcerated with a group of 20 Serbs in tunnel "No.9" from May 26 to around May 31, 1992, when they were shifted to hangar "No.6" as "No.9" was needed for the "more dangerous Chetniks".

1.4.7. The first camp inmates locked up in hangar "No.6" comprised a group of between 84 and 88 Serbs, which was brought there from Bradina on May 27,1992. The next day another 9 persons were brought from the Secretariat of the Interior in Konjic.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.4.8. The witness 688/94-7 was in ward "No.22" from May 25,1992. He was brought there from Musala where he had spent one night. He had surrendered in Donje Selo. There were about 70 people there. They slept on the floor for some ten days, and others were brought in so that their number eventually reached 106. Therefore HAZIM DELIĆ, deputy camp warden, transferred them all to hangar "No.6" where there already were around a hundred souls. The witness was in the camp for three months. He was transferred to Musala on August 20,1992 and released on August 30,1992. This is also confirmed by witness 221/94-1.

1.4.9. After a visit by the IRC, a group was moved from tunnel "No.9" to hangar "No.6". The group of fifteen who had remained in the tunnel were moved from it ten days later - on August 31, 1992. Witness 221/4-5 believes that this was on the occasion of the birthday of the commander ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ. Around November 20, 32 camp inmates were transferred to the ward in which they stayed until December 9,1992.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 488/94-4, 65/1-95, 221/4-5, 488/94-7, 488/94-1, 488/94-5, 243/95-8 and 488/94-3.

1.4.10. On May 31, 1992, a Commission consisting of Dr. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, specialist of urology and Dr. AHMED JUSUFBEGOVIĆ, specialist of internal medicine, singled out Dr. M.R. and Dr. G.P. and another 10 worst beaten up inmates and transferred them to the "3 mart" elementary school in Konjic where there was a "ward for captured Chetniks". Then, between June 10 and 12, they returned them (13 camp inmates including the doctors) and put them in "No.22" which was empty then. They brought 12 ordinary hospital beds and a cot from the hospital. When there were not enough beds, the inmates slept on the floor.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 292/3-95, 488/94-5, 380/94 and 234/95-3.

1.4.11. All the camp inmates from Čelebići were either directly exchanged from the camp at Musala in Konjic or were released, brought in again and then exchanged. There were both official and "off the record" exchanges, one by one. In a large scale, general exchange organized on October 6,1994 on the "Srpskih junaka" (Serb heroes) bridge at Grbavica in Sarajevo, the last inmates - 81 of them - from this camp crossed over to Serb territory.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22, 412/94-15, 221/4-7, 147/95, 234/95-11 and 488/94-6.

1.4.12. Almost all the Serbs, both those released from camps and those who had never been in camps, together with their families crossed over to Serb territory, as a rule by bribing someone or paying the Croats who enabled them to pass through their territory. Consequently, in Konjic and in the Muslim-controlled part of the commune there are now less than a tenth of the previous number of Serbs. Apart from that, in many villages, such as for instance Bradina, there is not a single Serb left, and all their houses and other property have been plundered and destroyed.

1.5. CAMP INMATES

1.5.1. People from Konjic and the nearby villages were brought to Čelebići. Most of them were from Bradina. They were all Serbs (except for one Muslim who was with them for a while). Some of them had organized themselves to defend the lives of their families and their own, their property and other valuables because for a long time the threat of an armed attack by Muslims and Croats against the Serbs had been in evidence. It proved true. In April and May 1992 Muslims and Croats attacked villages and sections of villages inhabited by Serbs. Serbs were killed and banished and their property was plundered and set on fire, so that a large number of them flocked to Bradina, the largest purely Serb village, where the villagers had organized themselves to mount a defence. When Bradina was taken, the defenders retreated in the direction of Serb territory. Some were captured and some surrendered. They were people in their prime and the breadwinners of their families. A large number of people who did not fight also ended up in the camp, mostly elderly people and instances of children inmates have also been registered.

1.5.2. Although the majority of the camp prisoners had secondary school qualifications, there were also doctors, professors, engineers and other highly qualified professionals among them. Most of them had worked in Konjic and many of them were employed in the various plants of the "Igman" military factory.

1.5.3. According to the accounts of the camp inmates who have given testimonies as witnesses and on the basis of the data collected by the Red Cross, from Borac - the Serb commune of Konjic and by the Committee, a list of 369 men and 16 women has been drawn up. It is estimated that this is not the definitive number and that over 400 people had been incarcerated in this camp, and the figures are being constantly updated. The names of 19 Serbs who were in ward "No.22" and of 77 who were in tunnel "No.9" have been registered.

1.6. ARRIVAL AT THE CAMP, "RECEPTION"

1.6.1. The kind of "reception" that everybody was accorded immediately upon arrival was vicious beating, and several people were killed. If it had not been done before, their money and valuables were seized on arrival. Some were interrogated. Characteristic in terms of brutality were the events on May 27, when a large group from Bradina came and on May 31, when the group including RAJKO DJORDJIĆ was brought in.

1.6.2. A large group of captured Serbs, between 84 and 88 it is estimated, came to the camp around 11 a.m. on May 27, 1992. As the lorry entered the camp compound they were immediately beaten: in the lorry, as they disembarked and thereafter. They were lined up against a supporting wall about 100 metres long, facing the wall. Probably about 30-40 military policemen beat them for 6 or 7 hours on end. They came in groups behind the prisoners' backs and beat up each and every one of them. All the while they asked them about their personal particulars and about weapons and similar. They were all beaten up. HAZIM DELIĆ who had a crutch as he had been wounded, was in charge of the beating. The Serbs were hit with iron bars, baseball and other bats, rifle butts, hoe handles and other objects.

One of the witnesses, 243/95-4, was forced to lie down and kiss the ground while one of them kept hitting him with a hoe handle until it broke. Seeing that their victim was still conscious, they swore at him and asked him what his back was made of since he was able to endure all that beating. The witness replied that they could continue to hit him as much as they could seeing that they had where.

On that occasion were killed PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ, the father of witness 243/95-4, GOJKO MILJANIĆ and MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ, the brother of witness 236/94. They beat ZDRAVKO GLIGORIJEVIĆ the most and later he was taken away from the camp and, probably, killed. All the while they were forced to keep saying the "Allahu ekber" (Allah the Almighty) prayer and "Ready for the Fatherland!"

The witness was hit on the kidneys, on the back, the muscles of his legs and arms, on the loins, and kicked in the testicles. He saw many others faint. As K.S., a deaf-mute, could not hear what was being asked of him to do, they beat him thinking that he was feigning. Some people were taken out of the file, ordered to lie down and then beaten. MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ, for instance, before they killed him, and G.N.

When K. N. asked for a drink of water, the guard JAPALAK ordered everybody to take off their socks and throw them into a canal. Then he ordered them to urinate into that canal, and then everyone was ordered to drink urine from that same canal. The witness had to do it also. JAPALAK came looking for two Serbs with the surname T. from Tarčin. Then they were beaten up an thrown into hangar "No.6" with the others. The witness 86/1-95 was in a grave condition and was transferred the next morning to the "hospital for Chetniks". All this was observed by a group of camp inmates that had been brought in the previous day, as they were actually lined up so as to watch it. The inmates were beaten by: ŠEFIK ČAMAGA, RAMIZ ĆIBO, ESAD MACIĆ, called "MAKARON", his brother "MACA", and others.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 488/94-2, 243/95-6, 274/95 AND 344/95-1.

1.6.3. The witness 260/94 says, that after they were put in the hangar, G.D. was ordered to take the body of GOJKO MILJANIĆ out in a wheelbarrow, and Dj. D. to take out the father and son T. whose arms and legs had been broken in another wheelbarrow. The day after they came, HAZIM DELIĆ came and designated a seating place for every one, ordering everybody to face the floor with their backs bent. In so doing he swore at them cursing their Chetnik mothers and threatened to kill anyone not obeying orders.

1.6.4. A group of 12 Serbs from Bradina, which had been captured on Mt. Bjelašnica (taken over Mt. Igman and spent the night at Tarčin), on arriving at Čelebići on May 30, 1992, were beaten up an placed in "No.6.". They were beaten by PAJAZIT, a certain Albanian, and DELIĆ was present.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

1.6.5. A group captured near Ljuta arrived, on May 31, 1992 between 3 and 4 p.m., escorted by Dr. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, the mayor of Konjic, JASMIN GUSKA, the head of the Secretariat of the Interior, and others, who escorted them through the city. When the group entered the compound, guards climbed onto the lorry and beat them. The people brought in were lined up against the wall of "No.9", beaten up and stripped of their belongings and articles of clothing leaving them in only their undershirts and trousers, barefoot. Then they were interrogated. Afterwards DELIĆ took about 70 inmates out of "No.9" and lined them up against the new arrivals. The newcomers could see that those people were all beaten up, smeared with blood and generally in a sorry condition. There were elderly people among them. They were lined up facing each other.

PAVO MUCIĆ, the camp warden, had the witness 221/94-3/1 and RAJKO DJORDJIĆ come out in front of the line and addressed the witness telling him that RAJKO was to blame for their fate calling him names in the process in order to provoke them to condemn RAJKO. None of the camp inmates did so, and DJORDJIĆ himself stood upright, soldierly, his head high and his posture proud. Mucić asked the witness if he knew RAJKO, and the witness replied that he did, that he had been his commander. Hearing that, MUCIĆ kicked him in the chest and then left. Then DELIĆ said that RAJKO DJORDJIĆ was a "Chetnik duke" and that those who had been brought with him were members of his special units, that they had killed Muslims and burned their villages. All this while other guards kept beating them. They hit them with rifle butts, kicked them with their booted feet, and hit them with various other objects. The beating lasted for a full two hours. Many fainted. The witness 221/4-5, who had already been molested en route, was hit by a person, who the witness knows is from the village of Džepi, by a metal rod at one end of which there was a spring and on it a metal ball. The witness lost consciousness. The witness 243/95-7 fainted on and off and has a hazy recollection of all the things that had befallen him and the others. Then, all those *who were taken out of "No.9" were taken to hangar "No.6" and the new arrivals were put in "No.9".*

Proof: Witness 488/94-5, 488/94-4, 65/1-95, and 509/94-5.

1.6.6. All Serb men from Brdjani, 64 of them, were brought to the camp on June 15 and 16, 1992. They were beaten up and placed in a number of manholes.

Proof: Witness 178/94.

1.6.7. Other witnesses describe in much the same way their first moments at the camp: the witness 295/94-4 was beaten up so badly that he was unconscious for three days. The witness 243/95-8 was knocked out unconscious by a blow of a rifle butt in the forehead. The witness 147/95 was immediately placed, with some other people, in a manhole. He adduces the names of some who had been so badly beaten up that they had to be carried into the hangar. In addition to the mentioned, they were also beaten by EDO DŽAJIĆ, alias "MUF", "ZENGA" and others.

Proof: Witness 594/94-19, 594/94-20, 688/94-7, 221/94-3/1, 221/4- 7, 234/95-11, 440/94-1, 100/94, 488/94-1, 243/95-12, 234/95-3, 292/3-95, and 221/4-6.

1.7. SEIZURE OF EFFECTS

1.7.1. Money and valuables, as well as better pieces of clothing and footwear were seized on the spot, at the moment of capture or en route during transport, so that on arrival in the camp there was hardly anything of value left to take. This notwithstanding, everyone was routinely searched and any valuables that they might still have had were taken. The witnesses say that all their documents, money, watches, wedding rings, clothing articles, were routinely seized.

No one was ever given a receipt for their things seized.

No one ever got back the things seized from them.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23 and 488/94-1.

1.7.2. A helmet was put in tunnel "No.9" in which all the inmates had to put their money, watches, golden objects and all other valuables. The witness 221/44-7 was forced to take off the gold chain he had on his neck and to put it in the helmet.

1.7.3. The guard SALKO HEBIBOVIĆ forced the camp inmates, threatening them with death, to collect 100 German marks each for him, as well as gold and rings.

Proof: Witness 147/95.

1.8. INTERROGATIONS

1.8.1. The interrogations were carried out in an unsystematic manner and the impression is that they were more in the service of torture and abuse than aimed at clarifying an even or collecting data. Sometimes, before and after being taken for interrogation, Serbs were tortured in a special way (lengthy exposure to the sun,keeping in manholes and similar), and during the interrogations themselves most were beaten up. In a smaller number of cases they were only humiliated and insulted. Some were blindfolded. On occasions like these it was often impressed upon the Serbs that they should have lived "nicely" with the Muslims and Croats, that they should not have defended themselves, that they did wrong to listen to their leadership, etc. They were regularly asked where their weapons were, where other Serbs were hiding, where they were hiding their weapons, whether they were members of the SDS and similar. They were interrogated by interrogators from the Konjic Secretariat of the Interior or court staff, but there were also others. The camp staff also attended and participated in the interrogations, HAZIM DELIĆ in particular. The camp inmates were interrogated and beaten in front of other inmates or after having been taken out. This was done by DELIĆ, "ZENGA" and other guards. Characteristic in this regard is the case of the killing of SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ. He was interrogated by: MIROSLAV STENEK, ŠEFKO NIKŠIĆ, SMAJO PREVLJAK and others. Some signed their statements and some did not.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23, 488/94-4, 221/4-7, 594/94-20, 243/95-12, 243/95-6, 221/94-3/1 and 292/3-95.

1.8.2. No one was ever tried by a court in Čelebići, nor were any proceedings instituted.

There were trials later, after they had been transferred to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic. Individuals would be taken to Butrović polje where the proceedings were conducted before the military court, but for the time being no reliable data is available in this regard.

1.8.3. On June 10,1992, the witness 488/94-6 was taken out of the hangar together with a group of inmates. DELIĆ tightly handcuffed him. Then they all stood in the sun for hours. Out of exhaustion (earlier beatings, hunger, etc.) and because of the scorching sun, the witness fainted three times. After this he was taken for interrogation to MLADEN ZOVKO called "KUHAR". MASLEŠA was also there. They asked him about his political affiliation, what Karadžić thought about various issues, etc. When he was to sign the record, they took off the handcuffs. He dropped the pencil for his hand was so weak after that tight grip that he could not hold it. After that DELIĆ put them in a manhole. On June 12 the witness was again taken for interrogation, attended by, among others, MIRO STENEK, JERKO KOSTIĆ and RAMIĆ. They asked him the same questions as before and then DELIĆ returned him to the manhole.

1.8.4. The witness 594/94-19 was led blindfolded out of "No.22" for interrogation. He was blindfolded throughout the interrogation. They asked him about arms, where other Serbs were, and other things. They fell upon him at once and beat him all the while. Two held him and the others beat him. Who and how many people exactly beat him the witness does not know as he could not see them. He was beaten also as they returned him to the cell. On that occasion two of his upper teeth were knocked out and two ribs broken and he was bruised all over.

1.8.5. The day after he had been brought to the camp, on May 26,1992, the witness 688/94-7 was taken to be interrogated by ALIKADIĆ, called "BATO". He asked the witness who had killed two Muslims during the attack on Donje Selo. The witness replied that he had not done it. Then "BATO" grabbed a beer bottle and hit him on the head. The bottle broke. As the witness again gave the same answer he kept hitting him on the head until he had broken 20 bottles against his head. Then he forced the witness to kneel and kicked him in the head 25-30 times. He did the same to K.M. who was also there for interrogation at that time. Then the witness was returned to "No.22".

1.8.6. The witness 221/4-5 was interrogated by MLADEN ZOVKO, called "KUVAR" in the administrative building. The witness was tied and the interrogator would not untie his hands although he was in much pain. He asked the witness about everything that had happened in Bradina: who had arms, where certain people were, why had they not remained to live together with Croats and Muslims. He assigned every interrogated camp inmate to a category and the witness was classified under category "A", like all others placed in tunnel "No.9". That meant that they were to be executed by firing squad. He was not interrogated again while in the camp.

1.8.7. Immediately upon arrival at the camp, the witness 221/4-5 was interrogated by MIRO STENEK and MUSTAFA HALILHODŽIĆ, who had gone to school with the witness. HALILHODŽIĆ gave all the witness' documents that had remained in his house to STENEK, and the latter took out from the batch the membership card of the karate club of which the witness was a member, showed it to him and said that they too had karateists and that they would break all of his bones.

1.8.8. The judge GORAN LOKAS, a Croat working in the court in Konjic, was brought to the camp to interrogate the detainees. When he saw the condition that they were in, he refused to do it. Later the witness learned that this judge had been in a "fixed" traffic accident.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.8.9. According to some criteria of theirs, all the camp inmates were categorized either during interrogation or before it, into one of 9 categories. Those falling under categories 1 and 2 were either sentenced to death or to 20 years of imprisonment and those from categories 3 to 9 were to be exchanged or released.

Proof: Witness 86/1-95.

1.9. LIVING CONDITIONS

1.9.0. The witnesses describe the camp in the following way:

1.9.1. The camp was a former military facility, a fuel storage. Near the entrance was a built structure, formerly the command building, which now housed the administration of the camp, staff offices and those of the camp warden ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ, as well as dormitories.

Within the compound there were several buildings and 5-6 hangars, such as "No.6". Behind the command building was a "tunnel" leading to the entrance to the shelter which they called "No.9". The entire compound, enclosed by wire, was watched by guards.

Proof: Witness 630/1-94, 236/94, 221/94-3/1 and 243/95-13.

1.9.2. The hangar called "No.6" was, according to the inmates' estimates, between 30 and 50 metres long, between 15 and 30 metres wide and above 3 metres in height, with a slanting roof and metal structure. The floor was of concrete, one door opened and the other one was permanently shut. It was empty and in it were only the camp inmates.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 260/94, 221/94-3/1 and 147/95.

1.9.3. Less dangerous "Chetniks" were held in the hangar. After the first group of around 84-88 Serbs from Bradina, others were also brought to it, so that, in the view of the detainees, the number of camp inmates in it ranged between a minimum of 250 and a maximum of 400.

They slept on the bare concrete floor, and were given some threadbare blankets only a month later. According to the words of witness 607/94, after one month he had been given "a piece of blanket". The witness 243/95-7, like all the others, slept all the time on the concrete floor with only his jacket underneath, as they had nothing to either put under themselves or cover themselves with. Only on November 17 did they get wooden bed frames so that as of that date some slept on them.

Each one of them had his assigned place at which they had to sit incessantly facing the floor. They could lie down only on permission. As there were many of them, when they slept they were packed so tightly that anyone wanting to turn around had to wake up those around him.

In the summer the temperatures soared high above 40 degrees C, as the metal structure would heat up. The witness 243/95-4 remembers very well that in mid-August, when the team of the International Red Cross (IRC) came to the camp for the first time, MICHEL, one of their representatives, registered a temperature reading of 60 degrees Centigrade. As the door was always shut and as during the night the inmates relieved themselves in the hangar, in which they were also given their food, the overheated air, given the lack of oxygen, was stifling and the stench was foul.

The witness 100/94 describes the living conditions in the camp in the following way:"... the rule was that we were not to speak to each other. We had to sit on the concrete all the time. If anyone uttered a sound they would be beaten by the omnipresent guards. During the first week it seemed next to impossible to get accustomed to sitting endlessly, but after that one somehow got inured to it, devoid of senses. As the foul smell inside was horrendous, some of the guards would go out every now and then, and then we could lie down. Some of the guards never went out. As it was summer and the door was constantly shut, and some fresh air trickled inside only through the windows near the roof, the temperature was unbearable. From dawn until the early hours of the next morning, until somewhere about 2.oo a.m. we perspired profusely."

The witness 236/94 says that everyone had his place for sitting, with a passage in between. There were some guards who kept them awake all night in sitting position. They were not allowed to either move or stand.

As regards the general circumstances in the camp, the account is tellingly illustrative of witness 488/94-1, a teacher, who was brought there on June 1,1992 and thrown into "No.6":

"I saw, in my estimate, some 250 people. They were all emaciated, beaten up, and could hardly stand. The picture was so terrible that I started going from one to another comforting them, encouraging them, unaware that any personal contact was forbidden. The guard stopped me. This had such a devastating effect on me that even now, as I talk about it, I cannot refrain myself, I still feel the shock of it, and re-enacting that scene in my mind, I cannot but cry."

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 260/94, 221/94-3/1, 440/94-1, 274/95, 234/95-12, 488/94-7 and 488/94-4.

1.9.4. The concrete corridor, as some called it "the tunnel" or "No.9" with its entrance on the ground surface, led to the entrance to the atomic shelter, some 2 metres under the ground. It was 20 to 30 meters long, 1,40 metres wide and about 2 metres high. From the compound several steps led down to the iron door at the entrance. There was no ventilation, save for a grid above the door. The inmates relived themselves at the end of the corridor. They had nothing to put under them or cover themselves with. They slept on the concrete piled one across another, and as the corridor was so narrow they could not stretch but had to lie cramped.

There was a light but it was never switched on, so that they were practically always in the dark, as the door was shut at all times. The moisture condensed up to 10 cm. on the floor. At the end of the corridor, where they relieved themselves, maggots developed in the faeces, and the odor was stifling. The walls were smeared with blood. In the beginning there were 25 inmates, and later, as others were brought, the number reached 42.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 221/4-5, 221/4-7, 488/94-7, 630/1-9 4, 234/95-11, 65/1-95 and 221/94-3/1.

1.9.5. The room called the "ward" or "No.22" used to be a firefighting equipment storage. It was located in a separate building next to the administrative building. In it the conditions for life were nil. It was a concrete room with a metal sheet roof, a metal door, and two small windows, near the ceiling, which could not be opened all the way. It was cca. 10 metres long and 6-7 metres wide. The floor was of concrete. It had 12 beds, moved there from the "hospital for Chetniks" and a cot. It was intended for the accommodation of the most gravely injured, some of which died there.

Around 50 camp inmates passed through this "ward". In the end the last 32 prisoners of this camp were kept in it. Otherwise, the first Serbs brought here were kept in this room from May 20, 1992 to around June 10, 1992, when there were over 70 of them, and, according to some, over 100. Due to overcrowding, they started to suffocate, so that all of them were transferred to "No.6". In this facility there were also as camp inmates the doctors Dr. G.P. and Dr. M.R., who, despite their anxiousness to help the hapless people, were in no position to do much for them, as they had no equipment and they only had some antibiotics and pain killers and some supplies. As they received only a fraction of what they asked for from the administration, their work was hardly to any avail.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 380/94 and 221/94-1.

1.9.6. At the gate there was a building with the gate post.

Next to the gate post there was a room in which women camp inmates were. The room was 3.20 metres x 2.20 metres. It had two doors one of which was shut with a big metal safe placed in front of it. On the narrower wall there was a double-wing window with bars on the outside. The floor was of tiles. Although the door would not be locked, the imprisoned women tried to secure it so as to prevent the guards, especially HAZIM DELIĆ, from barging in and raping them. DELIĆ forbade them to do it. There was a soldier's cot, some blankets and two soldier's mattresses 80 cm x 80 cm on the floor. Later another three such mattresses were put inside.

Proof: Witness 221/4-3 and 412/94-27.

1.10. FOOD

1.10.1. The food and water, which were scant, were of poor quality and often they were not given any. A frequent punishment was deprivation of food altogether. Such punishment was meted out as "revenge" during Orthodox feasts. No food or water were dispensed in e.g. the following situations: When 9 Muslims were killed on St. Peter's Day, or before IRC representatives came, or during their first days at the camp, as was the case with those captured at Ljuta, etc.

1.10.2. There were one or two meals a day. A meal or a whole day's ration as a rule consisted of a 600-700 g. loaf of bread, to be divided among 17-18 persons so that each of them only got a tiny piece. Often that was all they got for days. The woman witness 221/4-3 stated that for 42 days they had only received a slice of bread each and for three days after that they received nothing.

Some of the women inmates fell into a coma from the hunger, not having had any food or water for days. The witness 607/94 as well as many others fainted from starvation. Sometimes they would be given warm meals: soup, macaroni, rice, beans and similar - several spoonfuls a day. They all ate with four or five spoons, and there were 250 of them at the minimum. The food had often gone bad so that they developed digestive disorders. Several times they got a small tin of meat paste to be shared between 3 - 8 inmates or a tin of fish containing 99 grams. That too was divided between 6 inmates. An egg would be divided between 8 people. When their food was brought in, the pot would be placed next to the slop bucket into which the inmates defecated and there they hastily ate in groups of five.

There was not enough water either. The daily ration for 8 people was one litre. They were given water either every second day or every third or fourth day. Serbs from Bradina got less than the others.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 412/94-27, 234/95-12, 221/94-1, 221/4-6, 65/1-95, 236/94, 243/95-7, 630/1-9 4 and 274/95.

1.10.3.When some of the large group of people rounded up in Bradina were brought to the camp and asked for a drink of water, they had to drink waste water from the sewage. Many of them did.

Proof: Witness 243/95-4.

1.10.4. When rice or beans were given, each of them could only take three spoonfuls. Anyone who tried to take more would be whacked. Dj.M. once tried to take a fourth spoonful, and DELIĆ beat him up in front of everybody.

Proof: Witness 488/94-2.

1.10.6. From July 15-17 - for 56 hours - they were given no food at all. After that they were given a tin of meat paste and a thick slice of bread each and forced to eat it all quickly, so that most developed stomach troubles. Drinking water was limited, and often they were punished by being given no water at all. After one such occasion the witness 488/94-1 was constipated for 19 days, and some were constipated for as long as 45 days.

1.10.7. On July 15, 16, and 17, 1992 they were given no food at all and then when they ate all had stomach disorders and pains.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

1.10.8. When the group taken prisoner at Ljuta, led by RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, was imprisoned at the camp, they were given no food for two days. In fact, from May 30, when they were captured, they got no food. Then some food was brought and placed in front of the door. The camp inmates were afraid to take it, and when witness 488/94-5 went out to get it, the moment he appeared at the door a guard kicked him with his booted foot between the legs so hard that the witness fell down. He managed to get up and bring the food inside. There was only a slice of bread for every person, i.e. 16 of them had to share a 600-gram loaf.

They were given no food for 90 hours before the arrival of the IRC. Then they were given food so that all had stomach pains.

Until June 5, 1992 the food was meager, but they received it almost regularly. Afterwards the meals were scantier and reduced in number so that the inmates were starving.

They calculated that over the following four months every inmate received a total of three and a half 600-gram loaves of bread.

There was very little water and what there was of it was dirty so that of necessity they went thirsty.

1.10.9. For the first three days, no food was given. One loaf weighing between 600 and 700 grams would be shared by 14-18 camp inmates. That would be all for the whole day. Sometimes they would be given some broth which had gone sour and was unfit for human consumption. They would pour it into the mess kit lid so that five camp inmates had to eat simultaneously. No one could get more than a couple of spoonfuls. When one group finished eating they handed their spoons to the next group as there were only about 5 spoons for about 250 of them and they all had to use the same spoons.

After July 13, 1992, when a group of 9 Muslims was killed, for which they accused the Serbs, the regimen became even stricter. Because of that they were given even less food and water, and for the first three days after this had happened they got none of

either. The daily ration of water for 10 inmates was one litre. They were all constipated, and the witness was constipated for 25 days. During the three days that followed July 13, they were not allowed to lie down at all either during the day or in the night.

On Orthodox - Serb holidays - St. Vitus' Day, St. Peter's Day and St. Elias' Day - they would be given no food, not even a slice of bread for three days.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.10.10. As of June 15,1992 it was allowed for the inmates' food, change of underwear, etc. to be brought to them. Thus one day the woman witness 221/4-2 brought her brother and other relatives some food and underwear. These were received by the guard MAŠIĆ, but neither her brother nor the others got it all. The guards kept the best things for themselves.

1.10.11. Later the inmates were allowed to get food from their relatives, but the guards took most of it and fed it to their dogs.

Proof: Witness 440/94-1.

1.11. HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

1.11.1. Not even an elementary human standard of hygiene could be maintained at the camp. The treatment in this respect constituted a specific form of torture and erosion of humaneness and caused bodily and mental decay. It fit into the overall pattern of the treatment of detainees and the overall system designed in pursuit of the basic objective of destroying the Serb national being.

1.11.2. In hangar "No.6", the detainees relieved themselves in a bucket in the corner, which was not large, so that they as often as not did it on the concrete floor. In fact, they hardly needed to empty their bowels, as, e.g. the witness 243/95-4 was constipated for a full 48 days. There were some who were constipated for two months. Although that spot would be cleaned in the morning, it would as a rule remain filthy for there was no water or cleaning agents. During the day their food was brought to and served in that same spot.

They all ate using just five spoons, from a single bowl, and the dishes were never washed, so that almost all of them had dysentery or some other stomach disease.

During the day the inmates would be taken out to relieve themselves in a canal that had been dug by the younger inmates. They would be lined up in the hangar, and at DELIĆ's command they had to run to the trench, urinate, rush back and take their place in the line. Anyone who failed to perform this within the short time allotted - 10 to 40 seconds according to the inmates' estimates - would be punished. The guards would hit him with sticks and other objects, and DELIĆ would hit them with a baseball bat. On his first visit to the camp, IRC representative MICHEL watched this and measured the time.

Proof: Witness 243/95-12, 221/94-1, 221/4-7, 440/94-1, 488/94-1, 221/4-5, 274/95, 221/94-3/1, 243/95-7, 100/94 and 412/94-23.

1.11.3. The detainees relieved themselves in the hangar itself near the door. Their food was brought to that same spot. In the beginning they were allowed to urinate twice a day outside the hangar. After July 13, this was particularly insisted on. They would be lined up in groups of 50 in the hangar, and given the signal, they had to run out, urinate and run back to the hangar and to their assigned places. This had to be done in a matter of 40 seconds. DELIĆ took the time with a stopwatch, and, brandishing a baseball bat, hit all those who were late. Out of fear that DELIĆ would whack them or that they would not make it in time, many were unable to pass water. All this was seen by the delegate of the IRC, who was in the camp for the first time on August 12, 1992. Taking the time, he ascertained that the camp inmates had to perform this whole operation in a mere 40 seconds. The man was flabbergasted and rendered speechless.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.11.4. The witness 243/95-8 remembers that MICHEL from the IRC measured the time allotted for urination and established that 350 of them, divided into groups, had done it in three minutes.

1.11.5. When T.Dj. asked him to let him out to urinate, DELIĆ, laying down the law, lined all the camp inmates in the hangar in four columns of 20 men each and ordered every one of them to run to the canal, relieve themselves, and return to their places in 40 seconds. All the while the guards kept beating them. As for defecation, they all had to do it always in a bucket in the hangar, near the door. That is also where they were given their food. Every morning two camp inmates would take those buckets outside.

Proof: Witness 260/94.

1.11.6. As in tunnel "No.9", the inmates relieved themselves in its lower end, they suffocated in the stench, for, apart from a small iron grid above the door, there was no ventilation.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3, 630/1-94, and 65/1-95.

1.11.7. One could not wash at all, not even the face. Once a month only, on the average, would the inmates be sprayed with a hose.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 236/94, 100/94, 243/95-7, and 100/94.

1.11.8. The witness 488/94-5 did not wet his hands for two months, let alone wash himself, as there was no water to be had. Sometimes they were sprayed by hoses and returned drenching to the "tunnel" in which it was always cold. That was the only time when the ventilators would be turned on so as to cool them off even more, so that hopefully the inmates would fall ill.

1.11.9. They were unable to maintain any hygiene. At times all those in the hangar would shave with one or two blades. As they had to shave "dry", without any shaving foam, it was more of a flaying than of a shave.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1.

1.11.10. DELIĆ, a day before the arrival of the International Red Cross, brought a single razor and demanded that all the prisoners shave themselves in the morning without water and soap. That was very painful and difficult, because all of them had been unshaven long since.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.12. "HEALTH CARE"

1.12.1. There were two Serb doctors in the camp, camp inmates Dr. G.P. and Dr. M.R. For a while the dentist Dr. Ž.M. was also there. As these doctors had to take care of a number of injured people (sick people were not entitled to any assistance), and as they had almost no medicines or medical supplies and equipment, the effects of their work were minimal. They were placed in the so-called "ward" or in "No.22". The camp inmates lay in beds, if any were available, and their food was slightly better.

1.12.2. Medical assistance was not extended. DELIĆ would beat up the inmates and then ask whether anyone wanted to see a doctor. No one dared report. When B.D., after his shinbones had been burnt, asked to see a doctor, he was not allowed to see one so that his wounds might be bandaged, and he was told: "You definitely are to die. You need no doctor".

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.12.3. The witness 488/94-3, after a mass beating, on the occasion of the visit of an IRC representative, was in the "ward" for 8 days. Dr. M.R. ascertained that two of his ribs were broken and other injuries. Also present was the orderly B.G. They could help him only a little for they had nothing of the necessary means. The food there was better, and the patients had beds to lie on.

1.12.4. On arrival at the camp, the prisoners were beaten up and then taken to see a doctor and for a check-up. But, only those that had been beaten up the worst got their wounds dressed. The others were not bandaged, nor was the witness.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7.

1.12.5. The witness 221/4-6 stated that the doctors treated them to the best of their ability.

1.12.6. All of them had stomach disorders due to poor nutrition and inadequate food. These disorders were at times caused deliberately.

1.12.7. The witness 445/95-22, his brother and K.J. got scabies in the hangar and were cured only after they had been transferred to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic.

1.13. FORCED LABOUR

1.13.1. The camp inmates were occasionally forced to work. They unloaded humanitarian relief supplies from trucks (sacks with flour etc.), weapons, uniforms, footwear and similar. They had to chop wood, dig trenches and similar.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5 and 488/94-2.

1.13.2. For three days towards the end of July 1992 the inmates had to unload weapons and ammunition which had been shipped into the country aboard vessels. In the camp there was a depot for weapons and military equipment of the Muslim army.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

1.13.3. After a mass beating (around December 1,1992), 18 camp inmates lay crumpled down all beaten up. The next day, 20 inmates, among whom 15 of those who had been beaten up, had to unload 100 tons of flour in 50 kg. sacks from a lorry.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

1.13.4. The witness 488/94-5, emaciated and beaten up, was forced, like the others, to chop wood, load it, and perform other difficult physical work. They had to work between 12 and 17 hours a day. The witness was taken to the Secretariat of the Interior in Konjic to repair a TV set and other things. When one prisoner escaped, they ordered that prisoners be taken out for work no more. Therefore, only a group of about 20 camp inmates worked outside the camp as of then.

1.14. TORTURE

1.14.1. BEATINGS

1.14.1.01. The invariable, most massive, the gravest and most deleterious form of torture was the beating up of Serb camp inmates every day.

They were beaten on whatever occasion. They would be beaten up individually, in groups or en masse. Every conceivable object would be used for this purpose: baseball bats, pieces of wooden planks - pronged rods (especially brought for that purpose from the "Drvorezbarstvo" (Timber Plant) in Konjic), hoe handles and the handles of other tools as well as various sticks. There were even custom-made metal sticks, and metal pipes, lengths of cable, rifle butts and other objects. The prisoners would be trampled underfoot, by men wearing heavy soldiers' boots and pounded by fists.

Various reasons would be invoked to beat the prisoners: accusing individuals that they had done this or that, or because the prisoners would not give satisfactory answers to the questions they were asked or would not confess to the crimes they were being accused of, or even to take revenge on them because some Serb somewhere had done something they did not like or simply because the conduct of the inmates was not to their liking.

In respect of some there was a specific reason, while others were beaten just for being Serbs. In fact, that was the basic motive - the mover of all their actions. In some cases they sought to extract confessions for some accusations which they could not get because the accusations were sham. That only made them beat the inmates even more viciously.

The consequences of this were grave bodily injuries and a number of killings. The prisoners were beaten by all guards, by members of the Military Police, members of the army, as well as by civilians who came to the camp for that specific purpose or happened to be there. At times there was an "audience" watching all this.

In very few cases did the witnesses state that their torturers had been under the influence of alcohol.

1.14.1.0.2. We shall first describe the mass beatings and then the individual ones as well as the other significant elements of this form of destruction of members of the Serbian nation, to the extent this subject matter is at all possible to systematize.

1.14.1.1. MASS BEATINGS

1.14.1.1.1. On St. Peter's Day, July 12,1992, in Velika, a place on the road from Bradina to Metković, 9 members of the Muslim military police died in an ambush. Judging by all circumstances they were killed by Croats.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

1.14.1.1.2. The Muslims ascribed this to the Serbs and put the blame on those that had remained in Bradina. In retaliation, a large number of Serbs in Bradina and other villages were killed, many houses were burned down, and many were arrested and taken to camps. REDŽO BALIĆ was especially brutal because, allegedly some relatives of his had also been killed. The camp inmates in čelebići were not spared this retaliation either.

1.14.1.1.3. A number of guards barged into the hangar, 12 of them according to some accounts, headed by HAZIM DELIĆ,and beat up every single prisoner with hoe handles and metal parts (and when the handle broke they continued beating them with the remaining part), baseball bats, planks, roof covering laths 8 cm x 5 cm, boots, etc.

DELIĆ then ordered that all those from Bradina were to be beaten up three times every day. In addition to him, the worst in this beating up were "ZENGA", EDO called "MUF", MACIĆ called "MAKARON" and OSMO DEDIĆ.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 243/95-12, 243/95-8, 260/94 and 243/95-7.

1.14.1.1.4. In tunnel "No.9" they fared even worse. There the same "team" beat up everybody in the morning and in the evening.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

1.14.1.1.5. While on August 12, 1992, IRC representatives who had come to the camp for the first time that day, were taking inventory of the inmates in "No.6", HAZIM DELIĆ ordered that all those in tunnel "No.9" be beaten up because, according to the witness 243/95-12 and others, they had told them what the real situation in the camp was like and how they were being treated.

1.14.1.1.5. The witness 412/94-23 gave this description: "DELIĆ ordered everybody out, commanded them to sit down and place their hands behind their necks with fingers intertwined and then 20 guards started systematically to pound them. In the end DELIĆ reproached the guards for not hitting hard enough and he himself whacked everybody on the back with a baseball bat several times." Then they were returned to the "tunnel". On that occasion the witness was beaten the worst ever since he had come to the camp. He was in grave condition so that they transferred him to the ward that day where Dr. M.R. examined him. He stayed there for two weeks and was then moved to "No.6".

1.14.1.1.6. Then DELIĆ and "FOČAK" came to the "tunnel" and beat the camp inmates. Then they took them out and the witness 488/94-5 describes what went on then:

"... they ordered us to sit down in the canal and place our hands on the backs of our necks with fingers intertwined. There were many of them and they followed one another in going from prisoner to prisoner and each one of them hit every one of us once very hard. They most often kicked us, shod in heavy soldier's boots. While I was still conscious, I counted and I remember well that I received 14 blows in my right side which was already severely injured and two in my left side. Then I fainted. When I came to they were still beating me..."

This lasted for over two hours, until OSMAN DELIĆ sent word that the IRC representatives had left the hangar and were moving towards the "tunnel".

1.14.1.1.7. They broke two ribs of the witness 488/94-3 then. He was in grave condition and was transferred to the ward where he stayed for 8 days and then they returned him.

1.14.1.1.8. In hangar "No.6" everyone had to strip to the waist, kneel on the floor and place their hands behind their necks. "FOČAK" and many guards beat them, as a rule kicking them with booted feet in the chest and hitting them with other objects and all were badly beaten up. DELIĆ was in charge ordering them whom to beat. He skipped over some.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 243/95-8 and 488/94-2.

1.14.1.1.9. The camp inmates were beaten by DELIĆ, "CRNI", "ŠOK"- a Shqipetar by nationality, "FOČAK" and others. The witness 488/94-7 was all black and blue in the back and was unable to get up for two days.

1.14.1.1.10. The witness 488/94-4 received 19 blows in the left and four blows in the right side of the body. When the following day IRC representatives came again, the prisoners were beaten again.

1.14.1.1.11. According to the statement of the witness 488/94-6, the guards who followed one another beat them all up, hitting each one of them without exception. The witness was accorded special treatment. "FOČAK" stood behind him and after every guard had hit him, he kicked the witness with his booted feet in the back and kidneys.

1.14.1.1.12. Similar are the statements of the witnesses 221/4-6, 260/94, 243/95-4, 221/94-1, 243/95-7, 509/94-5 and 283/94.

1.14.1.1.13. DELIĆ once found out that the inmates had made some playing cards. He entered the hangar with ČAMDŽIĆ and several other guards. He asked who had been playing cards and some stood up. He hit every inmate four times with a hoe on the back and sacrum and then singled out M.V. and kept pounding him with the hoe until *the handle broke twice. M.V. fainted. They poured water on him and then DELIĆ forced him to strip naked and walk around the hangar like that sc that everybody could see the injuries on his body. M.V., beside himself indicated a few other inmates as also possessing playing cards. DELIĆ lined them all up facing the wall with arms raised above their heads and against the wall. He hit them with a board, hoe handles, and similar until they were all beaten up. They were: Dj.D., B.D., S.N., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, Dj.M., Dj.N., Ž.N., M.B. and some others. DELIĆ hit the witness 488/94-5 with a hoe until it broke and then continued to hit him with its handle until only a small piece remained which he stuck into the witness' back. Then he was dragged back to his place. He could not move for twenty days. The witness 243/95-8 said that this time he did not faint but urinated in his pants out of pain.*

Proof: Witness 488/94-3, 488/94-1, 221/4-5 and 488/94-6.

1.14.1.1.14. The last mass beating up took place around December 1, 1992, according to some on December 3, when MIRSAD MAKSUMIĆ was appointed the warden. DELIĆ came to the "ward" in which the last 32 Serb inmates were. He called the names of those who had attempted to cross over to Serb territory after the fall of Bradina. He called the names of 18 inmates and led them out. They had to sit down on the ground and place their hands behind their necks. The guards beat them up and DELIĆ sat nearby with some girls and watched. The witness 221/4-5 was beaten by KEMO MRNDŽIĆ from Konjic, KEMO called "CRNI" from Foča, ČAMDŽIĆ and "FOČAK". They broke four of his ribs. He fell many times, they poured water on him and continued to beat him. He did not faint because they did not hit him on the head but he gasped for air and vomited. The witness 65/1-95 was beaten by KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ, NERMIN, ESO and VAHID. All were beaten up.

On the morrow 20 inmates, 15 of whom all beaten up, had to unload 100 tons in 50-kg. sacks from a truck.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 488/94-4, 488/94-6, and243/95-8.

1.14.1.1.15. In addition to these, there had also been other instances of mass beating.

1.14.1.1.16. 488/94-6 testifies that on the day after theycame, June 1, 1992, they were all taken out, lined up against the wall and beaten up. It lasted between 2 and 3 hours. They kicked them and hit them with various objects and DELIĆ hit them with a baseball bat. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" did that. Later he and others were beaten in the same way. The witness would be taken out and beaten up several times a day. Apart from him, the following were beaten the most: Ž.Ž, Dj.D., K.R., M.D. and K.M. After the visit of the IRC they were beaten less. Around July 22, M.V., S.N., K.R. and D.J. were transferred from "No.6" to "No.9" whare they and the witness were beaten up daily. They were beaten by: DELIĆ, KEMAL MRNDŽIĆ called "KEMO", KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ, ZAJKO TANDJIĆ AND NERMIN ŽILIĆ.

1.14.1.1.17. DELIĆ would enter the hangar during the day with a group of guards and beat up all the inmates. They had to get up and raise their arms above their heads, while he went from one to another hitting every one three times. When he got tired, for there were 250 of them, one of the accompanying guards would take over. They hit them with hoes, hoe handles or baseball bats. DELIĆ especially had it in for M.V. and RAJKO DJORDJIĆ. When they were done beating everyone up, he would return to these two and beat them some more.

Proof: Witness 221/4-6.

1.14.1.1.18. On a number of occasions, they would all be led out into the courtyard, forced to sit on the concrete and bend their heads down and then the guards would pound them with feet, hands and various objects. This was most frequently done by DELIĆ, and PAVO MUCIĆ would also be present.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.1.1.19. The inmates had to line up every morning for inspection. Sometimes there would be several reviews a day. During such inspections M.V., who the witness believes received the most beating of all the people in the camp, S.N., B.D., V.R., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and others were regularly beaten.

Proof: Witness 408/94-1.

1.14.1.2. GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL BEATINGS

1.14.1.2.1. HANGAR - "No.6"

1.14.1.2.1.1. The witness 100/94 gave an overall account. He stated that during the first 10 days they were beaten only at night, namely individual inmates would be taken out and beaten up. The beatings and the torture intensified especially after July 13. The witness was beaten up two or three times, while some were beaten as many as 20 times. DELIĆ would, whenever he entered the hangar, beat S.N. He came to the hangar at least five times a day and sometimes as many as 10 times. They would order the inmate to stand upright, spread his legs and place his hands behind his head and then they would kick him with boots in the sides and other parts of the body. The emaciated and weak people would soon faint. They would be forced to get up and then were continued to be beaten. They were hit also with baseball bats, hands and various objects.

1.14.1.2.1.2. A group numbering between 84 and 88 prisoners was brought to the camp on May 27,1992 and placed in the hangar. An hour or two after this group of prisoners had been placed in the hangar, they started to take one by one out and beat them up.

From the consequences of the first beating many were not able to get up, some urinated blood and SAVO, the son, held in his arms the body of his killed father GOJKO MILJANIĆ which remained in the hangar for three days. The practice of leading inmates out and beating them up continued.

The witness was beaten up especially viciously thrice. Once he was taken out by "ZENGA" who ordered him to stand, put his hands behind his head and to spread his legs as far apart as he could. Then he pounded him with a board about 1 metre long, about 20 cm.wide, with a rifle butt, his hands and his feet, on the back, sides, chest, legs and arms. He hit him with the narrowest end of the board all over the body and kicked him with boots in the genitals. After he had thrown him to the ground he trampled on him and hit him more. The beating lasted for about one hour and in the process he broke 6 of the witness' ribs on the left side. When the torturer had had enough he returned the witness to the hangar. He took him out the next time during the day and asked him whether he was a Serb. As the witness kept his silence, he beat him. He asked him other questions as well, but no matter what the witness replied he would be beaten more.

Proof: Witness 260/94

1.14.1.2.1.3. Two or three inmates would be taken out from the hangar at night and beaten up right in front of the door. They would be kicked with boots, hit with hands, sticks, baseball bats and other objects.

The witness was also beaten up in this way twice. He always fainted, they poured water on him and continued to beat him and then returned him in. DELIĆ beat him together with other guards. They could not and dared not look to see who was beating them.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23.

1.14.1.2.1.4. The witness 221/94-3/1, one of the worst tortured, said:

"They would take us out from the hangar one by one and beat us outside using baseball bats, pickaxes, hoes, boards and anything they could lay their hands on. Until around June 13 I had counted 13 such beatings, and later I stopped counting. Some days they would beat me up three times. They would lead us out at any time of day or night and they also beat us when we were going to get our food. Each one of us was only entitled to three spoonfuls of a meal, if any, and anyone who tried to take a fourth spoonful would be beaten. Because of that I often did not even go out to eat."

The moment he entered the hangar, DELIĆ would order the witness to stand up, turn his back on him and place his hands behind his neck and then he would hit him with hands and feet and sometimes a baseball bat in the back and genitals. He beat the others in this way also, - in front of everybody. He also took the camp inmates outside individually and beat them up. "He would go on until he had had his fill".

Otherwise it was the guards' duty to beat the inmates. The guard "ŠEKI" once forced the witness to strip naked in front of everybody and to lean on the wall and then gave him 25 whacks with a "No.5" board on the behind. After that DELIĆ hit him with a hoe until the handle broke. Then he took another one and hit him with it until it too broke, and he took a third one and continued beating him with it. The guards took the witness out and beat him up there, like they did the others. Once they beat up the witness and M.R. They beat him up so hard that he totally blacked out and they poured water on him to make him come to. When he came to he heard DELIĆ say that they should carry him into the hangar for he would be dead by morning anyway. Some ten days later they beat him up like that again. On that occasion they also stuck a wooden stick into his mouth.

1.14.1.2.1.5. When a camp inmate was called by name he had to go out and was then beaten up. Every night 3-5 inmates would be taken out. The witness was taken out and beaten up twice. As they beat him they asked him to tell them where Serb bunkers were, where the weapons were, etc.

"Theyhit me with a board on the ribs, body and head, and pricked me with a bayonet in the throat and head. They kicked me and they hit me in the genitals". Other inmates told him that they too had been beaten in that way. Sometimes the inmates would be beaten in this way also during the day.

Proof: Witness 221/94-1.

1.14.1.2.1.6. The witness 488/94-4 described the beating: "After the last group was transferred to "No.6", around August 31,1992, a number of people were taken out and beaten up every night. They in particular beat K.M., K.R., K.M., K.A., Dj.N., Dj.Z., Dj.M., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, etc. They would keep this up for four days, take a small break and then start all over again." The witness was taken out in front of the hangar and beaten up four times in a day and it was DELIĆ, ČAMDŽIĆ, NERMIN, OSMO DEDIĆ, KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ AND MRNDŽIĆ that beat him up.

After the second beating his rib cage was so swollen that he could not lie down and if he did he would be in excruciating pain and choked.

On November 17,1992, wooden bed frames were put inside. On that same day DELIĆ took out the witness, M.Dj., D.Dj., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, Dj.S., V.R. and K.M. He first kicked them and then pounded them with a board 5 cm. thick, 20 cm. wide and about 1.5. m. long. As he hit them all on the back and other parts of the body, they all fell down and some remained unconscious and had to be dragged back to the hangar.

1.14.1.2.1.7. During the night of July 11,1992, the guards called the names of 12 camp inmates, among them the witness 488/94-1. DELIĆ awaited them at the door, and fiercely pounced upon each one of them, including the witness.

The moment the witness was outside: "...they immediately put a soldier's jacket on my head and tied it so that I could not see a thing, and led me, as far as I could tell, to the hangar wall. There I had to stand, legs far apart and hands behind my neck with fingers intertwined. I immediately received a terrible blow between the legs and they asked me if I knew where my daughter was (name given) and told me that she was here in the bunker and they were having a good time with her. I knew where my daughter was and I said nothing. Then they fell upon me hitting me all over the body, with, as far as I could tell, fists, booted feet, and other objects, and finally gave me a fierce whack in the liver so that I fell. After this, DELIĆ told them to stop beating me, and somehow I managed to drag myself back to the hangar. After this beating it took me some ten days to recover."

1.14.1.2.1.8. One night, DELIĆ, "ZENGA" and "SEJO" took the witness 65/1-95 out. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" beat him with rods all over the body. His jaw stiffened from the blows. Then they ordered him to lie on the ground and spread his arms up in the air, threatening to kill him if he put them down. Then they trampled him underfoot and hit him some more. DELIĆ stamped on his chest and stomach. Then they ordered him to get up and stand by the wall. "ZENGA" hit the witness 6 times on the head with a rod so hard that the witness almost fainted. For 20 days after this he could not move and urinated blood.

1.14.1.2.1.9. DELIĆ would take the camp inmates out during the day and beat them. One day, BOŠNJAK, whom the witness knew from before, asked M.V. from Bradina whether the witness 488/94-7 had been the one who had stopped the convoy with ammunition. M.V. answered that it had been him, so that BOŠNJAK took the witness out, punched him in the face tearing his lip and dislocating a tooth which later fell out. The witness fell down under the blow, and BOŠNJAK kept hitting him, now with a "No.5" board which served to prop the hangar door. "He pummeled me with the board edge on the back, sides, legs. He also hit me on the fingers. He drew blood from my mouth and my fingers. The beating lasted about 10 minutes, but I was so beaten up that I could hardly drag myself into the hangar and then I lost consciousness...".

He beat the witness in front of HVO members who had come with him from Konjic and in front of the guards. For about 10 days the witness was unable to go out for his food and others brought a slice of bread for him. The next day DELIĆ brought a doctor who gave the witness two injections and he recovered a bit. Some ten days after that DELIĆ took him out. OSMAN DEDIĆ was waiting there. DELIĆ ordered DEDIĆ "to put his rifle down and get down to 'business', i.e. to start beating me..." He hit him with some sort of brass knuckles. The witness counted 70 blows and had received at least 150 - all in the back and in the spine. DELIĆ, whenever he came to the hangar, ordered someone to get up, put his arms up and then he beat them. He once beat the witness until he broke two of his ribs.

1.14.1.2.1.10. The witness 243/95-4 was taken out. SALKO immediately fired a rifle shot right next to his head and then hit him repeatedly. "ZENGA" and KEMO beat him with a baseball bat on all parts of the body and especially in the legs.

1.14.1.2.1.11. In the night of May 31, 1992, around 1.30 a.m. the witness 236/94 was called and taken out of the hangar and to a distance several metres from the door. There were two men there who asked him about a radio station and a PAM (anti-aircraft machine gun). As he gave no reply, they started to hit him with some wooden poles. After the first blows he fainted and fell. They continued to hit him. Occasionally when he would come to, they asked him the same questions, telling him that he "would come up with the answers or else". The witness does not remember everything that they beat him with but he does remember that they used an (acacia) tree branch with thorns. He came to in the hangar. He asked for some water. DELIĆ came and gave him an ampoule of "Novalgetol", a pain killer. Then he was carried out and then again returned to "No.6" where he spent the night. The next morning he was taken to the Health Centre in Konjic where they X-rayed him and found a fracture of the right arm. From there he was moved to the "3 mart" elementary school, the "hospital for Chetniks". Four days later he was taken back to the camp, to "No.22".

1.14.1.2.1.12. The witness 112/94-15 was taken out twice in front of the hangar and beaten up by HAZIM DELIĆ, ESAD LANDŽO called "ZENGA", and ADEM ĆOSIĆ, who, otherwise, beat all the prisoners the most. They beat them with wooden sticks, kicked them with booted feet, etc.

1.14.1.2.1.13. The Muslim guards beat the inmates three times every day with their hands and feet, with rifles, pickax handles, baseball bats, boards, etc. Once they broke three right-side ribs of the witness 274/95. Otherwise, he would be beaten on all the parts of the body.

1.14.1.2.1.14. The witness 221/4-6 was taken out from the hangar repeatedly and beaten up. When he lost consciousness, they would call the other inmates to take him inside.

1.14.1.2.1.15. The witness 488/94-7 was once taken out by DEDIĆ and "CRNI", beaten up and returned to the hangar. They pinned his left foot with the door on that occasion so hard that he was unable to walk for ten days.

1.14.1.2.1.16. On June 27, 1992, "ZENGA" beat up the witness with a baseball bat.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7.

1.14.1.2.1.17. Once a Muslim soldier barged in, who, as the witness had heard, was from Foča, and pounded them all as they lay on the floor with his fists and feet. He was evidently drunk.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.1.2.1.18. While the witness 148/95 and his cousin were being beaten up, JASMIN GUSKA screamed with pleasure. He knew the witness from before.

1.14.1.2.1.19. HAZIM DELIĆ was in the habit of driving in a "Fiat 600" into the hangar and chasing the inmates around, after which he would pinpoint some, take them out and beat them up. Also, he would customarily come there at night and hit the inmates with a baseball bat.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 243/95-7, 221/4-6 and 412/94-23.

1.14.1.2.2. "THE TUNNEL" - "No.9"

1.14.1.2.2.1. The witness 221/4-5 says that already the first night after their arrival they were taken out of "No.9" and beaten up outside. Then other camp inmates were called to carry them into the "tunnel". They could hear their cries and wails. The following were beaten up on this first night: M.Ž., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, M.D., M.V. and others. The camp inmates were beaten up every day in this way afterwards too. People would be called and beaten out of revenge, for those whom some Muslims held something against would be called and beaten up. Apart from that, the prisoners would be beaten en-masse by all the guards who would barge into the tunnel. They would take out around ten prisoners, line them up against the wall of "No.9" with their hands behind their necks, facing the wall, and then they would hit them with baseball bats and other objects. Particularly active was DELIĆ who was one of the strongest. It was him who beat the inmates the worst with a baseball bat.

1.14.1.2.2.2. The witness 488/94-5 was taken somewhere around July 15, 1992 to "FOČAK" for interrogation who was so courteous as to even offer him a cigarette. He asked about some weapons and asked the witness to tell him where some pistol was. The witness did not know. They took him back. En route, before they entered the "tunnel" they came across a group of about 15 young guards who were drunk. They started to beat him but were not able to hit him strongly. At a certain moment one man came and kicked him fiercely in the chest. When the witness fell down from the impact, that man threw him down the stairs towards the entry door of "No.9". He hit his head against the iron threshold. The skin broke and a swelling developed which is still on his head. Whether any bones were broken the witness does not know. Then they beat him some more and then threw him inside among the others. Maybe the man who hit him had been "FOČAK". The witness is not sure, because, in view of the circumstances, he was unable to see well. One morning DELIĆ took out the witness, in a group of five inmates, and lined them up to urinate. There he saw his neighbours ALIJA BALIĆ from the village of Bale and EMIN SPILJAK from the village of Šunje. The two of them told DELIĆ to hit the first one in the line. The witness was the first in the line. DELIĆ whacked him with all his might with a baseball bat on the right side of the chest. Then he was returned to "No.9." On that occasion two or three of his ribs were broken and *his liver fissured, and he sustained internal injuries. For two months he had a huge swelling on the right side of the chest. He was given no medical assistance at all.*

1.14.1.2.2.3. The witness 221/94-3/1 was taken out and beaten up one hour after he had arrived. He does not know who did it because it was dark and those who beat him up were in uniforms.

1.14.1.2.2.4. They would enter the "tunnel" wearing gas masks on their faces so that the inmates would not recognize them and they beat them with the handles of various tools, rifle butts, etc. "Every day they would bring in front of the entrance to the tunnel a truckload of hoe handles and handles of other tools. At night they beat the arrested Serbs with those handles so hard that the handles would break." They constantly swore at the inmates, called them Chetniks and insulted them in various ways. When asked why they were beating them, the reply was that they were beating them because they were Serbs.

Proof: Witness 234/95-11.

1.14.1.2.2.5. The witness 243/95-8 was taken out and beaten up three times. When once, around June 10,1992, the witness was taken out to be beaten, the inmates counted the blows which they could hear and counted that he had been hit over 200 times. On that occasion "ZENGA" beat him, hitting him with a baseball bat mainly on the legs and ribs. His legs and other parts of the body were swollen and all black and blue. He could not stand on his feet for 20 days after that.

1.14.1.2.2.6. DELIĆ mostly used a baseball bat to beat people. he pounded them on the leg and arm muscles so that the skin would separate from the flesh and large blisters and wounds formed. Afterwards he would force the inmates to sit on the concrete. There were some, like J.D. who received as many as 280 blows. DELIĆ used to bring some people they did not know, telling them that they were HOS members and that they would kill all the prisoners. It was these unknown people that beat up the witness 260/94.

1.14.1.2.2.7. They beat and tortured the father of the witness 509/94-5 in front of him. They took a number of inmates out from "No.9" and lined them up, ordered them to raise their arms above their heads and lean their hands against the wall with outstretched fingers. The witness' father had the small and ring finger of his right hand contorted from a previous injury. Having noticed that, one Muslim, seeking to provoke him on account of that deformity, swore at him cursing his Chetnik mother. They took him out of the line, put his hand on the concrete and hit it with a rifle butt so as to straighten his bent fingers. They crushed his fingers with the blows.

1.14.1.2.2.8. The woman witness 412/94-27 heard many times individuals being beaten and their screams. She saw her own husband and son being taken out over ten times. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" beat them the most. They would place a box with ammunition on *her husband's chest and then "ZENGA" would jump up and down on it. She saw Dj.B. as well as others being beaten. The mentioned two beat the camp inmates the most.*

1.14.1.2.3. "THE WARD" - "No.22"

1.14.1.2.3.1. The witness 221/94-1 says that in the "ward" - "No.22" they were not systematically beaten, but the inmates would be hit with rifle butts, kicked, etc. when they went out to urinate. They could not see who beat them because linen caps would be pulled over their faces.

1.14.1.2.3.2. Individuals would be taken out of "No.22" and beaten up, irrespective of the fact that the most gravely injured were accommodated there. Thus KEMO and "CRNI" beat up the witness 488/94-7, hitting him mainly on the sides. DELIĆ, who was present, did not beat him.

1.14.2. OTHER FORMS OF TORTURE

1.14.2.1. INJURIES BY SHARP OBJECTS

1.14.2.1.2. "ZENGA" cut off the ear of one of the brothers Dj.

Proof: Witness 147/95.

1.14.2.1.3. "ZENGA" was in the habit of going around the hangar and pricking the inmates in various parts of the body with a PAP rifle knife.

Proof: Witness 260/94

1.14.2.1.4. The witness thinks that DELIĆ nailed, with a small nail, a cockade to the forehead of a young man whose surname was probably D. That youth had worn a cockade before the war. He is still alive.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22.

1.14.2.1.5. The wife of the witness Dj.S. told the woman witness 221/4-3 that they had cut her husband's ear off. The woman witness later saw him in the camp with one ear cut off. Other witnesses also confirm this. It seems that REDŽO BALIĆ did this.

Proof: Witness 380/94, 260/94 and 292/3-95.

1.14.2.2. MANHOLES

1.14.2.2.1. One of the cruelest forms of torture was keeping the inmates in manholes for long periods which was practiced in various situations.

1.14.2.2.2. The following had been in manholes: RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, Ž.Ž., K.J., K.R., ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, before they killed him, M.B., M.D., M.R., M.V., M.R.,S.N. and many others. Many of them had been in manholes a number of times.

1.14.2.2.3. This form of torture was applied by : PAVO MUCIĆ, HAZIM DELIĆ, ESAD LANDŽO - "ZENGA", the two brothers MACIĆ, OSMO DEDIĆ, "ŠEKI", "RAMBO" and others.

1.14.2.2.4. Around June 0, 1992, after interrogation, all the camp inmates from "No.9" were divided into two groups. There were probably 17 inmates in the first and 18 in the second group. The first one, with RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, being beaten all the while, was packed into a concrete manhole. The opening of the manhole was some two meters above ground, it was 2-2.5 x 2-2.5 m. in length and width and its depth was approximately the same. Then they closed the lid of the manhole and blocked the ventilation openings. Due to the lack of oxygen some of the inmates soon started to suffocate and panic. They opened the manhole after 9 hours, dragged out RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, beat him up and brought him back. They threw some food into the manhole and shut it again. After another 3-4 hours had passed they opened the manhole again. All the inmates were unconscious. They dragged them out, beat them up, and, when they regained consciousness, lined them up.

Around them were guards with their rifles pointed at them. DELIĆ had ordered when they were being put in the manhole that that area be enclosed by wire and that machine guns be mounted, telling them that they would all be executed. Then PAVO MUCIĆ came who took out RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and another 6 inmates. He told them that they should not have done what they had done and that they would be executed because of that after the others who were in the manhole with them. Then a man drove up in a black "Golf" and told them not to do what they were planning to do. They beat up the prisoners and returned them to the "tunnel" and another group was packed into the manhole, which again included RAJKO DJORDJIĆ. After this group was taken out of the manhole they first ordered RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and M.D. to take their clothes off and then put them in a manhole with water. As the water level was above their heads they could not reach the bottom with their feet but had to stand on the iron steps. After that they put them out in the strong sun - "to sunbathe". After two or three days they took M.D. and M.R. to the manhole again and M.R. tried to commit suicide with a razor blade he had hidden.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5, 488/94-3, 221/4-5, 65/1-95, 412/94-23 488/94-4 and 509/94-5

1.14.2.2.5. RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, a renowned figure in Konjic and the vicinity, one of the worst humiliated and tortured Serbs in the camp, described their ordeal in the manholes in this way: "After the interrogation which took place on June 10,1992, DELIĆ put me with a group of about 16 Serbs in a manhole around 3 metres deep and cca. 2.5 x 2.5 m. in size. They blocked the ventilation openings. We suffocated and some started to panic and they shouted and asked for the manhole to be opened. Thereby they only increased the consumption of oxygen so that we suffocated even more. The lid was removed only briefly only three times. When we came out, we were all stunned and some were unconscious. Afterwards we were all beaten up. I was beaten up by the guard "RAMBO", who hit me on the back, head and other parts of the body with a hoe handle. In front of the manhole the second group had been lined up. They put me at the head of that group and took back the rest to "No.9". Then the second group was put in the manhole in which I was again..."

"... I was shut in that same manhole with this second group that whole day, the whole night and the next day, when they carried us out. On this occasion, already dazed, I fainted, I was desperate and I wished I was dead. The ordeal and suffering I went through defy description. In order to make things easier for myself, probably instinctively, I took off all my clothes so that I was without any on when they took us out of the manhole. They beat us as we were being taken out and then they returned us to "No.9"..."

On June 12, after interrogation, DELIĆ put Djordjić in a manhole again, this time smaller than the first one had been and filled with water. He tried to stand on the metal rungs of the ladder, but a guard kept kicking him into the depth of the manhole. He tried to hold on to the steps but they kept pushing him into the water. Then they moved him to another manhole, into which they first threw M.D. and then Ž.Ž. and M.R. who was utterly dejected. He tried to slash his wrists but the witness prevented him and encouraged him. While the witness had been in the manhole with only M.D. the guards would remove the lid and urinate on them. "...I encouraged myself to withstand all this torture, I knew that they wanted to torture me to death and I was resolved to endure it all and survive". There he stayed for two nights and two days.

When on June 15,1992 they pulled them out of the manhole, PAVO MUCIĆ told them lined up by the manhole that the Serbs had shelled the sports hall at Musala killing 13 Serbs. Then they were returned to "No.9". (There is every indication that this was done by the Muslims).

1.14.2.2.6.The witness 243/95-12 remembers that they were put in manholes on June 11,1992. There were a total of 17 inmates, including the witness, in the manhole. The ventilation openings were blocked so that they suffocated. Later they held him in a manhole again for three days. There he was with RAJKO DJORDJIĆ for two days. Then he was one day and one night with M.R. and still later with ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ who was later killed.

1.14.2.2.7. A group of 63 Serbs from Brdjani, which was brought to the camp on June 15,1992, was put that same day, after their things were seized, into 6 manholes. The *witness 440/94-1 was shut in one with another five men. In one of the manholes there were 18 men. The manholes had metal lids, secured with padlocks and the ventilation openings were deliberately blocked. The prisoners soon started to suffocate for lack of air. They kept them thus for two hours and then took everyone out except the group in which the witness was. They kept the group with the witness in the manhole for 24 hours. He fainted and when he came to he saw the guard "KRAVAR" pouring water on him. The guard was swearing at him cursing his Chetnik mother and asked him where his gusle (folk musical instrument), which the witness played, was. Then ZIJA LANDŽO called "ZENGA" hit him with a pickax handle on the left shin peeling off skin and injuring the bone so that the witness could not stand for two months. One of the present guards whacked him in the head, above the left ear, with a brick. In addition to the named, HAZIM DELIĆ also participated in everything. The witness 178/94 was brought the following day and put in a manhole together with the rest.*

1.14.2.2.8. Immediately upon arrival, around June 15, the witness 147/95 and others were placed in manholes. With him there were a total of five inmates in a manhole 1.5 m x 1.5 m in size. The water was knee-deep. They kept him in this manhole for five hours. Some were kept inside longer. There were larger manholes also, in which they kept more people as well. From there they threw them into "No.6".

1.14.2.2.9. The witness 630/1-9 4 was shut in a manhole filled with water up to his throat, for hours.

1.14.2.2.10. As he was being pulled out of a manhole, somebody hit the witness 440/94-1 in the head with a brick.

1.14.2.3. MOCK EXECUTIONS

1.14.2.3.1. A form of intimidation was "execution".

At night DELIĆ would take out five or six inmates and put them in front of a vehicle so that they had to look at the headlights which were on. He asked each one what his last wish was. People would say what their last wishes were. Then he would command the lined guards:"Load!" "Take aim!" "Fire!" The guards would shoot above the prisoners' heads. This would be repeated sometimes.

"ZENGA" did similar things and took out and intimidated Dj.M. in this way.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 221/4-5 and 488/94-1

1.14.2.3.2 The witness 260/94 vividly describes a similar case: "One night around 11 p.m. DELIĆ ordered 5 inmates outside, including myself. He ordered us to look at the burning headlights of the "Fiat 600" with which he had come. He lined up 6 guards with rifles in front of us and ordered them to charge their rifles. He asked each one of us what his last wish was. Some said that they would like to see their children, others said *other things and I kept silent. DELIĆ put the barrel of his pistol to my forehead and again demanded that I tell him my last wish. As I still kept my silence he ordered the guards to shoot us. The guards fired above our heads. He again put the barrel of his gun to my temple and asked me: "Were you scared shitless?"*

1.14.2.4. "SHOOTING"

1.4.2.4.1. They would take the bullet out of the cartridge, place the barrel to the forehead and shoot. One never knew whether the cartridge was loaded or empty and one always got burnt by powder gases.

"ZENGA" took out the bullet and powder charge from the cartridge, put the rifle to the forehead of a youth and pulled the trigger. The youth fainted. He did this in the hangar, in front of everybody, and to some he did it outside. He would shoot in the head, body or the genitals, so that the inmates got burned and sustained other injuries.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 86/1-95, 236/94 and 260/94.

1.14.2.5."SLAUGHTERING"

1.14.2.5.1. They would take the inmates out, threaten to slaughter them, draw knives across their throats etc.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

1.14.2.5.2. One night they first took "T." outside, and then also the witness 221/4-5. He saw "T." lying on the ground. "FOČAK" asked the witness: Why did you kill "T."? The witness replied that he had not killed him. Then they made him kneel and put his hands to the ground. OSMAN DEDIĆ mounted him and drew the blunt edge of the knife blade across his throat while "FOČAK" thrust a rifle barrel into his mouth. After that they ordered him to call Dj.N. and Dj.M. and the two of them carried "T." into the hangar and then they realized that he was all beaten up, but alive. In addition to these two, other guards also took part in everything. Although they had socks pulled over their faces, the witness could recognize them by their voices, gait, bodies etc.

1.14.2.5.3. The third witness, 488/94-5, describes a similar situation: "The first four nights after we had been shifted to "No.6" in mid-September, they started taking people out one by one and beating them up. They would take out me, Dj.M., Dj.Z., K.A. and K.R. This was done by the guards ZAJKO ČAMDŽIĆ, OSMAN DEDIĆ AND KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ. On the fourth night I saw that I.D. was lying in a pool of some liquid and I thought that he had been slaughtered. I told the guards KEMO and OSMAN to end his misery and kill him. They pointed their bayonets at his throat, threatening to slit it. Then they forced him to lie down and pretend that he was dead. Then they took out K.A. and K.R. and threatened them also with slaughter. They demanded that I and I.D. beat them. We would not. When they were returning us to the hangar, ČAMDŽIĆ poked me in the ribs with a gun barrel so fiercely that I could not stand for the next 20 days."

1.14.2.6. URINE

1.14.2.6.1. All the camp inmates would be lined up by the canal and had to urinate. After that they would single out one of them and force him to drink urine. There were other situations also in which they did the same thing.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5 and 234/95-12.

1.14.2.6.2. DELIĆ forced the witness 221/94-3 to drink urine many times.

1.14.2.7. "THE CORD"

1.14.2.7.1. The speciality of ESAD LANDŽO, called "ZENGA" was to tie a "cord" on the camp inmates, as a slow-burning fuse is called in those parts. He tortured in that way M.V. and V.R., tying the "cord" around their waists, between the legs and around the genitals and putting one end in their anuses. Then he would have them put on their trousers and he would set the other, outside end of the fuse on fire.

The wretched people whom he tormented in this way ran around screaming in excruciating pain. They would be burned badly and sometimes the flesh would be scorched. The wound healed slowly. Ex camp-inmates who have been tortured in this way still bear the scars. "ZENGA" did this in front of the other inmates, and some of them he took out. He would even beat some of them up after this. He tortured in this way Dj.Ve., Dj.V., B.D., SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ before he was killed, and others.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 260/94, 488/94-2, 412/94-15, 243/95-7, 380/94, 221/4-5, 221/94-1, 688/94-7, 147/95, 243/95-4, 86/1-95, 100/94 and 454/95-19.

1.14.2.7.2. The witness 688/94-7 said: "...the pain was so horrendous that even now I shudder when I remember the howls of those unfortunate chaps to whom he did this...."

1.14.2.7.3. The witness 630/1-9 4 said that apart from tying burning fuses around the body, they would also apply glue on the inmate's body and then pour gunpowder on it and set it alight.

1.14.2.7.4. They stuffed gunpowder up the anus of the witness 234/95-12 and then set it on fire.

1.14.2.8. SETTING ON FIRE WITH GASOLINE

1.14.2.8.1. "ZENGA" would pour gasoline on the trousers of B.D. and then set it on fire. The trousers went up in flames and he was extensively and badly burned. B.D. had such burns that his shinbones were exposed to view. D.N., B.M., M.S, S. from Cerići and some others were burned in the same way.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 243/95-4, 147/95, 488/94-1, 221/4-6, 688/94-7, 243/95-8, 221/94-1, 260/94, 274/95, 283/94, and 454/95-19.

1.14.2.8.2. "ZENGA" poured gasoline on people, forced them to drink gasoline and burned them setting fire to their mouths, arms, legs and other parts of the body. He tortured Dj.M., M.V. and B.D. in this way.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23.

1.14.2.8.3. The witness 412/94-15 stated that "ZENGA" took him outside, poured gasoline on his shins and set them on fire. The scars on his right leg are still visible.

1.14.2.9. BURNING WITH RED-HOT OBJECTS

1.14.2.9.1. ESAD LANDŽO, called "ZENGA" seared with a red-hot knife the tongue and ears of Dj.M. and inserted red-hot tweezers into his ears, and forced K.M. to hold a red-hot knife in his hands and he was badly burnt. Then he had him take off his trousers and burnt him on other parts of the body also. He would heat up a knife or tweezers on a hot plate or above an open gasoline flame, which he would pour out and set to fire himself, and sometimes he heat them up over a fire built by the guards. They would heat up cables and force the inmates to hold them in their hands. They burnt the soles of their feet.

Proof: Witness 86/1-95, 243/95-4, 488/94-1, 234/95-11, 488/94-7, 221/94-1, 260/94, 221/4-6, 100/94, 274/95 and 283/94.

1.14.2.9.2. The witness 243/95-8 says that one day in July 1992, "ZENGA" poured gasoline on the floor of the hangar and set it on fire. Over it he heated a tweezers until it was red-hot and seared with it the witness' tongue, lips, nose and both ears. He pushed the red-hot tweezers inside his ears and pierced the left eardrum. The witness has been hard of hearing since. Before this he burnt K.M. on the arms and D.N. on the legs with a red-hot bayonet.

1.14.2.9.3. With a red-hot knife "ZENGA" burnt the insides of both forearms and the shins of the witness 221/94-3/1.

1.14.2.9.4. They would heat large scissors red-hot and then squeeze the inmates around the neck with it. The witness 380/94 saw that G.M., who had also been in a manhole, had injuries of precisely that kind.

1.14.2.9.5. "ZENGA" seared parts of the body of B.D. with a red- hot bayonet.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.2.10 ELECTRIC SHOCKS

1.14.2.10.1. HAZIM DELIĆ used a device serving to drive cattle on board lorries to administer electric shocks to the inmates. They suffered horrendously. He did this repeatedly to the witness 221/4-5 and to others. The witness 100/94 saw when he tortured the former policeman D. in this way.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95 and 509/94-5.

1.14.2.11 GAS MASKS

1.14.2.11.1. They would put gas masks on the inmates' faces and seal off the air intake so that they choked and fainted within minutes.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.14.2.11.2. "ZENGA" took the witness 488/94-1 and an inmate with the surname G. outside the hangar. He put gas masks on their faces, screwed them on tight and gagged the filter. He pushed the witness into the hangar and ordered him not to take off the gas mask until he called him. The witness somehow managed to move the facepiece and get some air. "ZENGA" took the gas mask off his face after five minutes.

1.14.2.11.3. On one occasion, in front of everybody in the hangar, DELIĆ and "ZENGA" put a gas mask on the face of the witness 412/94-15 and beat him. The witness believes that he fainted after around three hours. He was revived by T.D. who found some water and poured it on him.

1.14.3. OTHER FORMS OF TORTURE

1.14.3.1. They forced the inmates to do push-ups, although all the prisoners were in very poor condition. Whoever was unable to do push-ups would be kicked with pointed boots in the stomach, the chest, head and other parts of the body. The inmates would faint from the blows. Then "ZENGA", who took the lead in this, would order such inmates to spread their legs far apart and he would hit them in the testicles. In the process he *cursed their Chetnik mothers and threatened to fix them up so that none of them would be able to have children.*

Proof: Witness 260/94, 100/94, 147/95 and 221/4-6.

1.14.3.2. The Serbs in the camp would often be forced to sing Muslim songs for hours on end. Anyone who refused would be beaten up.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23, 221/4-6, 221/4-3, 243/95-7, 243/95-12 and 221/4-5.

1.14.3.3. Sometimes they would take all the inmates outside, order them to strip to the waist, sit down on the concrete in the scorching heat and, repeating aloud after one of the guards, chant Muslim prayers in the Arabic language, "Allah ekber" and others. They had to say prayers on other occasions also. It went on for hours and was a frequent practice.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 243/95-7, 488/94-7, 234/95-12 and 221/4-5.

1.14.3.4. The camp inmates would be lined up facing one another and then forced to hit each other with all their might. Anyone failing to hit hard enough would be beaten by the guards.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.3.5. "ZENGA" would force a brother to beat a brother or a father his son. He would force brothers to slap each other in the face.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 86/1-95, 488/94-7 and 412/94-23.

1.14.3.6. HAZIM DELIĆ would get M.V. and M. Ž. forcibly drunk and make them imitate a car. Around them stood the guards, some civilians and some girls whom they brought in to watch the "show". They laughed and beat the two inmates. This happened often to M.V. He would be forced to down a litre of cognac or brandy in a very short time and then to "drive" following DELIĆ's commands: change gears, apply the brakes, step on the gas, imitate the sound of the engine, etc. The inmates from "No.9" also attended this. The organizers were ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ and HAZIM DELIĆ. MUCIĆ filmed the "show" with a video camera.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 412/94-23, 221/4-6, 221/4-5, and 236/94.

1.14.3.7. The witness 221/94-3/1 testified that DELIĆ forced him to drink a litre of brandy in one minute and fifteen seconds and then he made him imitate a car driving around. The witness had to run around the compound, around the freight scale and to pretend he was holding the steering wheel, changing gears and to imitate the sound of the engine. There were guards standing around who would hit him whenever he passed by *them. They entertained themselves in this way every day and M.V. always "took part" in it, whom they only got drunken twice. Civilians also came to watch these "shows".*

1.14.3.8. HAZIM DELIĆ forced M. to strip naked and to go around the hangar in that state and sing (epic) folk songs sung to the gusle (folk instrument) as he was a singer accompanying himself with this instrument.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5 and 221/4-6.

1.14.3.9. The witness 688/94-7 says that "ZENGA" forced them to graze grass and to eat sheep dung.

1.14.3.10. The witness 221/94-3/1 was forced by DELIĆ to pluck grass many times.

1.14.3.11. The witness 412/94-15 was also forced to graze grass and to swallow it.

1.14.3.12. One day "ZENGA" took out the witness 221/4-6 twice and beat him up. He forced him to graze on that occasion, seeing to that that the witness indeed swallowed the grass. This humiliated the witness immensely and was harder to take than the beating.

1.14.3.13. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" forced M.V. to drink urine and to graze grass.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8 and 488/94-7.

1.14.3.14. The witness 380/94, a doctor, was not beaten, but JASMIN GUSKA maltreated him by forcing him to stand facing the wall or to sit on the floor for hours. Once he broke the witness' glasses. They would line up the inmates at night and deliver lectures to them telling them how the Serbs must move out of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the process they threatened them, swore at them, etc.

1.14.3.15. The inmates would be tied bells around their necks, like sheep. Then they had to run so that the sound was heard as of cowbells clanging.

Proof: Witness 234/95-12.

1.14.3.16. They would often push a hose up some inmate's mouth and then turn pressurized water on.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

1.14.3.17. When some of the inmates asked for a drink of water, they forced them to stand in front of a faucet that was turned off and to request the water to come out. This they had to do for hours.

They demanded from some to curry favour with a tree - a fir three which grew in the yard.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.3.18. As they put ground glass in the inmates' soup, all had stomach pains and dysentery.

Proof: Witness 607/94.

1.14.3.19. HAZIM DELIĆ repeatedly fired an automatic rifle in the hangar shooting up in the air in order to frighten the inmates. Fragments of the ceiling fell and injured some of the inmates.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.3.20. "ZENGA" brought a dog into the hangar a number of times and set him on the inmates, frightening them.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.3.21. The inmates were insulted, sworn at and humiliated in various ways every day. They would have to sit in a specified spot and were not allowed to move. This would last for hours and days and was extremely distressful.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.3.22. The woman witness 412/94-27 saw men being taken out in front of the hangar, stripped naked, hosed with a water hose and beaten up and then taken back all wet.

1.14.3.23. The woman witness 221/4-3, who was in the gate post, also speaks about this type of torture. She stated that on a number of occasions she had seen them take out the inmates, force them to run around in circles and imitate cars. While they were doing this, they would be beaten. DELIĆ commanded them how to "drive". She remembered that they had done this many times with M.V. DELIĆ forced him to sing as if accompanied by gusle (folk instrument) and to praise him. She saw inmates being taken out of "No.9" and how they stood in the rain for hours and were then returned to the "tunnel". She also saw how the inmates had to urinate in a matter of seconds.

1.14.4. SEXUAL ABUSE

1.14.4.1. ESAD LANDŽO, called "ZENGA" forced many times the brothers Dj. to do "blow jobs" to one another or "suck off" each others' penises as witnesses say. While they *did this he would beat them. The two of them were so wasted and beaten up that their minds were completely altered. The arm of one of them had been broken also. They first confessed to having taken part in the killing of Moslems and later were beaten up for lying. Their parents were slaughtered in the village Z.*

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 147/95, 274/95, 86/1-95, 100/94, 221/94- 3/1, 243/95-8, 412/94-23, 260/94, 243/95-7 and 283/94.

1.14.4.2. Here is what the witness 488/94-5, a relative of theirs, says about the fate of these two. They were mentally retarded. They were brought to the camp on July 13 and accused of having taken part in the killing of 9 Muslims, who fell into an ambush and were killed. They were subjected to horrendous torture. As a consequence of beating their arms were broken and their teeth were knocked out. "ZENGA" poured gasoline on their legs and set it on fire, tied the "cord" around their bodies and set it alight. He forced them to oral sex with one another. Under torture they confessed to having participated in the killing of those Muslims and that afterwards they had been in hiding with a woman relation of the witness. On the basis of their "confession" the mother of the witness R.S. and Dj.S., husband and wife, and the parents were brought to the camp.

After leaving the camp, SOFIJA, JELENKO and ANDJA DJORDJIĆ were killed and also MARA DJORDJIĆ who had not been in the camp. They were all over 50 years of age. Their house was set on fire and R. managed to get out of the burning house and save herself.

1.14.4.3. Z., a technician from Bradina was forced to sexual perversions with his brother.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

1.14.4.4. The guard KURTOVIĆ with "MUF" and "PERVO" forced the mentally retarded Ž.R. to sexual intercourse with a Serb woman who was also mentally retarded.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7.

1.15. DESCRIPTION OF SEVERE INJURIES OF CAMP INMATES

1. SLOBODAN BABIĆ. He was in a coma. He had a gaping wound in his palate from a rifle barrel which penetrated into the brain. He died on the fourth day after his arrival in the presence of the witness 380/94, in the "hospital for Chetniks" at the "3.mart" elementary school in Konjic.

2. V. R. had fractures of both forearms and an injured spine.

3. G.M. was hit in the leg by a firearm projectile while being transported by truck to the camp.

4. G.S. from Podorašac. Due to an eye injury which he sustained during a beating up, he lost the eye. His forearm was also fractured.

5. Dj.M.'s ears and tongue were are burnt having been seared with a red-hot knife.

6. They cut off one ear of Dj.S. while he was in the camp.

7. Ž.R. from Bradina was hit in the arms by a firearm projectile while being transported by truck to the camp.

8. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA had broken ribs and an injured spine. He was later returned to Čelebići and shot dead there with a rifle.

9. K.Dj. was hit in the eye by a firearm projectile while being transported by truck to the camp and lost the eye.

10.ILIJA MRKAJIĆ. A gravely ill person. He had suffered a brain stroke earlier. He was transferred from Čelebići to the sports hall at Musala, where he died.

11. M.M. had a hip fracture.

12. The witness 274/95 sustained injuries during beatings and three of his right ribs were broken.

13. The witness 65/1-95 has four broken ribs.

14. The witness 100/94 had several ribs broken on the first night upon arrival and beating, a cut in the head from a rifle and his nose was broken by a fist punch and is still deformed. He was hit especially hard in the back of the head and fainted many times on account of that. When he would regain consciousness they would order him to get up and then they beat him again. He had severe pains in the back of the head because of that for a long time. When he came to the camp he weighed 80 kilograms. He lost 20 kilograms in the camp.

15. The witness 221/4-5 has traces of stabs in the left shin and fractures of a number of ribs. The X-ray shows that they have mended irregularly. His shoulders are dislocated. The internal organs in the stomach are also damaged as well as his kidneys and lungs. From the large number of blows to his head he has a constant headache and his memory is failing him. He also suffers from a series of mental disorders; he is often flooded with fear, so that despite medical treatment, he has nightmares. He has lost 46 kilograms. Due to exhaustion he contracted tuberculosis and was treated for a very long time.

16. The witness 221/4-6 has fractured ribs on the left side, which have healed irregularly which is clearly visible and palpable. His cheekbone is broken, which is also plainly perceptible. He has mental disorders. He has not seen a doctor.

17. The witness 221/4-7 received many blows when he ran the gauntlet after they had been brought to the camp and he had numerous bruises on his body and chest and a still visible cut on the head, under his hair, at the level of the top of the earlobe.

18. The witness 221/94-1 had three fractured ribs on the right and two on the left side, scars from bayonet cuts in the head and a hernia which developed because of the blows he had received in the genitals. This was found by Dr. P.G. when he examined him in the camp.

19. The witness 221/94-3/1 has scars from injuries inflicted by burning with a red-hot knife on both forearms, especially on the left, and on both lower legs.

20. The witness 234/95-12 has the following injuries: burns from the burning of powder in his anus, all ribs on the left side fractured, broken bones on the outer side of the right arm, fractured sternum, injured spine, etc.

21. The witness 236/94 has the following injuries: 1. fractured bone of the left lower leg with severely damaged tissue on account of sepsis; 2. ruptured right upper arm muscle; fractured bones of the right arm above the wrist; fractures of the 5th and 7th ribs on the left side; 5. damaged fifth lumbar vertebra; 6. injured fingers and hands, and hematomata all over the body; and 7; severe mental disorders. He has medical documentation.

22. The witness 243/95-12 has fractured ribs and a fractured jaw.

23. The witness 243/95-4 was constipated for 48 days and there were some who had been constipated for as long as two months.

24. The witness 243/95-8 had his eardrum pierced by red-hot tweezers. He has burns on the tongue, lips and nose. One of his ribs is fractured and he has sustained numerous other injuries as well and his health has generally deteriorated. After a beating, around June 10, 1992, when he received over 200 blows with a baseball bat, the witness could not get up on his feet for 20 days. The witness is 184 centimeters tall. When he left the camp he weighed 45 kilograms. He had lost about 35 kilograms.

25. The witness 412/94-15 has visible scars on his lower legs from gasoline burns.

26. The witness 440/94-1 has skin peeled off and the bone of his lower left leg injured. The scars were visible also at the time when the witness was giving his testimony. He had been hit with a brick above the left ear.

27. The witness 488/94-2 has fractures of the right shoulder bones.

28. The witness 488/94-5. Still has a bump on his head which developed after he had been thrown down the stairs and hit his head against the metal threshold of "No.9". Two or three of his ribs were broken, his liver was ruptured, other internal organs injured and he had a swelling on the chest which receded only
after two months.

29. The witness 509/94-5 had testicle injuries from the blows and had to have surgery. He also sustained injuries to the left eye, the blood vessels burst from the beating and he no longer can see with the left eye. He also has scars from bayonet stabs in the left knee and back and his left arm is paralyzed.

30. The witness 594/94-19. During interrogation and beating up two of his upper teeth were knocked out, two ribs on the right side broken and he was covered with bruises. He had lost around 35 kilograms. The fractures were established by doctor ŠERIF DŽAJIĆ in the hospital in Konjic, while he was till in the camp.

31. The witness 607/94 weighed 95 kg. and went down to 45-50 kilograms.

32. The witness 630/1-94 entered the camp weighing 97 and returned with 72 kilograms. Three fractured ribs and other injuries were established and confirmed with medical documentation.

33. The woman witness 221/4-3 has mental alterations and she lost 35 kilograms on account of starvation and torture.

1.16. KILLINGS

1.16.01. Eighteen killings are said to have been committed in this camp. Here are described 17 killings, of which one, most probably is not a case of killing (ČEDO AVRAMOVIĆ), and another one probably did not take place in this camp (ILIJA MRKAJIĆ). The killing of PERKO MRKAJIĆ is being reported, whereas in fact it was PETAR MRKAJIĆ, who was killed in the sports hall at Musala. As some include disappearances in killings, the number of crimes is about 18.

1.16.02. In the majority of cases it is not known what became of the bodies of the victims.

1.16.03. The following were killed:

1. PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ
2. SIMO JOVANOVIĆ
3. ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC
4. SLAVOLJUB ŠUŠIĆ

5. NEDELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ
6. PERO MRKAJIĆ
7. MILORAD KULJANIN
8. ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ
9. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA
10.ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ
11.BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ
12.ŠĆEPAN MRKAJIĆ
13.ILIJA MRKAJIĆ and
14.ČEDO AVRAMOVIĆ

1.16.1.1. PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ, father Pavle, born in 1934 in Bradina, the commune of Konjic, pensioner, married, wife M., son N.

He was killed on May 27, 1992 during a mass beating, when a large group of about 84-88 captured Serbs had been brought from Bradina.

1.16.1.2. The killing is best described by Petko's son, the witness 243/95-4: "Next to me, on my left, was my father PETKO, and on my right, my uncles P. and N. At one moment my father told me that he could take the beating no more and I advised him to lie down and to pretend that he was unconscious. One of the guards overheard us talking, walked up to us, cursed at us and warned us not to talk and then went away. After a short while the same guard came back with an iron rod about one meter long and hit my father PETKO with it forcefully between the neck and head and immediately went away. My father Petko stood there unmoving and after a minute he fell flat on his back and his head hit the asphalt amain. I and my uncles wanted to help him. We straightened him up and leaned him against the wall. Blood streamed down his face and from his mouth and he gasped for air. I asked for a doctor. One of the guards ordered me to leave him, saying:"Let the old Chetnik croak", and we had to leave him and stand by the wall again. After half an hour my father Petko stopped showing any signs of life. Later, as they were taking us into the hangar, I saw them taking his body away in a wheelbarrow. Later I learned that my father PETKO was buried in a mass grave in Bradina."

1.16.1.3. The killing is also described by the witnesses 274/95, 243/95-6, 100/94, 607/94, 234/95-11, 236/94, 260/94, 234/95-12 and 344/95-1, in somewhat less detail.

1.16.2.1. MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ, father Jovo and mother Bosa, born in 1962 in Zukići, the commune of Konjic. Wife B. and son B.

When on May 27, 1992, they got to the camp at Čelebići, all the captured people were lined up against the wall in the camp compound. To the right of MIROSLAV stood his brother germane - the witness 236/94. He described what happened in largest detail. They were beaten incessantly for 6 hours - from around 11 a.m. At a certain point MIROSLAV told the witness that he could take the beating no more and that he had to attempt to escape, although he knew that they would kill him. Then the guards walked *up to D.G. who was on the other side of the witness, ordered him to take his clothes off and lie down on the ground. When he did so, three of them started pounding him with iron pipes. As when they ordered him to stand up he was unable to do it, they continued to beat him. After that they came up to MIROSLAV and ordered him to take off his clothes and his shoes and he remained in his underwear and socks. Then they ordered him to lie clad thus on his back. Two of them immediately started beating him with iron pipes pulled out from a fence. The witness remembers well that they were painted green. After some ten blows MIROSLAV stood up abruptly and started running towards the centre of the camp compound. One of those who were beating him shouted: "The Chetnik is escaping!". Then one of the guards opened fire from an automatic weapon and shot MIROSLAV in the back. When MIROSLAV fell he shot him in the head three times with a pistol. This happened some 7-8 meters from the witness. After this, one of those who had beaten MIROSLAV came up to the witness, cursed at his Chetnik mother and told him that he would fare just like his brother. Then they beat him until HAZIM DELIĆ stopped them. While they were beating them they had to say their prayers, repeating them after a guard who read them. On the same day were beaten to death PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ and GOJKO MILJANIĆ who was moved, together with other inmates, to "No.6" in which he died the following day. After this the inmates were thrown into the hangar. He later heard that his brother had been buried in a mass grave, in the church yard in Bradina.*

1.16.2.2. The witness 100/94, who was in "No.9", heard and recognized the voice of MIROSLAV, who was shouting: "You will not kill me the way you want but I shall die the way I want!" Then a shot was heard. He later heard that he had been killed. Although he does not know what became of the body, he later heard that bodies were thrown into Jablaničko lake which is 5 kilometers away from the camp.

1.16.2.3. After this everybody was threatened that they would meet with the same fate as MIROSLAV if they tried anything.

Proof: Witness 243/95-6.

1.16.2.4. Other witnesses of the killing add: " When he started running, someone shouted :"Kill him, he is getting away...." and then swore at him cursing his Chetnik mother. They shot him in the back of the head." They saw him being dragged and trampled underfoot.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1, 243/95-4, 234/95-12, 488/94-2, 260/94, 380/94, 607/94 and 334/95-1.

1.16.3.1. GOJKO MILJANIĆ, father Sava, born in 1931 in Bradina, pensioner. Wife: M., and children S. M. and D. He was a railroad employee. He was killed on May 27, 1992, when all the prisoners brought from Bradina were beaten for hours. Severely injured, he was thrown into the hangar with the rest. They put him on some crate. The camp inmates *were not allowed to attend to him at all. He died two days later in the arms of his son Sava. They took the body out of the hangar only after two days.*

Proof: Witness 236/94, 274/95, 243/95-4, 260/94, 243/95-6, 100/94, 607/94 and 234/95-12.

1.16.3.2. The witness 148/95 says that they tortured GOJKO so terribly that "it was a horrifying sight".

1.16.4.1. SLOBODAN BABIĆ, father Petko and mother Ruža, nee Zurovac, born on December 2,1949 in Bjelovčina, Konjic.

He worked as a watchman at the "Igman" factory in Konjic. Wife B. and Son P. On an unestablished day, at the end of May or beginning of June, he was taken away from home. En route he was beaten and had a rifle barrel pushed into his mouth. He was brought to the camp in grave condition. They put him in hangar "No.6". As he was in very grave condition, they transferred him to the "hospital for Chetniks". He died on June 5, 1992. The doctors and other witnesses who were at the "3 mart" elementary school in Konjic, describe the state that he was in and say that he could not speak but only moved his hand ever so feebly. Many of them saw numerous bruises and injuries on his body, broken teeth and a ruptured palate. The motive and the perpetrators of this crime are for the time being unknown.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15, 100/94, 236/94, 221/94-1 and 380/94.

1.16.4.2. SLOBODAN's wife B. (412/94-18) occasionally received some information about him and so when she learned that he was in the "3 mart" elementary school in Konjic she went to visit him. She says that he was unable to speak as he was unconscious. His body was covered with bruises from the blows, he had blisters on his hands, certainly from burns, and his tongue and uvula were cut. Her son P. told her how they had beaten him before his very eyes. On May 7, 1992 she got the body and buried it at the Bjelovčina cemetery.

1.16.5.1. SIMO JOVANOVIĆ, father Todor, born in 1933 in Idbar, the commune of Konjic, economist. Wife D. and son D. He owned a restaurant and a fish farm in Čelebići.

Before he retired, he was the president of the Executive Committee of the Commune and the director of the Social Accountancy Service. He was repeatedly, according to some every day, beaten by HAZIM DELIĆ and "ZENGA" so that he was in grave condition. The witness 221/94-1 saw and remembers how "ZENGA" once beat him with a metal pole, of aluminum the witness believes, in front of everyone. The witness 380/94 describes how he saw SIMO in the hangar with arms broken. Apart from beating him, they also humiliated him by forcing him to wash their cars. In the middle of June 1992 he was taken out of the hangar by: HAZIM DELIĆ, ESAD LANDŽO called "ZENGA" and a number of guards and peasants, younger men from Idbar, of the families ĆOSIĆ, BUKVIĆ and

SUBAŠIĆ. They beat him so fiercely that the inmates in the hangar could hear his cries and screams. They beat him for about an hour - an hour and a half. They carried him into the hangar. He was unconscious, covered with blood, with injuries on the head and he died immediately. According to some the body remained in the hangar until 11 a.m. the next day and according to others for two days, before it was taken away.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 260/94, 221/4-6, 445/95-22, 147/95, 243/95- 4, 221/94-3/1, 178/94, 283/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.5.2. The witness 243/95-8 saw injuries from burns around Jovanović's mouth. One of the guards told the witness that ZENGA had poured gasoline into his mouth and set it on fire. He died during the night.

1.16.5.3. One evening the woman witness 221/4-2 heard the guards call out the name of the camp inmate SIMO, otherwise a neighbour of hers. Then she heard them beating him and his screams. It lasted around an hour. The next day she asked the guard SAFET NUHIĆ what had become of SIMO, and he told her that he had "died of a heart attack".

1.16.6.1. ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC, father Šćepo and mother Spasenija, born on February 28,1921 in Bjelovčina, the commune of Konjic.Wife C and daughter B.

He was brought to the camp from his home. The next day DELIĆ accused him in front of everyone that in 1942 he had killed two Muslims of the DELIĆ family. He stated the date on which he had done it and said that he would pay for it with his life on the same spot. According to the witness 100/94 he told him then: "I will fucking rub you out tonight, if you had seven lives, I would kill you". He was killed on orders from DELIĆ. Somewhere around the middle of June, DELIĆ and "ZENGA" entered hangar "No.6" and took him out. They beat him together with KEMO and SALKO HEBIBOVIĆ and then returned him. Two days later, on June 17, 1992, after he had recovered a bit, they took him out to be beaten up again. On that occasion the witness 412/94-15 saw how, at the door, ADEM ĆOSIĆ grabbed him by the hair and wanted to slit his throat. They beat him for a long time and ŠĆEPO stopped responding. The blows could be heard for another 15 minutes and then they brought him back. He had injuries on his head inflicted by blunt objects. In front of everybody "ZENGA" nailed a SDS badge on his forehead. He forbade the inmates to touch the badge and ordered them not to extend him any aid. He was soon dead. He lay dead until 11 a.m. the following day and was then taken away. His body lay behind the hangar for two days.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1, 221/4-6, 243/95-8, 260/94, 147/95, 607/94, 488/94-1, 243/95-12, 148/95, 488/94-7, 221/94-1,178/94, 283/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.6.2. The witness 243/95-4 described the killing in this way: "That night ŠĆEPO lay next to me. I noticed that he stirred but I do not know whether he ever regained consciousness. The next day "ZENGA" came again. When he saw that ŠĆEPO was still alive he beat him some more and then nailed, as far as I can remember a cross or

some other emblem, on his forehead while ŠĆEPO was still alive. Ten minutes later he died by my side. I could see well that that nail was so large that it pierced his head and exited in the back of the head."

1.16.6.3. ŠĆEPO's daughter, the witness 412/94-18 says that they got the body several days later and buried it. "I saw that he had injuries all over his body and on his forehead there was nailed with a size 10 nail some sort of a cockade, I forgot what it looked like and I cannot describe it. We buried him with that cockade." He was buried in the village near his house.

1.16.7.1. SLAVOLJUB, SLAVKO, ŠUŠIĆ (sometimes, incorrectly given as: SUŠIĆ), father Pero and mother Rosa nee Gudelj, born on April 25, 1949 in Čelebići, Konjic. Wife B. and son B. and daughter S. Teacher of mathematics at the "Ivan Mažuranić" school in Prozor. He was politically active and was held in high esteem among the Serbs. 243/95-13.

1.16.7.2. His wife (243/95-13) does not know why he was killed, but she believes that it was, inter alia, because he was a man of renown. Intellectuals and other distinguished people were the first ones to be targetted. She does not know what became of his body, where and how he was buried.

1.16.7.3. The witness 100/94 says that he was accused because via the radio station which he had, he had reported the existence of the camp at Čelebići.

1.16.7.4. The time has not been exactly established, but, according to a number of statements, ŠUŠIĆ had been arrested around June 15 or at the end of June or beginning of July 1992. Then he was taken to the camp and put in "No.9."

1.16.7.5. He was beaten up and tortured in front of the camp inmates and he would also be taken out and beaten up. He was killed, most probably, around July 15,1992. Here is how the eyewitnesses describe it.

1.16.7.6. They would take him out and beat him to confess where his radio station was. They beat him in front of the camp inmates for the same reason. He twice "confessed" where his radio station was, and DELIĆ took him to show it to him. When they took him to show where the radio station was for the second time, he died soon after he was returned to the camp. The witness crossed Šušić's arms on his chest when he saw that he was dead. The witness could see that his body was all black and bloody and that his death could only have been the consequence of fierce beating. The body was taken out only the following day.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.16.7.7. They beat him incessantly for 48 hours inside and outside. In front of everybody "ZENGA" drove nails under his toenails and pulled out his tongue. He died from the beating.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23 and 234/95-12.

1.16.7.8. "ZENGA" drove nails under SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ's nails who later succumbed to the consequences of beating. The witness 221/4-5 saw his injuries personally.

1.16.7.9. The women who were in the gate post "No.22" could see, climbing onto the beds, the last beating up of the late ŠUŠIĆ. According to them, around July 15, 1992, around noon, DELIĆ called SLAVKO, whom they knew from before, to come out. When he came out they took him to the command building. Some 20 minutes later they brought him to the compound, ordered him to face the wall, raise his arms above his head and lean against the wall. One of the 3 or 4 guards who were with DELIĆ brought some poles. DELIĆ hit SLAVKO with the poles on the back and all over the body. The women remember well how the poles broke. He also beat him with a soldier's belt. When SLAVKO fell, they would order him to stand up and DELIĆ went on beating him. SLAVKO cried out. After about 15 minutes they put him in an "Iveko" van resembling a cold storage vehicle. They left the compound. Several minutes later they came back. They took SLAVKO out of the vehicle and DELIĆ continued to beat him until he fell down and could not get up again. When SLAVKO fell, DELIĆ trampled him underfoot. The woman witness 236/94, who also watched the beating, says that he was dead. They threw him into "No.9." The following day the women saw someone being carried out from the "tunnel". The guard BARALIJA said that the camp inmate Ž.M. had strangled SLAVKO. Later they tried to account for his death in that way. The women witnesses personally saw and heard how SLAVKO had been killed. They heard from the guard BARALIJA that he had been accused of possessing a radio station and taken to his house, some 500 meters away from the camp, to show them where the radio station was. DELIĆ threatened to kill him if he did not say where the radio station was. They saw them beating him up in the preceding days also. They also put him in a manhole filled with water. The next day a hearse came to take away the body.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2 and 221/4-3.

1.16.7.10. ŠUŠIĆ was beaten by DELIĆ, ZENGA, KEMO MRNDŽIĆ and KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

1.16.7.11. The following also witnessed this killing: 380/94, 607/94, 243/95-12, 509/94-5.

1.16.8.1. NEDELJKO, NEDJO, MILOŠEVIĆ, father Dušan, born in 1923 in the village of Džepa, the commune of Konjic, pensioner. He was a gamekeeper or teacher, he resided

In Konjic. Wife J. and son S. He was brought to the camp in mid-July 1992 and put in "No.9."

According to one witness, he was accused of having given a donation for some book on the suffering of Serbs. According to another witness, he had been making lists of crimes committed in the camp and was arrested because of that and brought to the camp. On the first night "ZENGA" demanded that he come out, and as he was unable to, two camp inmates carried him out. The inmates could hear him being beaten. The witness 380/94 saw him being beaten one evening. The guard "ŠOK" was among those who beat him. They beat him for a day or two. He afterwards died in the hangar, and according to some in "No.9". According to some other witnesses, he was beaten up as soon as he arrived and died on the following day.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 243/95-12, 100/94, 243/95-8, 221/4-6, 260/94, 221/94-1, 509/94-5, 283/94, 178/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.9.1. PERO MRKAJIĆ, father Djordje, born in 1928 in Bradina, owner of the restaurant "Žare" from Bradina. Wife D. and sons Ž. and D. He was captured on Mt. Bjelašnica. He was beaten up at the hotel on Mt. Igman. In the camp itself he would be taken out of the hangar and beaten. He was beaten by KEMO, "ZENGA", MIRALEM MACANOVIĆ called "MACA" and a Shqipetar. "ZENGA" beat him in front of everybody at the place where he was sitting. He suffered excruciating pain. He just lay there for about 10-15 days and then they transferred him to the ward, in which he died. He received no medical treatment. As one of the witnesses remembers, he died around July 17, 1992. According to the statement of another, his body may have been thrown into the lake near Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-6, 236/94, 488/94-7, 221/94-1, 221/94-3/1, 380/94, 260/94, 100/94, 243/95-4, 274/95, 234/95-11, 454/95, 283/94.

1.16.9.2. One of the witnesses thinks that his name was PETKO. There is also a PETAR MRKAJIĆ, sometimes referred to as PERKO, father Djoka, born in 1941. He was beaten up running the gauntlet when a group was brought to the sports hall at Musala. This is remarked to avoid any confusion.

1.16.10.1. MILORAD KULJANIN, father Radmilo and mother Zagorka, born in 1966 in Bradina.

Before the Kurban Bairam religious feast they threatened that at least 10 would be slaughtered on the Bairam. Kurban is a sacrifice offered to Allah. According to some witnesses, a day or two before the killing of ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, somewhere around July 25 or 26, - on the first day of the Kurban Bairam - as the majority of witnesses define the time of the event - the following were taken out in front of the hangar to pass water: MILORAD KULJANIN, K.M., B.M., G.J. and ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, who was later killed. Some

witnesses confirm that MILORAD was taken out separately by the guards ESAD MACIĆ, called "MAKARON" and ENID ŠPAGO, called "KRAVAR". The eyewitness 100/94, who had been the late ŽELJKO's professor, said that they interrogated Milorad about who had been with him in the reserve corps in Mostar. He would not say. The made him lie in a puddle of urine. When he got wet they ordered him to get up and again asked him questions which he would not answer. Then "MAKARON", from a distance of about 10-15 metres, shot him three times with a rifle in the face and neck so that his skull cracked and his brains splattered everywhere and on the witness who was some 2-3 metres away. "MAKARON"'s brother, SEAD MACIĆ, called "MACA", took down the names of five camp inmates who had seen the killing and ordered them to say how he had tried to escape. Half an hour later he took them out again and ordered them to say how MILORAD had grappled for the rifle and was then killed. As ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ was killed the following night, the witnesses of MILORAD's killing thought that they too would be killed as eyewitnesses.

According to the witness 221/94-3/1, the Muslims had accused MILORAD of having killed a certain VELIJA. On the first day of the Bairam the mother of that VELIJA came and expressed the wish to see the "murderer" of her son. "MAKARON" and "KRAVAR" took MILORAD out and showed him to the woman and told her that he had killed her son. Then "MAKARON" killed him with a rifle. They did not take him back to the hangar. The guards spread word that he had attempted to escape.

Proof: Witness 221/4-6, 243/95-8, 274/95, 243/95-4, 260/94, 688/94-7, 283/94 and 412/94.

1.16.10.2. While he was serving his sentence in the sports hall at Musala, the witness 488/94-7 was told by HAZIM DELIĆ that he had been killed by EDO "MUF", which according to the statements of eyewitnesses is not true.

1.16.10.3. The different motives given are not mutually exclusive. Irrespective of the motive, the fact is that he was killed as described.

1.16.11.1. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA, called "KELJO", father Milenko, born in 1955 in Konjic. Wife Ž. and children S. and B. He had a cafe in Konjic.

ŽELJKO was first placed in "No.22". On May 31, 1992, he was taken out, beaten up and thrown into hangar "No.6". All of his ribs were broken. As he was in grave condition they first carried him to the ward and then to the "hospital for Chetniks". The witness knows this as he was with him at the hospital. From the hospital they returned them together to "No.22" only to move ŽELJKO to the hangar again shortly thereafter. Some ten days later they took him out and a shot was soon heard. From B.D., who had been cleaning the compound, the found out that he had been killed and they also saw the hearse which came to take him away.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.16.11.2. For a time ŽELJKO worked in the camp kitchen. After him the witness 243/95-4 took over. One night he heard the sounds of someone being beaten. The beating lasted for about three hours. Afterwards they threw ŽELJKO into the hangar. The witness applied a water compress on his worst injuries. He asked the witness to kill him and showed him a small knife which he had probably taken from the kitchen. The witness, however, could not do it. The next day DELIĆ came and ordered the witness to get ŽELJKO up. The witness replied that ŽELJKO was badly beaten up and that he could not stand. Then DELIĆ gave him an ampoule to swallow. After that ŽELJKO managed to stand on his feet for a while. DELIĆ asked him: "Who fixed you up like that?", and ŽELJKO answered: "You!" and swore at him. On that or the next day they carried him to the ward. A month later they brought him back. One morning they took him out and bullied him and then a shot was heard. They heard from eyewitnesses that he had been killed.

1.16.11.3. HAZIM DELIĆ came to the hangar one day with EMIR KOVAČIĆ, a Muslim, who came to bring some cigarettes to ŽELJKO, as they knew each other from before. In front of everybody DELIĆ told EMIR that he should not give any cigarettes to ŽELJKO, for the next day he would be no more. When KLIMENTA was taken out of the hangar, they heard DELIĆ tell EMIR KOVAČIĆ to take a good look at ŽELJKO for "tomorrow he will be gone". The guards ALMIR PADALOVIĆ called "LALA" and OSMO DEDIĆ came to the hangar around 4 - 5 a.m. the next morning, on July 27,1992. They took ŽELJKO out ostensibly for a joint smoke. K.M. and Ć.N. were taken out with him. They had all once played soccer together for "Igman", a club from Konjic. A shot was heard. When K.M. returned, he told them that PADALOVIĆ had fired from the guards' trench and killed ŽELJKO. He shot him from a semi-automatic rifle. When this happened, ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, returning from the toilet, and V.R. from Bjelovčina, going to the toilet, were outside. Both told how they had seen ŽELJKO dead and massacred. K.M. was crying. They threatened him not to say a word. ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ was killed that same night. M.M. and K.V. are also mentioned as eyewitnesses.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1, 221/4-6, 260/94, 147/95, 203/95-8, 100/94, 488/94-7, 688/94-7, 283/94, 178/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.11.4. There obviously existed some reason why they tortured KLIMENTA so cruelly. That is, probably, also the motive for his killing, but for the time being it has not been established with precision.

1.16.12.1. ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, father Obren and mother Ljubica, born in 1960 in Donje Selo, worker.

A re-enactment of events on the basis of the accounts of witnesses indicates that ĆEĆEZ was, probably, killed around July 27, and definitely after the killing of KLIMENTA. According to some, on the same night KULJANIN was killed first and ĆEĆEZ some half an hour after midnight (evidently these three killings followed one another, and, as this was the last one, in view of the passage of time and other circumstances, the witnesses are not unisonal).

He was taken out of hangar "No.6" by ESAD LANDŽO called "ZENGA" who then beat him together with EDO MACIĆ and EDO JELEŠKOVIĆ. According to the witness 283/94, the guard DŽAJIĆ was also there. Witnesses saw how they gagged him with a rag or some cotton to muffle his cries. The witness 260/94 says that they counted the blows by the sound and that they counted 250 blows. After the beating, which the witnesses estimate lasted between 30 minutes and two and a half hours, he was thrown into the hangar. He was unconscious. He was completely broken. His legs were broken, he cried out for help, asked for water, but no one dared give it to him. He soon died. The next day ŽELJKO's body was taken out in a tent wing. He had been beaten constantly ever since he had come to the camp until that day. That lasted for about 10 days. One day the guard "KRAVAR" threatened him. The day before he was killed, ŽELJKO was outside the hangar and saw the killing of ŽELJKO KLIMENTA, and according to some, also of MILORAD KULJANIN. He told his mates about it. This is considered to be the reason why he was killed. The witness 221/94-1 later talked to his parents and learned that they had buried him.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7,243/95-8,1001/94, 274/95,221/94-3/1, 221/4-6, and 243/95-4.

1.16.12.2. When ĆEĆEZ was brought to the hangar the witness 243/95-4 saw that he was beaten up. The next day "ZENGA" took him out and simply finished him off. He did not come back.

1.16.12.3. It is not clear whether he had first been in "No.9" or "No.6", nor where he died, since the statements of the witnesses differ. It is however certain that he was beaten to death.

1.16.13.1. ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, "SNAJPERISTA" (Sniper), father Milan and mother Sofija, born in 1962 in the village of Džepa, the commune of Konjic, electrician.

He was brought to the camp for allegedly having a sniping rifle and they named him "Snajperista" (the sniper). They placed him in tunnel "No.9". On account of that charge they took him out every two hours for three or four days in a row and beat him. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" beat him. Several years before, ŽELJKO had beaten some Muslim who had cursed his mother when they quarreled, and they probably knew of that. Other guards also beat him. After a TV crew had finished filming, one night ŽELJKO was called out around 1 a.m. DELIĆ was the one to take him out. They beat him in front of the entrance to the "tunnel". As the "tunnel" door was open, the camp inmates could hear well what was going on. One witness says that he heard a shot (he probably confused this event with another one). He never came back. When the next morning DELIĆ took out the inmates in groups of 10 to urinate, the witness 148/95, like the others, saw MILOŠEVIĆ's body with his head crushed. DELIĆ pointed to the body and said: "Call him *to get up and piss." Then he took them back to the "tunnel". ŽELJKO was all blue in the area of the kidneys from the fierce beating. The next day a hearse came for him. When the witness 488/94-7 was in prison in the sports hall at Musala, DELIĆ told him that BURIĆ had pushed him off a parapet.*

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 488/94-5, 380/94, 4881/94-4 and 100/94.

1.16.14.1. BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ, father Nedeljko, born in 1933 in Bradina, retired railway worker from Bradina. Wife G. and children G., M. and N.

On an unspecified day, in front of everybody in the hangar "ZENGA" beat him with a board that had been trimmed so that it could be held with both hands at the narrower end. He hit him repeatedly, including with the board edge, on the stomach, sides and other parts of the body. DELIĆ also beat him. According to the witness 243/95-4, KEMO also beat him. When he fell they carried him out and he died on the way to the ward. This was stated by "ZENGA" himself, and the witness 488/94-7 also remembers him having said: "Now there is one less of you as daddy has croaked". His ribs were broken and he probably had internal hemorrhage. His sons M.S. and N.S. were also there. The witness 147/95 gives the same account of this event as the others, but calls BOŠKO mistakenly "NEDJA".

Proof: Witness 100/94, 148/95, 221/94-1, 236/94, 260/94, 221/4-6, 380/94, 86/1-95, 243/95-8, 454/95-19 and 283/94.

1.16.15.1. ŠĆEPAN, ŠĆEPO, MRKAJIĆ, father Risto, born in 1930 in Bradina, retired road maintenance worker from Bradina. Wife K. and a daughter.

He lost his mind on account of the beating and could not follow DELIĆ's commands. He was killed in front of everybody by "ZENGA". "ZENGA" led ŠĆEPAN from his place in the hangar to its centre, ordered him to kneel and put his hands behind his head and then started to pound him with the butt of his rifle and to kick him until he no longer gave signs of life. He died on an unspecified day. According to one witness, he died at home after he had been released from the camp. Another witness heard that he had died in the sports hall at Musala after he had been transferred there.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 100/94 and 221/4-6.

1.16.16.1. ILIJA MRKAJIĆ, father Mirko, born in 1933 in Bradina. Wife ZORA, children B. and B. Retired railway worker from Bradina, had a heart condition and diabetes, had a brain stroke.

After being beaten up he could hardly move. When they saw that he was going to die, they released him from the camp and two days later he died at home. ILIJA's son, the witness 630-1/94, says that he was tortured and died in the sports hall at Musala. The witness 148/95 describes the case in the same way but is mistaken in respect of the *place where he died. It has been established with certainty that he had been in the camp and in the "hospital for Chetniks". It is also known for sure that from there he was transferred to the sports hall and that he was beaten to death.*

Proof: Witness 100/94 and 380/94.

1.16.17.1. ČEDO AVRAMOVIĆ, father Ratko, born in 1945 in Čelebići, teacher of mathematics. Wife B. and son S.

He was maltreated and the witness 380/94 claims that he was beaten. He was in grave mental crisis. Some believe that he died out of fear that he would be beaten and tortured because he was a YPA reserve corps captain. Others think that he died of a heart condition, because Dr. M.R. examined him and said that that had been the cause of death.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 100/94, 221/94-3/1 and 283/94.

1.16.17.2. The witness 243/95-4 noticed that he was terrified and lost. He was put next to the witness. The witness tried to comfort him. In the morning, when the witness woke up, he saw that one of the cables which hung below the ceiling had been ripped off and that ČEDO was lying on the floor. He was naked to the waist and there was a black stain in the area of his heart. The witness does not know what ČEDO died of. The guards blamed his death on the inmates.

1.16.17.3. According to the accounts of some witnesses, in particular the witness 243/95-4, it could have been an electric shock. Most probably he was not killed directly. For the time being the exact cause of death cannot be established, but it is certain that his stay at the camp and his and his fellow inmates' treatment there contributed to it.

1.17. DISAPPEARANCES

1.17.0. It has been established on the basis of the statements of witnesses that some camp inmates disappeared, and the assumption is that they were, most probably, killed.

1.17.1.-2. ZDRAVKO GLIGOREVIĆ, nicknamed "BRACA", father Jelenko, born in 1951 in Bradina, Faculty of Law baccalaureate, lived and worked in Sarajevo. Wife N. and son N.

He came to the camp to visit his father, who was in "No.6", and they held him there. Because of his beard, which he had always had, he was proclaimed a dangerous Chetnik in front of everybody. They beat him up, accusing him that he had come to the camp to organize a struggle against the Muslims. They beat him incessantly for two days. Some special unit members from Sarajevo came to the camp on May 2[illegible],1992 and beat ZDRAVKO as well as MILOŠ HRNJEZ, born in 1936 in Gacko, resident of Ilidža. MILOŠ HRNJEZ had likewise been imprisoned when he came to visit someone in the *camp. Then both of them were taken away from the camp. The inmates heard that they had been killed on Mt. Igman or at the sports grounds at Hrasnica in Sarajevo.*

Proof: Witness 236/94, 243/95-4 and 260/94.

1.17.3.-4. BRANKO BABIĆ, father Boža, born in 1926 in Bjelovčina, bus conductor. Wife B. and son S. He was brought on the seventh day after the witness 412/94-15, his brother, had been brought there. The witness saw him in "No.22" somewhere around May 31, 1992. The following day he was assigned to some work detail and never came back again. The witness found out that he and MILENKO VUKALO had been taken away by DRAGO SOLDO and another man and that ŠABO MUŠIĆ and SALKO MUŠIĆ had killed them at a place called Paprica. He does not know why. They had never had any conflicts with them.

1.18. WOMEN IN THE CAMP

1.18.0. As data regarding the manner, time and place of their arrest have been previously given and the general conditions in the camp previously described, they are not repeated here. Only some specific instances in respect of women at the camp are given.

1.18.1. ARRIVAL

1.18.1.1. The wife of the witness 607/94 was transferred from the school in Bradina to the camp at Čelebići, where the women's section was separated from the men's section. She was placed in some abandoned Serb houses there. She was not maltreated. With her was their daughter G., 5 years old.

1.18.1.2. The witness' account is incoherent. There are indications that by May 26, 1992 several women had been in the camp. The witness' wife could have arrived there in the evening of May 26 at the earliest. Others, however, do not confirm this. Possibly because of the child or for some other reason, she had been put elsewhere. The ascertainment of facts is under way.

1.18.1.3. The witness 221/94-1 says that B.M. and M. had been brought from Vrdolje on May 21. With them was also a boy about 12 years old. They were released from the camp on May 26,1992. The boy was probably also released with them.

1.18.1.4. The witness 221/4-3 was brought to the camp on May 27,1992. She spent the night in a room where she was raped. They put her in the gate post room on May 28. In the evening of the following day, May 29, four women from Bradina were brought, namely the witnesses: 412/94-27, 412/94-20, 412/94-16 and 412/94- 22. They were held at the camp for 19 days - until around June 17.

221/4-2 and Lj. came a day before that (around June 16, 1992). Lj. was held in the camp for four days. They released her on June 20,1992.

1.18.1.5. On July 12 they brought five women from Zukići: SOFIJA DJORDJIĆ, ANDJA DJORDJIĆ, (who was later killed by REDŽO BALIĆ), 221/4-4 (BALIĆ wounded her and set her house on fire, but she survived), G., and her daughter B, 13 years old at the time. They only spent the night at the camp. They released them the following day, and G. and M. remained there by themselves until August 31, 1992 when they too were released.

1.18.1.6. After the attack on Donje Selo, the woman witness 221/4-3 and a female relation of hers were brought to the camp where they were separated. She was taken to an office where DELIĆ wanted to rape her. As someone in the office remarked that he should not do that there he took her to another room in which there were five beds. He ripped her clothes off, pushed her down on the bed sideways and tried to penetrate her from behind. As he did not manage to, he turned her around, put her on her back and raped her in that position. She cried, screamed, fought him but all to no avail. During that time there were present in the room ĆOSIĆ from the village of Idbar, whom DELIĆ had ordered to stand by the door, and DŽAJIĆ, called "DŽAJA", who lay on another bed during the rape. After the rape, DELIĆ offered SMAJO KAJZANOVIĆ, a butcher from Konjic, to rape her also. But he would not. The witness spent the night in that room and was moved to the gate post room the following day.

1.18.1.7. The witness 412/94-16 was brought to the camp from Bradina with another three women on May 29, 1992 around 4 p.m.They were lined up by a wall. As they stood thus she saw men lined up in the same fashion who were being beaten. They were: G.P., D.D., D.Ž, Dj.M. and others. An unknown man came up to her, perhaps born around 1960. He told her that he was her pupil and that she had interrogated him and that it was now his turn to interrogate her. He scolded her because her husband had allegedly killed some people and set fire to houses. They took down her particulars and put her in the gate post room. The accounts given by other witnesses are similar.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

1.18.1.8. The woman witness 221/94-2 gave her particulars and was put in the gate post room with Lj. The men were separated and placed in "No.9."

1.18.1.9. Having been arrested in her village of Zukići, the woman witness 221/4-4 was brought with a larger group to the camp in the evening of July 12,1992. The women were separated from the men and then they were interrogated about who had killed some Muslims and whether they (the men) had done it. In addition to those who had brought them to the camp, the witness also noticed: REDŽO BALIĆ, HAMO NIKŠIĆ, SALKO LJEVO and PAVO MUCIĆ. After the interrogation, MUCIĆ took all the five women to a room where they found G. and M. He told them that they would spend the night there and that in the morning he would let them go home. In the morning MUCIĆ let go:

the witness, ANDJA, SOFIJA (ANDJA and SOFIJA were killed after they had been released), G.,B. and JELENKO (he was killed after release). Va.Dj. and Ve.Dj, the sons of JELENKO and ANDJA DJORDJIĆ and S.Dj. remained in the camp.

1.18.2. INTERROGATION

1.18.2.1. In the evening of the day of arrival, on May 29,1992, the woman witness 412/94-27 and the other women who were with her were taken for interrogation individually. PAVO MUCIĆ took them out into the corridor one by one and interrogated them. He asked them about their husbands, about other men, about weapons, and similar. He insulted them, but he did not beat them. They were interrogated two or three times again. In addition to MUCIĆ, they were also interrogated by: MIRSO SUBAŠIĆ, GORAN LOKAS and MIRO STENEK.

1.18.2.2. In the evening of the day of arrival, PAVO MUCIĆ took out the woman witness 412/94-16 into the corridor and interrogated her. He asked her about her husband and scolded her saying that her husband had killed some people in a butcher's shop where they had found some bones. He then asked her where her husband was and similar. Later she was interrogated by JAHIĆ, in the presence of MUCIĆ. After this interrogation, DELIĆ took the witness to another office (the interrogations were carried out in the offices of the administrative building) and there continued to interrogate her, telling her how her children were at risk from HOS members, how they could send her to the camp at Grude, etc. She pretended that she had kidney pains and DELIĆ asked her about her medicines. She said that they were in her bag at home. The following day he brought her her medicines and said that her children were fine. MIRSAD SUBAŠIĆ conducted the main interrogation. He asserted that the Muslims could not live with the Serbs. He gave her a map so that she, being a historian, would show him who should live where. She was interrogated briefly several times afterwards in the corridor of the gate post, once by ŠEFIK DELALIĆ.

1.18.3. LABOUR

1.18.3.1. The women cleaned the toilets, the camp compound section around the gate post, the windows, they whitewashed the room in which they were, etc. They did cleaning chores regularly and other work as required.

Proof: Witness 412/94-16 and 221/4-2.

1.18.4. MALTREATMENT

1.18.4.1. They were constantly humiliated, sworn at, and sometimes beaten. Here is what the witnesses say about it.

1.18.4.2. DELIĆ did not allow others to enter the women's quarters and their food was brought by the guards and left on the window. DELIĆ showered abuse at them every day, called them Chetniks and humiliated them in different ways.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

1.18.4.3. The woman witness 221/4-3 states that they were not beaten, but were exposed to mental torment. They would be told how Serb women aged between 12 and 18 were a "special treat", they had to listen to radio programmes broadcasting anti-Serb propaganda, they were sworn at, insulted and disparaged all the time.

Once the woman witness was told that her daughter was in the camp. "I was beside myself on account of all this. I was scared, weary, humiliated, and so was M. Out of fear the two of us only talked to each other in whispers for three months and a half. I thought that I would never be able to speak out aloud again. Once, in desperation, we wanted to commit suicide." They thought about inserting a hair pin into a plug and electrocuting themselves, but then M. pulled herself together and said: "If we have endured this far, we will stick it out to the end".

1.18.4.4. They swore at the women cursing their Chetnik mothers, insulted them and denigrated them in various ways. The woman witness 412/94-27 and others were beaten by sticks and kicked in the back, legs and other parts of the body. She was beaten the most by an elderly, graying man, of medium stature, whose name she does not know. She was also beaten by DELIĆ and "KRAVAR". MUCIĆ and DELIĆ wanted to take them bathing, but they refused.

1.18.4.5. The guards swore at the women, insulted and maltreated them every day. A guard wanted to take M. away, but Dj. would not let him and he hit her in the head with something.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

1.18.4.6. When the women from Zukići were in the camp, one night the guards called out insults at them and showered abuse at them. They wanted to take B. away for they "needed her for something" but the witness would not let them.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

1.18.4.7. The woman witness 412/94-16 describes the general atmosphere that prevailed in the small room in which they spent their days: "We would sit in that tiny room all day long and cry. Some would be taken out for interrogation, and what they did to them there I have no idea. One evening they took M. out. When she came back, she cursed her own life dejected because of what had happened to her. G. said that she had been raped before our arrival."

In the beginning the food was good, but later the meals were reduced so that all of them lost weight. When the witness came out she was skin and bones.

1.18.5. RAPES

1.18.5.1. When she was brought to the gate post room, in which there had not been any other women yet, the witness 221/4-3 was raped at night, around May 27-28, by three persons. They entered the room one by one, lit a candle, raped her and left. The first one undressed her by force, and the others came in before she managed to dress herself. They would only lower their trousers and underpants. One of them told her: "I will show you how a Turk screws" and "I will show you how a Turk fucks". One of the perpetrators was IVICA BURIĆ. She describes the other ones in detail, but does not know their names. The following day she had the opportunity to tell RALE MIŠUNOVIĆ, who was "the chief one in charge of their army" what had happened to her and he promised her that it would not happen again.

On or about May 28, 1992, four women were brought from Bradina: M., M., Dj. and D. The first evening the three younger ones were taken out one by one for so-called interrogations. This continued over the following 19 days, the period they were held in the camp. The witness and Dj. were not taken out during this period. The women would say that they had not been raped, but, by their behaviour and other reactions the witness concluded that they had been raped. One night DELIĆ barged inside, swore at M. and dragged her into the gate post room and raped her there. All the women heard it but M. later said that he had not managed to do it. DELIĆ often took the women out.

Once when she came back, D. cried and said how she had been forced to swallow sperm. The witness had contraceptive pills which she gave to the women. None conceived.

A day before these women were released, M. and Lj., an elderly woman, were brought from Idbar. The first night they took M. away. When she came back, M. was in tears and said that DELIĆ had raped her.

Four days afterwards, Lj. was released, so that the witness and M. remained alone till the end, except for one night around July 10, 1992, which the women from Zukići spent with them. There were five of them. The witness remembers the names of G., her daughter B, 13 years old, and of SOFIJA DJORDJIĆ, who was later killed. They first brought in three women and later also G. After a while they also brought B., 13 years old. They were all beaten up. They said that their husbands and sons had been brought with them - five men. They also said that they had cut off the ear of SOFIJA's husband S.Dj. - which the witness later saw for herself. When they were released, SOFIJA and another woman were killed in the village and R. was wounded. DELIĆ was the one who *brought B. in. Later PAVO MUCIĆ told the witness how DELIĆ had not managed to rape B., but the witness believes that he did.*

DELIĆ called for M. all the time. They would take her away and he would rape her. He would also come to the gate post room, throw the witness out and rape M. The witness gained the impression that he had reserved her solely for himself. Some 15 days after the women from Zukići had left, the guard MAŠIĆ came for the witness and she said that she had an upset stomach. Shortly thereafter DELIĆ stormed in, swore at her and dragged her to a hangar some 300 metres away from the gate post. In front of the hangar there were several soldiers and a civilian, who pulled her into the hangar, and to a bed, ripped off her skirt and underwear and raped her. She remembers him well, and she saw him later in the camp also. She found out that his name was NURKO and that he repaired weapons. M. told her how DELIĆ had once raped her while she was bathing. The guard MAŠIĆ recounted how DELIĆ had repeatedly tried to talk him into raping the witness, but he, as he said, would not.

1.18.5.2. When on June 15, 1992, the woman witness 221/4-2 was brought to the camp, the guard MAŠIĆ took her to the administrative building on that same day, and into a ground floor office - probably the second door to the left from the corridor. It was an office 3 metres by 3 metres in size with a door opening to the corridor and a window across the door. It was furnished with a desk, three armchairs and a bed. Inside was DELIĆ in fatigues and boots. The witness noticed "lily" insignias, and in the holster of his belt he had a pistol, a knife and bombs. There was a rifle against the wall. He first talked to the witness. He asked her about her brothers, about other people, about the location of weapons, etc. He threatened her that unless she told the truth she would be transferred to the Croatian camp at Grude, where they would torture her and kill her. All of a sudden DELIĆ ordered her to take off her clothes. When she refused, he drew out the knife and put it to her throat and threatened to slit it unless she did so. As she kept refusing he slapped her twice and continued to threaten her. She was frightened and he made her take off her clothes. Then he ordered her to lie down on the floor, and stripped all of his clothes and was naked. He lay on top of her and had intercourse with her. "I was disgusted and scared so that now I cannot remember all the details, and I shudder at the very thought of this scene which I shall nevertheless remember for the rest of my life". Then DELIĆ dressed, called MAŠIĆ, and the latter took her back to the gate post. After this neither she nor G. were taken out. DELIĆ would often come and rape either one of them. He did this on the bed in the gate post room. He would not demand that they take off all their clothes, but only to bare the lower part of the body. As they protested, he threatened them and beat them until they succumbed. She does not remember the actual times, as there had been many instances of this.

One night KEMO, a guard from Fojnica, came in. He was drunk. Saying nothing, he grabbed the witness by the hair with one hand, put his other hand on her mouth, told her not to scream or else, and threw her with ease on the bed as he was much stronger. Then he took off her her sweat suit bottoms and underpants, took off his own trousers, lay on top of her and had intercourse with her. Then other guards came, which

G. had managed to summon, and pulled KEMO out. In order to prevent DELIĆ from coming to them, they would secure the door from inside with a cord, but he would enter through the window, forbid them to secure the door, and rape them again anyway. He was never drunk when he did it. He took G. to a hangar where she was raped.

1.18.5.3. Some women would be taken out at night. When they brought them back, the witness could see that they had been beaten. G. and M. would be taken out frequently, and, when they came back, they would say that they had been raped. M., who would also be taken out, had been beaten, but she never said that she had been raped.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

1.18.5.4. HAZIM DELIĆ boasted about how he had raped between 60 and 120 Serb women, and the witness 488/94-1 personally saw a mattress covered with a white sheet being put into his van before his embarking on night orgies. He offered M.K. to have intercourse with G. "KRAVAR", among others, took part in the commission of these criminal offences.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 100/94, 260/94 and 380/94.

1.18.6. INJURIES

1.18.6.1. Here is how the woman witness 221/4-2 describes the typical consequences of what she had been through: "Because of everything that I have been through, I have suffered a nervous breakdown so that I cannot sleep, I am am anxious, I have heart palpitations, and earlier I also had nightmares related to events at the camp."

1.19. I R C

1.19.1. When the representatives of the International Red Cross came to the camp for the first time, they stayed for two days - between August 12 and 14, 1992. Afterwards they came on another two occasions. The team comprised: MICHEL from Sion, a Swiss, blond, bespectacled; another person, whose name may have been MARK or NIKOLA; and two women - translators, the name of one was ALEKSANDRA NIKŠIĆ. When they entered the "tunnel No.9", one of the women fainted from the stench and the oppressive air. On the first day the inmates told what was happening, described individual killings, etc. The following day they kept silent, for they had been beaten up and forbidden to speak, and they only waved their heads. However, IRC representatives could plainly see what state they were in and what had happened to them. MICHEL measured the time allotted for their urination and he was appalled. When they took the temperature in the rooms, the reading in the hangar was 60 degrees Centigrade. They took their names and distributed identity cards the following day. After their visit, there were no more killings of inmates, and the witness 221/4-5 believes that after that their situation improved somewhat.

Proof: Witness 243/95-4. 488/94-1, 488/94-5, 488/94-6 , 274/95 and 260/94.

1.19.2. DELIĆ tried to hide the women, but did not succeed so that the ICR representatives registered them too and issued them identity cards on August 12. They told the ICR how they were being treated and what they had to go through. Ten days later the ICR visited them again and were surprised that nothing had changed.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2 and 221/4-3.

1.20. TELEVISION COVERAGE

1.20.1. A TV crew from an Arab country, at least that is what the inmates concluded on the basis of their language and appearance, visited the camp. They filmed in front of the entrance to tunnel "No.9". According to the witness 100/94, DELIĆ first appeared in front of the cameras and said: "A good Serb is only a dead Serb, and three meters under the ground at that". Then he would put an inmate in front of the cameras, stand behind him and order him what to say. This was done with ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ from the village of Ovčari, who was later killed. DELIĆ ordered him to say that he had raped Muslim women. Since he would not comply, DELIĆ immediately pushed him back among the others. He demanded that the inmates say that they had raped Muslim women, set fire to Muslim houses, forced Muslims to rape their own daughters, etc.

They demanded that RAJKO ĐORĐIĆ say he was a Chetnik duke, that he had fired bullets and made others fire and charged him with the deaths of many Muslims around Bradina. Since RAJKO would not talk he was beaten in front of the cameras by DELIĆ, "ZENGA", and ESO MACIĆ - "MAKARON". They also forced NEĐO MILOŠEVIĆ and ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, who were later killed, to confess to crimes they had not committed.

M.B. said in front of the cameras that the Muslims had attacked Bradina, so he got a beating in front of the TV crew. G.D. had to say that he was a volunteer Chetnik, that he had destroyed Mostar, killed Muslim men, raped Muslim women, to admit to being a criminal and to say that he repented. G.R, M.S. and G.R. had to make similar statements. The inmates were also beaten by members of the TV crew, and all that was filmed.

After the filming DELIĆ kicked the inmates and hit them with nightsticks in the hangar. Then they had to clean the compound and finally they were forced to take off their clothes and "ZENGA" doused them with a strong jet of water from a fire hose.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 488/94-5, 488/94-1,260/94, 488/94-3, 147/95, 100/94 and 509/94-5.

1.20.2. The witness 221/94-3/1 describes how he was taken in front of the cameras: "..."FOČAK" led me out of "No.6" and started interrogating me in front of everyone, demanding that I tell him where my weapons were. I replied that I had none. Then "FOČAK" said that he would beat me every day and cut piece after piece of my flesh off until I told him. Then I said that I would not tell him if I had thousands of weapons. This made him mad and he forced me to do push-ups while the TV crew counted and filmed all that. He was beating me all the while. He tried to force me to say in front of the cameras that Chetniks had slaughtered Muslims, and I would not because it is not true. He also wanted me to say that I had thrown grenades on mosques and raped Muslim women, and I would not because I had not done that".

1.21. RELEASE

1.21.1. In connection with releases from the camp, the female witness 221/4-2 says that PAVO MUCIĆ released the women from the village of Bradina and took them to the village. They had to remain there. DŽAJIĆ called "DŽAJA" drove them. On their release the decisions were signed by PAVO MUCIĆ, GORAN LOKAS, the investigating judge and ŠEFIK DELALIĆ. It said in the decisions that they had been arrested because they were aggressors and had collaborated with the Chetniks. The place of their forced detention was also stated in the decisions.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27 and 412/94-22.

1.21.2. The female witness 221/4-3 was held hostage because they were searching for her husband and son "because they had already been marked for being killed". They were issued their decisions by PAVO MUCIĆ who then drove them home.

1.22. OTHER

1.22.1. During his forced stay in Konjic, after being released from the camp, the witness 292/3-95 was told by Dr. ZIJO RAMIĆ that the Command of the Muslim Army had decided that only 1% of the total number of arrested Serbs could be released from the camp, "and that all the others had to be imprisoned". (Probably a typing error. Perhaps the others had to be killed, eliminated or similar. This makes no sense, but attests to readiness to destroy the Serbs).

1.22.2. It seems that there was a rift between the Croats and the Muslims at the beginning of June 1992, because after that time no more Croats appeared in the camp, says a witness. (In fact ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ remained the commander. There were also some Croat guards but the camp seems to have been in the competence and under the command of Muslims).

At that time an Ustasha between 35 and 40 years of age, almost 2 meters tall, of athletic build, with black curly shoulder length hair was brought among the inmates. He *was dressed in black, with a black hat with a large letter "U"on his head. He also had two pistols, a knife, a nightstick and handcuffs on his belt. He promised medical aid to the inmates and also promised that they would all be exchanged for his brethren from Kupres. That however, did not come to pass, which supports views on a split between the Muslims and the Croats.*

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

1.22.3. Since the main arsenal was located in the camp, at the end of July 1992 the inmates unloaded weapons and ammunition, which had arrived by ship, for three days.The witness 283/94 states that ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ was in the camp at that time, but they did not see him. The witness does not reveal the source of this information.

1.22.4. On December 1, 1992, after the inmates were massively beaten, DELIĆ was arrested. OSMAN DEDIĆ and "ZENGA" were arrested the following day, because they had been strangling a Muslim by the nickname of HODŽA", who would not join the army.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

1.22.4.1. The witness 488/94-7 met HAZIM DELIĆ at the sports hall at Musala in Konjic, who was serving his sentence there, and who told the witness that he personally had killed no Serbs but knew who had. He stated that BURIĆ had pushed MILOŠEVIĆ called "Snajperista" from a parapet, that "ZENGA" had killed BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ and GOTOVAC, and that ESO called "MUF" had killed MILORAD KULJANIN. As for himself he said that he had beaten inmates on the orders of the commander PAVO MUCIĆ and ZEJNIL DELALIĆ from Oštroc near Konjic, who was everyone's boss. He also saw "ZENGA" serving his sentence.

1.22.4.2. The camp at Čelebići is also mentioned in the statement of RICHARD BOUCHER in the USA State Department Report of January 26, 1993. The Report mentions only one case (item 14), stating:" a 44 year-old Serb civilian, who was in prison at Čelebići from May 30, 1992 witnessed when Muslim guards and the deputy camp commander HAZIM DELIĆ, member of the "Green Berets" (Bosnian- Muslim paramilitary formations) beat 15 or 16 Serbs to death".

1.22.5. The III Report of the USA Government of November 10,1992 also mentions the camp at Čelebići. It contains the statement of an inmate of this camp according to which the "prisoners" in the camp, mainly younger men, are beaten with the wooden handles of agricultural implements or metal sticks. He states that he witnessed 15 or 16 Serbs being so brutally beaten that they succumbed. The witness was able to identify the camp commander and the cruelest guards".

2. "THE HOSPITAL FOR CHETNIKS" AT THE "3.MART" ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN KONJIC

2.1. Somewhere around June 1, 1992, a Commission including Dr. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, a specialist of urology, president of the Muslim commune of Konjic and Dr. AHMED JUSUFBEGOVIĆ examined the inmates at Čelebići. They separated those with the gravest injuries from tunnel "9" and transferred them, together with Dr. G.P., Dr. M.R. and the dentist Dr. Ž.M. to the "3.mart" elementary school in Konjic, to the "hospital for Chetniks" as they called it.

They were put into a classroom into which 12 beds had been brought. Between June 10 and 12 of the same year, the doctors and 10 injured men were returned to Čelebići. All of them were accommodated at the "dispensary" - a fire fighting storehouse, called "No.22". They lay on beds brought from the school.

Forty-six gravely injured Serb inmates passed through this "hospital". At times it held as many as 39 inmates so that several had to share the same bed or sleep on the floor.

They got almost no food. The doctors extended what aid they could. They immobilized broken bones with what they had at hand.

The guards did not beat them, but they did maltreat, curse and insult them. They would have to stand at attention for a whole hour, including the wounded. The "hospital" was visited by Muslim soldiers, civilians and girls from high school who, according to the witness 86/1-95, insulted them, the girls spat on them, they called them Chetniks and told them it served them right.

Proof: Witness 380/94, 86/1-95, 234/95-3 and 235/94.

2.2. The Serbs who were at this "hospital"

1. SLOBODAN BABIĆ was in a coma. He sustained a massive injury on the palate from a rifle butt, which penetrated the brain. He died after four days, in the presence of the witness 380/94.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

2. R.V. had both forearms broken and an injury of the spine.

Proof: Witness 380/94 and 236/94.

3. S.G. had an injured eye (which he lost) and a broken forearm, as consequences of beating.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

4. Dr. P.G., a doctor.

5. Dr. M.Ž., a dentist.

6. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA had broken ribs and an injury of the spine. He was later returned to Čelebići and shot there.

Proof: Witness 380/94 and 236/94.

7. B.K. whom the doctors told he was in a serious crisis, and that he had for a period of time succumbed to clinical death.

Proof: Witness 86/1-95.

8. I.M., seriously ill. He had previously suffered a brain stroke. He was transferred to Musala and later died.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

9. M.M. had a broken hip bone.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

10. Dr.R., a doctor.

The others have not been listed yet.

3. WAR CRIMINALS

(PERPETRATORS OF CRIMINAL ACTS)

3.1. The list of perpetrators of criminal acts in the camp and the description of the crimes they committed has been made, exclusively on the basis of the testimonies of inmates. The identification data are based on the criminal charges of the Center of Public Security of Trebinje from the cases of the Basic Court in Nevesinje, which has been indicated (KP Nevesinje). In cases of discrepancies between the data an attempt was made to establish the exact identity, if possible, or the discrepancy has been indicated.

3.2. The perpetrators of these criminal acts are Muslims and Croats, almost on the whole, from the territory of the commune of Konjic. A small number come from other areas. Previous criminal activity could not be established as there is no access to appropriate records. Most of them, in all likelihood did not previously have police records. Among the perpetrators the cruelest were "inveterate" Muslim nationalists.

3.3. They are of different ages (from young men under 20 years of age to middle aged people), of different educational qualifications and social backgrounds. They include doctors and other highly educated professionals, and women.

3.4. The perpetrators of criminal acts were the neighbours of their victims. Most of them knew each other from before, and in a number of cases they had had very good relationships, as neighbours or colleagues at work.

3.5. Data on the witnesses (under Committee numbers) proving the described acts are given in the text or at the end.

3.6. Only those criminal acts committed in the camp are described here. This was the main "field of operations" of most of the perpetrators, but there are those who committed grave crimes elsewhere, even so grave as to render the ones committed in the camp almost insignificant in comparison.

Thus ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ led the Croat attack on Bradina, after which a large number of people were killed and houses plundered and set to fire, and REDŽO BALIĆ, according to the collected data, killed some 50 Serbs.

3.7. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PERPETRATORS:

1. ADIS ALIKADIĆ, called "BATO", of father Himza, about 23 years of age, low dark-haired. He beat inmates. During interrogation he hit the witness 688/94-7 with beer bottles on the head, breaking them. In that way he broke 20 bottles.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22 and 488/94-1.

2. "AMERIKA" a guard with that nickname. He beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 454/95-19.

3. ALIJA BALIĆ, from Bale, Konjic. He told DELIĆ to hit the witness, who had been his neighbour.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5.

4. REDŽO BALIĆ, son of Aida, born in 1955 in Bale, Konjic. On July 12, 1992 he arrested the witness and others from the village and brought them to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4 and KP Nevesinje.

5. BARALIJA, a guard. A Muslim from Nevesinje. He was fair.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-2, 100/94,221/4-3 and 454/95-19.

6. "BJELOPOLJAC", a guard from Nevesinje. He helped the inmates.

Proof: Witness 454/95-19.

7. BOŠNJAK, formerly a policeman in Konjic. The witness knew him well. He came with HOS members and beat up the witness for having allegedly stopped a convoy carrying ammunition. He was not on the camp staff. This is interesting as a widespread phenomenon.

Proof: Witness 488/94-7.

8. N.BUKVIĆ, one or more of them from IDBAR. He killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

9.IVICA BURIĆ from Turija, driver of ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ. Killed MILOŠEVIĆ and raped the witness 221/4-3 together with two unidentified persons. According to the witness 454/95-19, he was fair.

Proof: Witness 147/95 and 488/94-7.

10. N. VEKIĆ used to come dressed in a military uniform. He introduced himself as an inspector of the Muslim army sent personally by ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ. He used to say that the Serbs were to blame for everything in Bosnia and that they would not leave the camp alive.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

11. GAGULA, a Muslim from Konjic.

Proof: Witness 100/94 and 440/94-1.

12. A GROUP of GUARDS from Idbar.Notorious for beating up people. In that way they killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22.

13. JASMIN GUSKA, son of Ibrahim, born in 1955 in Konjic, which is his place of residence. Holds a diploma of veterinary medicine, head of the Public Security Service of Konjic. He was present when the inmates arrived at the camp and when the prisoners were maltreated at Mt. Igman. He was present and screamed with joy when the witness 260/94 and his cousin were being beaten. He knew the witness from before. He maltreated the witness 380/94, a doctor, by forcing him to stand at attention in front of a wall for hours on end. On one occasion he broke his glasses.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23 and KP Nevesinje.

14. OSMAN DEDIĆ, OSMO, a guard, previously a football player on the "Igman" team. He beat the witnesses: 488/94-7 and 488/94-4. He killed ŽELJKO KLIMENT. He beat inmates in mass beatings. He shut them up in manholes. With "FOČAK" he "slit the throat" of witness 221/4-5. He was arrested by his side on December 2, 1992.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 488/94-1, 488/94-5, 243/95-8, 488/94-6 and 221/94-3.

15. DEDIĆ. According to the witness 454/95-19, this is "FOČAK'S" surname. Since he is from Rudo, maybe he mistakes him for the previous one or FERID or FADIL, for this person bears the same nickname.

16. ZEJNIL DELALIĆ, of father Zajko, born in 1947 in Ostrošac, Konjic, residence in Konjic. Since he was the coordinator of TD units in Konjic, he was superior to the camp commanders. He beat the inmates. HAZIM DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7 how DELALIĆ had ordered him to beat the inmates. Guards told the witness 221/94-3 how he had ordered them to beat people.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95, 292/3-95, 630/1-94 and KP Nevesinje.

17. ŠEFIK DELALIĆ interrogated the female witness 412/94-16 and signed the decision of the female witness 412/94-27 when she was released from prison.

18. HAZIM DELIĆ, of father Ibro, born in 1960 in Orahovica, commune of Konjic, where he lives. He is a big man, weighing about 120 kgs. He was the deputy camp commander

at Čelebići from the end of June or the beginning of July 1992. He replaced ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ at the post of commander when the former ran away.

He previously worked at "ŠIP" and from 1982 in a garage on the maintenance of vehicles. He is a locksmith by profession. He is married. His wife's names is VIDA and he has a son called ADEM who could be about five (in mid-1994). His father was a well-known artisan - carpenter. Both he and his father were among the first SDA activists in Konjic, and were always greater Muslims. They had a shop in which they sold cassettes with Muslim songs, prayers etc. The also stocked the Koran and other articles of a religious and nationalistic character. He was the first in Konjic to wear a green beret with a star and crescent. According to the witness 283/94 he attended training in Turkey. It is known that he was sane and that he committed all the crimes out of hatred and is accountable for all the killings. He personally killed or took part in the killing of : SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ, ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC, ŽELJKO KLIMENT, MILORAD KULJANIN AND BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ. According to the witness 260/94 all the killings in the camp were committed on his orders.

He organized the beatings of and personally beat up inmates in mass beatings: when the group from Bradina came to the camp on May 27,1992; the beating up of the group from Ljuta on May 31, 1992 and of others; the beatings on St.Peter's Day - out of revenge, when 9 Muslims were killed; on August 12, 1992 when the ICR was at the camp; when he discovered that the inmates had made cards and that they were playing cards he barged into the hangar on a number of occasions with several guards and beat all the inmates; and the last beating which took place on December 1, 1992, before the last group was transferred to the sports hall at Musala.

He chased the inmates through the hangar in a "Fiat 600", singled out individuals and then took them out and beat them. He ordered OSMAN DEDIĆ and other guards to beat the inmates. Whenever he came to the hanger he beat them, and took out individuals or several inmates and beat them up alone or with others. He would beat them with baseball bats, kick them with his feet, hit them with spade handles until they broke and with other objects. In front of TV cameras he beat inmates forcing them to confess to crimes they had not committed. This he did to ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ among others. He forced inmates to urinate on command and beat them then. This he did in front of ICR representatives too on August 12, 1992, while they measured the time and saw that it lasted a very short while. He kept groups of inmates in manholes. He made inmates drunk and forced them to "drive" a car. Before the arrival of the ICR he forced all the inmates to shave with one blade without water and soap, although they had not shaved to that time at all. He kept them tightly handcuffed in the sun for hours. He exposed them to electric shocks with an implement for herding cattle. He committed false executions. He forced individuals to "graze" grass and swallow it. He shot at the hangar from a rifle. He made all sorts of threats, threatened with the HOS etc. He forced the inmates to say Muslim prayers. He interrogated the female witness 412/94-16. He went home and brought her some medicine. He tried to hide the female inmates from the ICR. He did not allow the inmates to see a doctor. He assigned them places in the hangar, telling them where and how who was to sit. He forced the witness 221/94-3/1 to drink urine on a number of occasions and to graze grass controlling whether he had swallowed it. On one occasion he beat the witness with shovels and broke the handles of two. He made the witness get drunk on brandy and make believe he was driving a car. The witness was beaten then. He forced the witness 412/94-15 to graze grass and he put a gas mask on his face. In particular he beat and tortured M.V., made him drunk and forced him to pretend he was driving a car, to go around naked and imitate singing on a national folk instrument, etc. He tortured S.N., RAJKO ĐORĐIĆ, K.(J) M., a JNA volunteer, he beat Đ.M. when he saw him taking the fourth spoonful of food, etc.

He also beat the witnesses inmates: 488/94-7, once personally breaking two of his ribs; the husband and son of the witness 412/94-27, 147/95; 412/94-23; 488/94-1; 488/94-4; 488/94-6; 488/94-5, breaking his ribs on the request of his Muslim neighbours, etc.

He raped M. and G. on a number of occasions, and other women also. He took them to bathe and showed them naked to others etc. He boasted in front of the inmates that he had raped a large number of women - 60-120 Serb women. When he went to rape Serb women outside the camp they would put a mattress and blankets into his van. He was arrested by his side on December 1,1992.

For a time during 1993 he served his sentence at Musala in Konjic, where there were also Serb inmates. He had contacts with them and told some of them on whose orders he had worked and who had committed various criminal acts.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95, 100/94, 221/4-2,221/4-5, 221/4-6, 221/4- 7, 221/94-1, 234/95-12, 236/94, 243/95-12, 243/95-4, 243/95-7, 243/95-8, 260/94, 380/94, 440/94-1, 488/94-2, 86/1-95, 221/4-3, 148/95, 283/94, 454/95-19, 509/94 and KP Nevesinje.

19. DELIĆ from Modrića, a guard.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1 and 488/94-4.

20. DINKO ZEBIĆ, HVO commander in Konjic, formerly a JNA officer. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten up.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

21. MLADEN ZOVKO, called "KUVAR" or "KUHAR". He interrogated the witnesses: 221/4-5, 488/94-6.

22. ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ, president of the B&H Presidency, of father Mustafa and mother Hiba nee Ćabija, born in 1925 in Bosanski Šamac. He was at the camp of Čelebići at the end of July 1992, when a large quantity arrived of weapons and other materiel which the inmates unloaded. This would mean that he knew of the existence of this camp and of what was going on in it. He visited the camp in September 1992 again.

This is supported by the statement of the perpetrator VEKIĆ (10) who, when arriving at the camp, said he had been sent personally by ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ, as well as that the Serbs were to blame for everything and that no one would leave the camp alive.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5, 100/94 and 85/95.

23. ISMETA N. from Čelebići, about 28 years old, a blonde, typed the reports when witnesses were interrogated after arriving on May 31, 1992.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5.

24. JAPALAK, he was a policeman in the Hadžići department of the interior. He ordered the inmates who had come on May 27,1992 to drink urine. He was looking for a father and son by the surname of TRAVAR to beat them.

Proof: Witness 260/94.

25. JAHIĆ, interrogated the female witness 412/94-16.

26. EDO JELEŠKOVIĆ, called "MUF" who worked at the "Igman" plant. Born in Konjic. About 40 years of age. Beat the inmates and was cruel to them. While serving his sentence at Musala DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7 that Jelešković had killed MILORAD KULJANIN. This story circulated among other inmates too. He killed ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 488/94-1, 260/94,221/4-7 and 148/95.

27. AHMED JUSUFBEGOVIĆ, a doctor of internal medicine. He was on the Commission and decided which of the beaten up Serbs would go to the "hospital for Chetniks".

Proof: Witness 234/95-3.

28.KEMO, KEMAL, "CRNI", a guard. His name is KEMO. He is from Foča or from Modriča, Fojnica or Konjic. He is about 25 years old, 175- 180 cm.tall. He is strong and robust, with black curly hair. On December 1, 1992 he beat the witness 221/4-5 in a mass beating. On two occasions he beat the witness 488/94-7, and took part in the beating when the ICR was visiting. He raped the witness 221/4-2. He beat a witness and took part in the killing of BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ, PERO MRKAJIĆ and ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 488/94-1, 274/94-3, 243/95-4, 100/94, 688/94-7, 260/94, 243/95-7 and 283/94.

NOTE: There are two men by the name of KEMO: one is MUDERIZOVIĆ and the other is MRNDŽIĆ. On the basis of the testimonies of the inmates it was not possible for the

time being to distinguish exactly what each of them did in a number of cases presented here, so they are described in this way. See these surnames also.

29. JERKO KOSTIĆ, investigative judge. Earlier he worked for the State Security Service. Interrogated witnesses with STENEK. He was fair.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1 and 488/94-6.

30. N.KURTOVIĆ. With "MUF" and PERVA led Ž.R. away and forced him to intercourse with an insane Serb woman.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7.

NOTE: There are a number of people with the surname of KURTOVIĆ. Only this one is mentioned in the camp, so that for the time being it has not been precisely established which one of them is in question.

31. ESAD LANDŽO, ESO called "ZENGA", (sometimes ZIJA) son of Nurko (Suljo is also mentioned as his father), born in 1970 (1972 is also mentioned) in Čelebići, Konjic (there are other wrong names given in connexion with him, but the nickname is always the same and it is certain that he is in question). Of small stature, short. He has a characteristic voice by which they recognized him by night even when they could not see him and thus knew what he was doing. He trained "full contact".

He was a guard at Čelebići camp. Previously he worked in the cafe of ŽELJKO KLIMENT. He killed the following people, alone or with others: ŠĆEPAN MRKAJIĆ, ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC, SIMO JOVANOVIĆ, MILORAD KULJANIN, NEDJO MILOŠEVIĆ, PERO MRKAJIĆ and BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ. While serving his sentence at MUsala, HAZIM DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7 that "ZENGA" had killed BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ and ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC. He figured prominently in the beatings and beat up the inmates cruelly.

He applied a large number of different ways of torture and took part in the mass beatings when the Serbs were brought to the camp, while running the gauntlet, when ICR representatives visited the camp, on St. Peter's day on July 12, 1992 - when the inmates were beaten out of revenge for the death of 9 Muslim soldiers, when an Arab TV crew came to visit - when he doused the inmates with water from a hose. With DELIĆ he beat inmates when they were urinating. He took part in shutting people into manholes, etc.

Among the daily torture of Serb inmates there are special forms of maltreatment and specific examples. He beat the husband and son of the witness 412/94-27, while she had to watch. He jumped on a crate of ammunition which was on her husband's chest. Twice he beat up the witness 260/94. He beat ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ who was later killed. He beat up the witnesses 86/1-95, 688/94-7, 243/95-4. He cut off DJORDJIĆ's ear. He beat

and tortured the witness 221/94- 3/1 most of all and in different ways. He burned some inmates with a white hot knife on their hands and tongues. He beat up the witness 243/95-8. He burned him with a white hot pair of tweezers and pierced his eardrum. He beat the witness 412/94-15 and forced him to graze grass, poured petrol over him and lit it, put a gas mask on his face. He put a gas mask on the face of the witness 488/94-1 and others, shut the apertures and suffocated them in that way. He took out the witness 221/4-6 twice during one day and beat him up. On that occasion he forced him to graze grass. He would tie a slowly burning fuse around the waist of inmates around their genitals and push the end up their anus and then set fire to it. They moaned with pain, and were left with lasting scars. In this way he tortured M.V, SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ, who was later killed, and others. He poured petrol and set fire to the lower legs of B.D. and others. He poured gunpowder on and set fire to the anus of the witness 234/95-12. He forced the brothers Va. and Ve. to mutual oral sex. He drove nails under the fingernails of SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ and forcibly extended his tongue. He forced the brothers M. and other close relatives to slap each other's faces. He intimidated the inmates by staging the execution of DJ. M. and others. He shot at the inmates with a cartridge from which the shell had been taken out. He forced them to do push-ups all the while kicking them with his booted feet. He forced M.V. and others to drink their own urine, to "graze" grass, making sure that they swallowed it. Some had to eat sheep droppings, and he set a dog on the inmates frightening them in that way. He beat the inmates with a baseball bat, he kicked them with his booted feet, with wooden poles, with his hands and other objects. He beat them all over the body, especially on their back, in the area of the kidneys, the chest and on their genitals, but never on their heads. He was arrested by his side on December 2, 1992. He was relieved before July 22, 1992, because he had beaten up and killed many. His later whereabouts are not known. At one time, during 1993 he was serving his sentence at Musala in Konjic.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 65/1-95, 100/94, 221/4-7, 243/95-12, 243/95-7, 380/94, 412/94-23, 445/95-22, 488/94-4, 488/94-5, 488/94-6, 488/94-7, 148/95, 221/94-1, 283/94, 454/95-19, 509/94-5 and KP Nevesinje.

32. REDŽO LAP, of father Ramo, born around 1972 in Čelebići, Konjic. He owned an enterprise for the purchase of secondary raw materials. He was a member of the Muslim army, guard at Čelebići camp.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7 and KP Nevesinje.

33. ESAD LAPO, about 50 years old, a guard. He did not beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

34. DŽEMO LERIĆ from Nevesinje, a guard. He did not beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

35. GORAN LOKAS interrogated the women. He signed the decisions on their release.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

36. SALKO LJEVO from Zukići. On July 12, 1992 he arrested the witness and others from her village and took them with the others to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

37. ESAD MACIĆ, ESO, called "MAKARON", born in 1960 in Konjic, where he lives. Member of the Muslim army, commander of the guard at the camp in Čelebići. Previously he was a criminal. He led MILORAD KULJANIN out of the hangar and shot him from a rifle. He beat the inmates on the first day they were brought to the camp. He took part in the mass beatings when the Arab TV crew was visiting, on St. Peter's day, etc. He beat up the inmates on other occasions also. He shut them up in manholes. He beat the witness 65/1-95 and others.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-5, 260/94, 221/94-3, 274/95, 100/94, 688/94-7, 221/94-3/1, 488/94-7, 488/94-1, 243/95-8, 488/94-5, 454/95-19, 283/94 and KP Nevesinje.

38. MIRSAD MACIĆ, about 28 years old, from Konjic. He had a beard. He is the brother of ESAD MACIĆ (See SEAD MACIĆ "MACA").

Proof: Witness 274/95.

39. SEAD MACIĆ, called "MACA" (some think his name is MIRALEM, it is certain that he is the brother of ESAD called "MAKARON" but also MIRSAD, who wore a beard but has no nickname is also mentioned as his brother; it is therefore not certain whether he is the third brother, or whether the wrong name is used, since no acts of his according to which it would be possible to establish his identity are mentioned), born around 1965 in the village of Grušča, Konjic. Member of the Muslim Department of the Interior in SM Konjic. Killed PERO MRKAJIĆ. Accomplice in the killing of MILORAD KULJANIN. He beat inmates and shut them in manholes. He killed people in various villages and in Konjic, which is described elsewhere.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 440/94-1, 243/95-7, 243/95-4, 221/4-5 and KP NEvesinje.

40. MIRSAD MAKSUMIĆ was the camp commander after ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ. With others he killed professor GOLUBOVIĆ, his wife and two children in Konjic, which is described separately.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95.

41. N. MASLEŠA. A young man who was present when witnesses were interrogated.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

42. VAHID MAŠIĆ, from Konjic. A guard who received packages for the inmates. However, the inmates did not get the entire contents because the guards took part of them for themselves. He beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95, 221/4-2, 440/94-1 and KP Nevesinje.

43. RASIM MIŠUNOVIĆ, RALE (according to the witness 454/95-19 MIRALEM), about 40 years of age. Previously he was a driver. He is from Konjic. He was number one for their army. Witness 221/4-3 complained to him that she had been raped, and he promised that that would not happen again, but the raping continued. For two days he was the camp commander, in the beginning, from May 13, 1992. Then he was promoted, being, according to the words of the mentioned witness, number one. He was transferred to the Department of the Interior of Konjic, and ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ was appointed camp commander.

Proof: Witness 148/95.

44. KEMAL MRNDŽIĆ, called "KEMO", from Konjic. Later he was camp commander at Musala. He killed SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ. He beat up inmates, and also the witness 221/4-5 in a mass beating on December 1, 1992. He beat witness 488/94-4.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 488/94-1 and 148/95.

45. KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ, a guard, from Konjic, born around 1970. He killed SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ.He beat the inmates regularly. He also beat the witnesses: 488/94-5, 65/1-95 and 488/94-4.

Proof: Witness 483/94-6.

46. MUSTAFIĆ, a guard from Konjic. He helped the inmates.

Proof: Witness 454/95-19.

47. ESAD MUHIBIĆ, who was later commander of the camp at Musala.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1.

48. ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ, called "PAVO". A Croat, father Janko, mother Jela. Born in 1956 in Spiljan, from Spiljan, commune of Konjic. He was a weight lifter. He worked in Konjic at the UNIS factory "Igman". Spent some time in Austria, working in Vienna. He is married to ALISA, a Muslim, whose father is a butcher. They have one child. He brought her to the camp. He and DELALIĆ were in charge of everything that happened in Konjic and in the surrounding villages. He was the commander of the camps at Čelebići and Musala. He did not beat personally. He rarely appeared among the inmates. He did not come by night. His office was beside the entrance gate. He knew about everything that was happening in the camp. He knew that DELIĆ raped women. He is the most responsible for everything that happened in these two camps, and for all the killed and perished. He was willing to do Serbs "favours" for money. He was commander until November 1992. He released Z.S. and M. Ž. Together with ZEJNIL DELALIĆ he ran away from the Muslims to Vienna on December 1, 1992.

Somewhere around June 1, 1992 he kicked the witness 221/94-3 in front of witnesses, since he would not provoke him and make him turn against RAJKO DJORDJIĆ. He ordered DELIĆ and others to beat up and torture inmates, as DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7, when serving his sentence at Musala. He filmed with a camera when he and DELIĆ made M.V. drunk and forced him to imitate a car. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten. When taking them out of manholes he told the witness 488/94-6 of the death of 13 Serbs at the camp at Musala. On the same occasion he picked out 6 Serbs which were to be executed. Among them was RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, but that did not happen due to circumstances. On a number of occasions he visited the dispensary and saw beaten up people, but did nothing.

He told one witness that he was in camp only because he was a Serb. He interrogated women and insulted them . He put up the women from Zukići in the reception room for the night. He released and drove home the female witness 221/4-4. He released and drove home other women from Zukići on July 13, 1992. He released the witness 234/95-12 because they knew each other from before.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-7, 412/94-27, 147/95, 236/94, 260/94, 65/1-95, 221/4-2, 412/94-16, 488/94-5, 221/4-5, 221/4-2, 221/4-6, 100/94, 283/94, 509/94-5 and 454/95-19.

49. SALKO MUŠIĆ, involved in the disappearance and probable killing of BRANKO BABIĆ.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15.

50. MUŠIĆ ŠABO, involved in the disappearance and probable killing of BRANKO BABIĆ.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15.

51. NERMIN, called "CRNI" (according to the witness 283/94 from Modriča), from Gradačac, dark haired, well-fed, a football player from Brčko. He beat the witness 65/1-95 and other inmates.

Proof: Witness 488/91-6 and 488/94-4.

52. HAMO NIKŠIĆ, on July 12, 1992 arrested the witness and others and brought them to Čelebići. He drove the car.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

53. ŠEFIK NIKŠIĆ, ŠEFKO, of father Alija, born in 1945 in Konjic. A worker by profession. Deputy commander of SM in Konjic. he interrogated the inmates.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4, 488/94-5 and KP Nevesinje.

54. Name unknown. It was customary for people from outside to come and beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

55. Name unknown. About 40 years old, of dwarf stature with a large head. Worked in "Igman" in Konjic. From the village of Džepi. He beat the inmates captured near Ljuta with a metal bar, and hit the witness 221/4-5 on the head, rendering him unconscious.

56. Name unknown. Between 35 and 40 years old. Almost 2 m. tall, of athletic build, shoulder length black hair, naturally curly. Wore black clothes, a black hat on his head with a large letter "U" on it, a black scarf around his neck, two pistols, a knife, a nightstick and handcuffs at his belt. Made a round of the inmates with MUCIĆ. He promised medical aid and promised that all of them would be exchanged for his brethren from Kupres. After that Croats did not appear, as there seems to have occurred a rift between them and the Muslims.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3.

57. Name unknown. Together with another man killed MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ. About 25 years old, of medium height, obese, hair a bit longer than that of the other perpetrator, but similarly dressed. Later the witness learned from K.M. and Z.V. that his name could be ČUBELA.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

58. Name unknown. Together with another man killed MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ. Between 23 and 25 years old, of medium height, short hair cut in the HOS style. Wore a waistcoat, black trousers and a black band around his head. He beat the witness with iron pipes.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

59. Name unknown, elderly, greying hair, medium height. He beat women.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

60. NURKO, born in 1952, of medium height, greying hair, well- built, regular features of the face. Repaired weapons in the camp. He raped the witness.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3.

61. SAFET NUHIĆ, a guard.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

62. NUTA, dark, tall, about 35 years old. Interrogated the witness on the first day.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

63. ALMIR PADALOVić, called "LALA" from Butrović polje, commune of Konjic. Tall, about 20 years old. Has no front teeth. A Muslim guard. He lived in Konjic. He shot ŽELJKO KLIMENT from a rifle. He beat inmates.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3, 236/94, 243/95-4, 100/94, 243/95-8, 147/95, 283/94, 454/95-19 and KP Nevesinje.

64 N. PAJAZIT, a guard. He beat the inmates on May 30, 1992, when the group from Tarčin arrived.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

65. MITHAD PIRKIĆ, MITKE, called "PIRKE", an electrician from Konjic. Worked in "Igram". Commander of the Muslim 43rd mountain brigade and commander of the notorious unit "Akrepi". They killed Serbs in Bradina and set it to fire. They did the same in Blace and Zaborani. He arrested the witness 221/4-2 and others and brought them to the camp.

66. SMAJO PREVLJAK. Worked in the Department of the Interior of Konjic. Investigative judge in the camp. Maltreated the inmates. The witness 283/94 says that his nickname was "KRAVAR". He is surely wrong because that is the nickname of a guard.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3.

67. RAMBO, a guard.

Proof: Witness 260/94.

68. ŠERIF RAMIĆ, "ŠEKI", from Bijela, born in 1955 or 1956. A guard. First he beat the witness with a plank, and then DELIĆ with shovels. He shut inmates into manholes.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-5 and 221/94-3.

69. N. RAMIĆ, a junior officer of the former JNA. He was present when the witness 488/94-6 was being interrogated.

70. SEJO N., deputy of HAZIM DELIĆ. With DELIĆ and "ZENGA" he took out the witness 65/1-95 and beat him.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

71. EMIN SPILJAK from Šunj. Neighbour of the witness 488/94-5. Told DELIĆ to hit the witness.

72. MIROSLAV STENEK, MIRO. Worked for the Department of the Interior in Konjic. Investigative judge in the camp. Threatened the witness 221/4-5 that their karate experts would break his bones. He maltreated other inmates as well and interrogated women also.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7, 488/94-6, 412/94-27, 243/95-6, 488/94-5 and 243/95-12.

73. MIRSAD SUBAŠIĆ, MIRSO, interrogated women.

Proof: Witness 412/94-16, 412/94-27 and 148/95.

74. N. SUBAŠIĆ, one or more from Idbar. Killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

75. ZAJKO TANDJIĆ, guard. Beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

76. SALIK TELETOVIĆ (according to KP Nevesinje there are two persons with this name and surname: one of father Hamid, born in 1954 in Drecelj, and the other of father Omer, born in 1950 in Brecelj. He was a member of the Muslim Department of the Interior. This is surely one and the same person, but the data are different).

Proof: Witness 440/94-1.

77. N. TURAK, guard, about 22 years old. Has a large black mole on his right cheek.

Proof: Witness 274/95.

78. RAMIZ ĆIBO, beat the inmates when the group on May 27,1992 arrived. He previously worked in the same enterprise as one of the witnesses. He was a member of the Muslim police.

Proof: Witness 243/95-6 and 344/95-1.

79. ADEM ĆOSIĆ, son of Meho, born in 1970 in Idbar, Konjic, where he lives. Guard. Took part in the mass beating when the ICR was visiting. Wanted to slit the throat of ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC just before the named was killed. Beat the prisoners. Was present when the female witness 221/4-3 was raped.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15 and KP Nevesinje.

80. N. ĆOSIĆ, one or more from Idbar. Killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

81. FERID or FADIL from Foča, called "FOČAK". The witness 454/95- 19 says that his surnames is DEDIĆ and that he comes from Rudo. Member of the Department of the Interior of Sarajevo. He was an investigative judge and beat up the inmates. He beat RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and DJ. D. the most. According to a witness he would have killed them all if he had not gone soon. He also beat inmates during the mass beating in the presence of ICR representatives. He took part in the mass beating on December 1, 1992. He beat the following witnesses: 147/95, twice with DELIĆ, 221/94-3/1, 221/4- 5. He interrogated the witness 488/94-5.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 412/94-15, 292/3-95, 488/94-7
and 509/94- 5.

82. "FOČAK", see FERID or FADIL from Foča.

83. MUSTAFA HALILHODŽIĆ from Zukići. Used to be a policeman. He was the schoolmate of the witness 221/4-5, whom he interrogated with STENEK. He gave STENEK the witness's documents, which were in the latter's house, and the witness connects that with the burning of his and his father's house.

84. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, a doctor, specialist of urology, President of the Assembly of Konjic, present at the arrival and maltreatment of prisoners at Mt.Igman near Ljuta. He decided which injured inmates would be put in the "hospital for Chetniks".

Proof: Witness 234/95-3 and 412/94-23.

85. SALKO HEBIBOVIĆ lived in Germany with his parents, but came back before the war. He is probably still there. A guard, between 18 and 19 years old, short, fair hair. He beat the witness 243/95-4. He killed ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC. He extorted money from the inmates and took away their gold and other valuables.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 274/95, 688/94-7, 260/94 and 283/94.

86. MITHAD CEROVAC, neighbour of the witness 488/94-6. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten up. He was fair to the witness. Later he helped him get medical aid and gave him food.

87. ŠEFIK ČAMAGA, member of the Muslim police. Used to work with the witness 243/95-6 in the same enterprise. He beat the group which arrived at the camp on May 27, 1992. Member of the Muslim police.

88. ZAJKO ČAMDŽIĆ, from Modriča, born around 1965. Fair, almost yellow hair, of athletic build, short. He beat the witness 488/94- 5. He hit him in the ribs with a rifle barrel inflicting serious injuries. He also beat the witness 488/94-4. When they caught them playing cards he beat the inmates, especially V.M. He is one of those who beat up the witness 221/4-5 when they were taken out of "No.22".

Proof: Witness 221/94-3, 274/95 and 283/94.

89. ČUBELA, see name unknown, No. 53.

90. N. DŽAJIĆ, "DŽAJA", from the village of Džajići, a driver. He drove PAVO MUCIĆ and HAZIM DELIĆ. Used to work for "Vodoprivreda" (Water Resources Management Enterprise) Konjic. He beat the inmates on their arrival at the camp. The witness 283/94 says that he comes from Spiljani and links him to the killing of ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ.

Proof: Witness: 488/94-7 and 221/4-3.

91. SADIK DŽUMHUR, neighbour of the witness 488/94-6. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten.

92. Name unknown, a Shqipetar, accomplice in the killing of PERO MRKAJIĆ. There is a guard with the nickname "ŠOK", a Shqipetar by nationality, but this is not the same person.

Proof: Witness 243/95-4, 260/94 .

93. "ŠOK", a nickname, Shqipetar by nationality, a guard. He was in the JNA. After it withdrew he joined the Muslim army and took part in beatings. He beat the inmates when the ICR was visiting, during the mass beating. A guard of Shqipetar nationality is mentioned, but that is not the same person.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 283/94, 488/94-7 and 380/94.

94. ENID ŠPAGO, called "KRAVAR", of father Hamdija, born in 1965 in Konjic, lives in Konjic. Member of the notorious unit "Akrepi". Shut inmates into manholes. Took part in beatings and beat the witness 221/4-7. Raped the aunt of the witness G.(as the witness believes) while she was in the camp at Čelebići and in the sports hall at Musala in Konjic. When they were taken out of the manholes, he poured water over the witness 440/94-1 to bring him to and cursed him. He beat and maltreated the women in the camp. He took part in the killing of MILORAD KULJANIN. He was probably killed. The witness 283/94 says that his surnames is PREVLJAK. He is evidently confusing two different persons.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 221/94-3/1, 380/94, 689/94, 260/94, 412/94 -27, 148/95 and KP Nevesinje.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF SERBS DETAINED IN THE MUSLIM CAMP
AT ČELEBIĆI
MEN

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
	- A -		
1.	ANTIĆ MILIVOJE		1952
2.	ANTIĆ MIRKO	Andelko	1934
3.	ANTIĆ NENAD		
4.	ANTIĆ PREDRAG		
5.	ANTIĆ RADOSLAV	Mirko	1959
6.	ANTIĆ STEVO	Sava	
7.	ANTIĆ ČEDO	Jefta	1931
8.	AVRAMOVIĆ ZDRAVKO	Mitar	1962
9.	AVRAMOVIĆ ZORAN	Drago	1972
10.	AVRAMOVIĆ JOVAN	Šćepan	1962
11.	AVRAMOVIĆ MILIVOJE	Šćepan	1951
12.	AVRAMOVIĆ ČEDO	Ratko	1945
13.	ARNAUTOVIĆ NIKOLA	Vaso	1945
14.	ARNAUTOVIĆ ALEKSANDAR	Nikola	
	- B -		
15.	BABIĆ BRANKO		
16.	BABIĆ VELJKO	Branko	1952
17.	BABIĆ MIRKO	Božo	1933
18.	BABIĆ PREDRAG		
19.	BABIĆ SLOBODAN	Petko	1949
20.	BENDJO DAMIR		
21.	BENDJO DAVOR	Mara	1958
22.	BENDJO DUŠKO	Momčilo	1964

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
23.	BENDJO MARKO	Marko	1951
24.	BENDJO RADOSLAV	Momčilo	1968
25.	BENDJO RADOVAN	Jovo	1951
26.	BOŽIĆ MIROSLAV	Dragoljub	1964
	- V -		
27.	VUJIČIĆ ZDRAVKO		
28.	VUJIČIĆ MIROSLAV	Jovo	1962
29.	VUJIČIĆ RADOSLAV	Jovan	1951
30.	VUKALO BRANKO	Spaso	1953
31.	VUKALO VLADO	Ljubo	1960
32.	VUKALO MILENKO		
33.	VUKALO MLADEN	Vlado	1944
34.	VUKALO RISTO	Strajo	1964
35.	VUKALO ČEDOMIR	Jovo	1971
36.	VUKALO ŠĆEPO	Milenko	1956
	- G -		
37.	GLIGOREVIĆ ALEKSA	Dušan	1969
38.	GLIGOREVIĆ "BEKO"		
39.	GLIGOREVIĆ BOŠKO	Svetozar	1947
40.	GLIGOREVIĆ BORO	Petar	1942
41.	GLIGOREVIĆ BRANISLAV	Djuro	1966
42.	GLIGOREVIĆ VLATKO	Petar	1944
43.	GLIGOREVIĆ VOJISLAV		
44.	GLIGOREVIĆ GORAN	Djuro	1963
45.	GLIGOREVIĆ GORAN	Boro	1961
46.	GLIGOREVIĆ GORAN	Petar	1971
47.	GLIGOREVIĆ DAMJAN	Živko	1955
48.	GLIGOREVIĆ DANKO	Danilo	1973
49.	GLIGOREVIĆ DARKO	Drago	1973

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
50.	GLIGOREVIĆ DRAGAN	Đuro	1958
51.	GLIGOREVIĆ DRAGO	Mirko	1946
52.	GLIGOREVIĆ DUŠKO	Vladimir	1953
53.	GLIGOREVIĆ DJURO	Djordje	1935
54.	GLIGOREVIĆ ŽIVKO	Ilija	1931
55.	GLIGOREVIĆ ZDRAVKO	Jelenko	1951
56.	GLIGOREVIĆ JELENKO	Momčilo	1951
57.	GLIGOREVIĆ MILIDRAG	Jovan	1945
58.	GLIGOREVIĆ MILIVOJE	Kosta	1952
59.	GLIGOREVIĆ MILOVAN	Maksim	1966
60.	GLIGOREVIĆ MIODRAG	Mirko	1939
61.	GLIGOREVIĆ MIRO	Momčilo	1958
62.	GLIGOREVIĆ MOMIR	Lazar	1963
63.	GLIGOREVIĆ MOMČILO	Branko	1953
64.	GLIGOREVIĆ NEDJO	Radoslav	1959
65.	GLIGOREVIĆ NENAD		
66.	GLIGOREVIĆ NOVICA	Petko	1955
67.	GLIGOREVIĆ PETKO	Pavle	1934
68.	GLIGOREVIĆ PREDRAG	Pavle	1940
69.	GLIGOREVIĆ RADOVAN	Maksim	1961
70.	GLIGOREVIĆ RADOVAN	Svetozar	1949
71.	GLIGOREVIĆ RAJKO	Ljubo	1960
72.	GLIGOREVIĆ RANKO	Todor	1955
73.	GLIGOREVIĆ RATKO	Simo	1952
74.	GLIGOREVIĆ RELJA	Todor	1951
75.	GLIGOREVIĆ SAVO	Miodrag	1966
76.	GLIGOREVIĆ SLAVKO	Savo	1938
77.	GLIGOREVIĆ SRDJAN	Jovo	1940
78.	GLIGOREVIĆ SRETKO	Simo	1945
79.	GLIGOREVIĆ STEVAN	Svetozar	1950

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
80.	GLOGOVAC JANKO	Momčilo	1957
81.	GOLUBOVIĆ MIRO		
82.	GOTOVAC BRANKO	Jovo	1932
83.	GOTOVAC DAMIR	Nedjo	1971
84.	GOTOVAC DANILO	Branko	1958
85.	GOTOVAC JORDAN	Branko	1957
86.	GOTOVAC MIJO	Jovo	1947
87.	GOTOVAC NEDJO	Djordjo	1948
88.	GOTOVAC RISTO		
89.	GOTOVAC ŠĆEPO	Djoko	1921
90.	GRUBAČ PETKO	Vasilije	1939

- D -

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
91.	DRAGANIĆ GORAN	Trifko	1963
92.	DRAGANIĆ DRAŽEN	Ratomir	1972
93.	DRAGANIĆ DRAGO		
94.	DRAGANIĆ JOVO	Savo	1956
95.	DRAGANIĆ LJUBOMIR	Jovo	1949
96.	DRAGANIĆ MARKO	Nedjo	1961
97.	DRAGANIĆ MILAN	Djordjo	1962
98.	DRAGANIĆ MILOVAN	Petko	1961
99.	DRAGANIĆ MIRKO	Dimitrije	1956
100.	DRAGANIĆ NEDELJKO	Rajko	1973
101.	DRAGANIĆ PERO	Simo	1950
102.	DRAGANIĆ RADIVOJE	Petko	1957
103.	DRAGANIĆ RAJKO	Boško	1952
104.	DRAGANIĆ RATKO	Milan	1943
105.	DRAGANIĆ SIMO		
106.	DRAGUTINOVIĆ NENAD	Milojica	1953

- DJ -

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
107.	DJORDJIĆ BORO		
108.	DJORDJIĆ BRANISLAV	Strahinja	1956
109.	DJORDJIĆ VASO	Jelenko	1966
110.	DJORDJIĆ VELIMIR	Lazar	1955
111.	DJORDJIĆ VESELJKO	Jelenko	1968
112.	DJORDJIĆ DAMJAN	Boško	1962
113.	DJORDJIĆ DOBRIVOJE	Djordje	1957
114.	DJORDJIĆ DRAGAN	Milivoje	1963
115.	DJORDJIĆ DJORDJE	Pero	1924
116.	DJORDJIĆ ŽARKO	Rastko	1950
117.	DJORDJIĆ ZDRAVKO	Nedeljko	1961
118.	DJORDJIĆ ZDRAVKO	Savo	1967
119.	DJORDJIĆ ZORAN	Milan	1965
120.	DJORDJIĆ JELENKO		
121.	DJORDJIĆ LAZO		
122.	DJORDJIĆ MILADIN	Branko	1969
123.	DJORDJIĆ MILAN	Svetozar	1940
124.	DJORDJIĆ MILIVOJE		
125.	DJORDJIĆ MIRKO	Savo	1969
126.	DJORDJIĆ MIRKO	Nedeljko	1956
127.	DJORDJIĆ MIROSLAV	Rastko	1951
128.	DJORDJIĆ MOMČILO	Djordje	1952
129.	DJORDJIĆ NEDELJKO	Kosta	1923
130.	DJORDJIĆ NOVICA	Simo	1968
131.	DJORDJIĆ OBREN	Todor	1962
132.	DJORDJIĆ RADOMIR	Milan	1958
133.	DJORDJIĆ RADOVAN	Rajko	1961
134.	DJORDJIĆ RAJKO	Nedeljko	1951
135.	DJORDJIĆ RANKO	Mirko	1969
136.	DJORDJIĆ SAVO	Jovo	1925

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
137.	DJORDJIĆ STAJO		
138.	DJORDJIĆ STEVO	Vladimir	1955
139.	DJORDJIĆ STRAHINJA	Svetozar	1935
140.	DJORDJIĆ TODOR	Mitar	1953
141.	DJURIĆ MIRKO		
142.	DJURIČIĆ MIRO	Radoslav	1965
	- Ž -		
143.	ŽIVAK ANDJELKO	Djordjo	1957
144.	ŽIVAK BOŽO	Danilo	1957?
145.	ŽIVAK BORO	Danilo	1957?
146.	ŽIVAK BRANKO	Obren	1957
147.	ŽIVAK DANILO	Milan	1946
148.	ŽIVAK DRAGAN	Mirko	
149.	ŽIVAK DJORDJO	Andjelko	1933
150.	ŽIVAK ŽELJKO	Mirko	1965
151.	ŽIVAK ŽELJKO	Risto	1965
152.	ŽIVAK MARINKO	Milan	1954
153.	ŽIVAK MILORAD	Andjelko	1959
154.	ŽIVAK MIRKO	Milan	1940
155.	ŽIVAK MIROSLAV	Obren	1949
156.	ŽIVAK MIROSLAV	Stanko	1970
157.	ŽIVAK MILAN		
158.	ŽIVAK NEBOJŠA	Sretko	1972
159.	ŽIVAK NEDELJKO	Danilo	1960
160.	ŽIVAK RADIVOJE	Miroslav	1973
161.	ŽIVAK SLAVOLJUB		1949
162.	ŽIVAK UROŠ	Danilo	1952
163.	ŽUŽA DRAGOSLAV	Djoko	1970
164.	ŽUŽA DUŠAN	Jovo	1958
165.	ŽUŽA MILAN	Jovo	1954

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
166.	ŽUŽA MIRKO	Trifko	1962
167.	ŽUŽA MIŠO		
168.	ŽUŽA RANKO	Djoko	1965
169.	ŽUŽA RISTO	Simo	1935
	- Z -		
170.	ZELENOVIĆ BRANKO	Djordje	1953
171.	ZELENOVIĆ DANILO	Marko	1931
172.	ZELENOVIĆ ZDRAVKO	Simo	1928
173.	ZELENOVIĆ ZORAN	Djordje	1957
174.	ZELENOVIĆ NOVICA	Radoslav	1968
175.	ZELENOVIĆ RANKO	Zdravko	1955
176.	ZELENOVIĆ SIMO	Zdravko	1953
177.	ZELENOVIĆ SLAVKO	Zdravko	1956
178.	ZELENOVIĆ SLOBODAN	Danilo	1960
179.	ZELENOVIĆ SRETEN	Čedo	1951
180.	ZELENOVIĆ TODOR	Radoslav	1966
	- I -		
181.	IVKOVIĆ BORISLAV	Gojko	1951
182.	IVKOVIĆ DOBRIVOJE	Kosta	1963
183.	IVKOVIĆ NOVICA	Čedo	1962
184.	IVKOVIĆ UROŠ	Kosta	1962
	- J -		
185.	JOKSIĆ MILAN		
186.	JOVANOVIĆ VELIMIR	Rajko	1961
187.	JOVANOVIĆ VOJISLAV	Spasoje	1956
188.	JOVANOVIĆ MILORAD	Andjelko	1951
189.	JOVANOVIĆ MILOVAN	Šćepo	1925
190.	JOVANOVIĆ RAJKO	Djordje	1935
191.	JOVANOVIĆ SIMO	Todor	1933

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
- K -			
192.	KLIMENTA ŽELJKO	Milenko	1955
193.	KOPRIVICA BORISLAV	Djuro	1947
194.	KOPRIVICA DRAŠKO	Boro	1972
195.	KOPRIVICA LAZAR	Djuro	1951
196.	KUJUNDŽIĆ MIODRAG	Jovo	1967
197.	KULAŠ ŽARKO	Dušan	1968
198.	KULAŠ DARKO	Dušan	1974
199.	KULJANIN ANDJELKO	Milorad	1959
200.	KULJANIN BORIVOJE	Maksim	1928
201.	KULJANIN BRANISLAV	Dušan	1962
202.	KULJANIN VASO	Čedo	1937
203.	KULJANIN VASO	Risto	1933
204.	KULJANIN VELIBOR		
205.	KULJANIN VELIMIR	Vaso	1955
206.	KULJANIN VESELIN	Ivan	1963
207.	KULJANIN VLATKO		
208.	KULJANIN DANILO		1950
209.	KULJANIN DAVOR	Zdravko	1962
210.	KULJANIN DRAGAN	Sreten	1958
211.	KULJANIN DRAGAN	Strahinja	1960
212.	KULJANIN DRAGOLJUB	Milan	1957
213.	KULJANIN DRAGOLJUB	Petar	1938
214.	KULJANIN DJOKO	Vojo	1966
215.	KULJANIN DJURO	Milutin	1969
216.	KULJANIN ZORAN	Branko	1973
217.	KULJANIN ZORAN	Nedeljko	1953
218.	KULJANIN JELENKO	Vaso	1949
219.	KULJANIN JOVAN	Ilija	1940
220.	KULJANIN JOVO	Vojo	1972

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
221.	KULJANIN JOVO	Milutin	1967
222.	KULJANIN MARINKO	Mirko	1937
223.	KULJANIN MARKO	Risto	1948
224.	KULJANIN MILAN	Maksim	1934
225.	KULJANIN MILAN	Mitar	1929
226.	KULJANIN MILE	Rajko	1964
227.	KULJANIN MILENKO	Stefan	1968
228.	KULJANIN MILIVOJE	Ilija	1961
229.	KULJANIN MILOMIR	Nedeljko	1968
230.	KULJANIN MILORAD	Radmilo	1966
231.	KULJANIN MILOVAN	Danilo	1972
232.	KULJANIN MILOVAN	Jefto	1970
233.	KULJANIN MIOMIR		
234.	KULJANIN MIROSLAV	Bogdan	1963
235.	KULJANIN MITAR, - "MIĆA"		
236.	KULJANIN MLADEN	Stefan	1971
237.	KULJANIN MOMIR	Strahinja	1958
238.	KULJANIN NEDELJKO	Dušan	1938
239.	KULJANIN NEDELJKO	Milorad	1958
240.	KULJANIN NOVICA	Milutin	1955
241.	KULJANIN NOVICA	Mirko	1962
242.	KULJANIN PERKO		
243.	KULJANIN RADOSLAV	Ratomir	1950
244.	KULJANIN RADOSLAV	Novica	1966
245.	KULJANIN RADOSLAV	Ratko	1950
246.	KULJANIN RADOVAN	Dragoljub	1969
247.	KULJANIN RAJKO	Radivoje	1971
248.	KULJANIN RATKO	Vlatko	1944
449.	KULJANIN SRDJAN	Petar	1936
250.	KULJANIN STANKO		

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
251.	KULJANIN STEVAN	Nikola	1937
252.	KULJANIN STRAHINJA	Nikola	1934
253.	KULJANIN SVETOZAR	Milan	1938
	- M -		
254.	MAGAZIN DUŠAN	Panto	1967
255.	MAGAZIN MILOVAN	Panto	1970
256.	MAGAZIN PANTO		
257.	MANDIĆ BRANKO	Jovan	1954
258.	MANDIĆ ZDRAVKO	Mirko	1954
259.	MANDIĆ NEDELJKO	Pero	1934
260.	MANDIĆ RANKO	Mirko	1958
261.	MIJATOVIĆ DRAGAN	Radoslav	1960
262.	MILOŠEVIĆ ŽELJKO	Milan	1962
263.	MILOŠEVIĆ NEDELJKO	Dušan	1923
264.	MILOŠEVIĆ PERO	Damjan	1952
265.	MILJANIĆ VELIBOR	Borivoje	1971
266.	MILJANIĆ VESELJKO		
267.	MILJANIĆ GOJKO	Savo	1931
268.	MILJANIĆ MOMČILO	Milan	1958
269.	MILJANIĆ NEDELJKO	Ilija	1959
270.	MILJANIĆ SAVO	Gojko	1964
271.	MILJANIĆ SLAVKO	Ilija	1953
272.	MILJEVIĆ SPASOJE	Risto	1968
273.	MRŠIĆ RADOVAN	Djoko	1960
274.	MRKAJIĆ BOŠKO	Radovan	1956
275.	MRKAJIĆ BORO	Simo	1967
276.	MRKAJIĆ BRANISLAV	Ilija	1957
277.	MRKAJIĆ VASO	Mirko	1961
278.	MRKAJIĆ VELIBOR	Rajko	1963
279.	MRKAJIĆ VELIMIR		

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
280.	MRKAJIĆ VITOMIR	Zdravko	1963
281.	MRKAJIĆ VUKAŠIN	Radovan	1958
282.	MRKAJIĆ GOJKO	Milan	1951
283.	MRKAJIĆ GORAN	Marko	1967
284.	MRKAJIĆ DESIMIR	Pero	1968
285.	MRKAJIĆ DRAGAN	Sreten	1954
286.	MRKAJIĆ DUŠAN	Nedeljko	1957
287.	MRKAJIĆ ŽARKO	Pero	1960
288.	MRKAJIĆ ŽELJKO	Lazar	1968
289.	MRKAJIĆ ILIJA	Mirko	1933
290.	MRKAJIĆ MARKO	Djoko	1957
291.	MRKAJIĆ MIHAJLO		
292.	MRKAJIĆ MILAN	Mihajlo	1968
293.	MRKAJIĆ MILENKO	Blagoje	1933
294.	MRKAJIĆ MLADEN	Gojko	1959
295.	MRKAJIĆ MOMIR	Miloš	1953
296.	MRKAJIĆ MOMIR	Nedeljko	1963
297.	MRKAJIĆ NEDELJKO	Milenko	1958
298.	MRKAJIĆ NIKOLA	Risto	1932
299.	MRKAJIĆ PERO	Djordje	1928
300.	MRKAJIĆ PETAR	Djoko	1941
301.	MRKAJIĆ PETKO	Blagoje	1943
302.	MRKAJIĆ RADOSLAV	Jovan	1951
303.	MRKAJIĆ RADOVAN	Peko	1923
304.	MRKAJIĆ RAJKO	Djordje	1938
305.	MRKAJIĆ RELJA	Milan	1954
306.	MRKAJIĆ RELJA	Milenko	1971
307.	MRKAJIĆ RISTO	Nikola	1964
308.	MRKAJIĆ SLOBODAN	Milenko	1960
309.	MRKAJIĆ ŠĆEPO	Veljko	1932

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
- N -			
310.	NINKOVIĆ ZORAN	Vojislav	1959
311.	NINKOVIĆ MARKO	Marko	1933
312.	NINKOVIĆ RANKO	Rajko	1966
313.	NINKOVIĆ STEVO, teacher		
314.	UNKNOWN BOY 12 years old, brought from Vrdolje on May 21, 1992		
- R -			
315.	RISTIĆ BORO	Mirko	1941
316.	RISTIĆ DRAGAN	Boro	1969
317.	RISTIĆ LAZAR	Save	
318.	RISTIĆ MILAN	Boro	1971
319.	RISTIĆ MILOVAN	Mirko	1944
- S -			
320.	SAMOUKOVIĆ BOŠKO	Nedeljko	1933
321.	SAMOUKOVIĆ MILAN	Boško	1963
322.	SAMOUKOVIĆ NEDELJKO	Boško	1958
323.	SARIĆ JOVO	Risto	1969
324.	SARIĆ LAZAR	Bogdan	1959
325.	SARIĆ MILORAD	Bogdan	1956 or 69
326.	STOJANOVIĆ MIŠO		
327.	STOJANOVIĆ MILENKO	Obren	1938
328.	STOJANOVIĆ MILOŠ	Radovan	1950
329.	STOJANOVIĆ MLADEN	Nikola	1956
330.	STOJANOVIĆ VESELJKO	Drago	1956 or 59
331.	STOJANOVIĆ VITOMIR	Marko	1965 or 69
332.	STOJANOVIĆ PERO	Nikola	1952
333.	STUPAR MLADEN		
334.	SUDAR BRANKO	Milenko	1949

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
	- T -		
335.	TODOROVIĆ PETAR	Milan	
336.	TOMIĆ BOGDAN	Risto	1949
337.	TOMIĆ DRAGAN	Milorad	1968
338.	TOMIĆ DRAGOLJUB	Vidoje	1963
339.	TOMIĆ DUŠAN	Jovo	1959
340.	TOMIĆ RANKO	Stanko	1972
341.	TOMOVIĆ ZORAN	Gojko	1962
342.	TRAVAR DRAGAN? from Tarčin, son		
343.	TRAVAR DRAGAN? from Tarčin, father		
	- Ć -		
344.	ĆEĆEZ ŽELJKO	Obren	1960
345.	ĆEĆEZ ZORAN	Radivoje	1966
346.	ĆEĆEZ MILAN		
347.	ĆEĆEZ MIRKO	Borivoje	1963
348.	ĆEĆEZ NENAD	Drago	1950
349.	ĆEĆEZ RATKO	Simo	1945
350.	ĆEĆEZ SRETKO	Todor	1934
351.	ĆEĆEZ TRIFKO	Ilija	1940
352.	ĆEĆEZ ČEDO	Stanko	1949
353.	ĆURIĆ PREDRAG	Mladen	1960
	- H -		
354.	HRNJEZ MILOŠ		1936
	- Š -		
355.	ŠARAN BORISLAV	Simo	1942
356.	ŠARAN DRAGO	Dušan	1951
357.	ŠARAN SLAVKO	Dušan	1954
358.	ŠINIK DJORDJE	Kojo	1952
359.	ŠINIKOVIĆ BRANKO	Dragoljub	1956

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
360.	ŠINIKOVIĆ GOJKO	Todor	1970
361.	ŠINIKOVIĆ GORAN	Mile	1970
362.	ŠINIKOVIĆ DRAGIŠA	Todor	1965
363.	ŠINIKOVIĆ ZORAN	Dušan	1955
364.	ŠINIKOVIĆ SLOBODAN	Mirko	1963
365.	ŠINIKOVIĆ SRETKO	Jovo	1957
366.	ŠUŠIĆ PERO	Trifko	1948
367.	ŠUŠIĆ PREDRAG	Pero	1971
368.	ŠUŠIĆ SLAVKO	Pero	1949
369.	"ŠIŠ" DAVOR		